# HISTORY
OF
# DELAWARE COUNTY
# IOWA.

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THE

# HISTORY

OF

# DELAWARE COUNTY,

## IOWA,

CONTAINING

A History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.,

A Biographical Directory of its Citizens, War Record of its Volunteers in the late Rebellion, General and Local Statistics, Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men, History of the Northwest, History of Iowa, Map of Delaware County, Constitution of the United States, Miscellaneous Matters, &c.

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# PREFACE.

LESS than fifty years ago, Delaware County, now so densely populated and replete with all the elements of an enlightened civilization, was the undisturbed home of the Sacs and Foxes. Less than half a century has rolled into eternity since the Indian title to any portion of the soil of Iowa was extinguished, and the Black Hawk Purchase permitted the resistless tide of emigration Westward to flow across the Mississippi.

Only a little more than forty years have elapsed since the roving, restless BENNETT built the first rude log cabin and the first brave and hardy pioneers settled on the beautiful prairies of Delaware. But these fleeting years have been full of eventful changes —of history. To gather, compile and preserve that history for transmission to posterity as one of the almost countless chapters in the annals of this great country, has been the purpose of this work.

The task has been an arduous and responsible one. Several years had passed, after the first permanent settlements by KIBBEE, the LIVINGSTONS, the NICHOLSONS, BAILEY, the KEELERS, EADS, PENN, AUBREY, JACKSON and others, before any written records were made; indeed, prior to 1850, the records of Delaware were very incomplete and many valuable papers pertaining to that period have been lost. Of those who came prior to 1842, only a few remain to greet those who now come to write their history. Memories fail with the accumulating burdens of years, and events that were fresh and vivid in memory ten or fifteen years ago are now so nearly forgotten that they are recalled with difficulty.

In the absence of written records, it has often occurred that different individuals have given sincere and honest but nevertheless conflicting accounts of the same events, and it has been a task of great delicacy to harmonize these conflicting statements and draw therefrom reasonable and approximately correct conclusions. This part of the work has been performed with much care and with the single purpose of ascertaining the truth and of recording events as they actually transpired. How well it has been performed the reader must judge. It will be strange indeed, if, in the multiplicity of names, dates and events, no errors shall be detected. The compilers do not dare hope that in all its numerous and varied details, this work is absolutely correct, nor is it expected that it is beyond criticism. But the publishers hope and believe that it will be found measurably correct and generally accurate and reliable. Unwearied and studious care has been constantly exercised, in the hope of making it a standard work of reference as well as a volume of interest to the general reader.

Such as it shall be found, however, our work is done—our offering completed, and it remains for us to tender our grateful acknowledgments to the people of Delaware County

for the liberal patronage that has enabled us to present them with this volume, and for the courtesy and kindness almost without exception extended to our representatives and agents to whom has been entrusted the work of collecting and arranging the historical records herein preserved to that posterity who, in the not far distant future, are to take the places of the fathers and mothers of to-day, so many of whose names are honorably recorded in the following pages.

Particularly do we desire to express our warmest thanks to those who have so freely and generously furnished so much valuable information, without whose aid the history of Delaware County would not have been so complete and accurate as it is hoped it will be found to be.

To the Fathers and Mothers of the Past, and the Sons of the Present, who have taken a deep interest in this work, and especially to Hon. JOEL BAILEY and his amiable wife, Mrs. ARABELLA COFFIN BAILEY; Hon. CUMMINGS SANBORN, Mayor of Manchester; THOMAS TOOGOOD, Esq.; RAY B. GRIFFIN, Esq.; Col. S. G. VAN ANDA; R. M. ŁWART, Esq., Superintendent of Schools; Dr. JOSEPH W. ROBBINS; Rev. B. M. AMSDEN; JOSEPH S. BELKNAP, Esq.; S. L. DOGGETT, Esq.; R. W. TIRRILL, Esq.; FRANCIS BETHELL; WILLIAM CATTRON, Esq.; L. L. AYERS, Esq.; C. C. PEERS; CHARLES C. LEWIS; MARK WHITMAN; ALLEN LOVE, of Manchester; Hon. FREDERICK B. DOOLITTLE; Col. JOHN H. PETERS; CHARLES W. HOBBS, Esq.; J. B. BOGGS, Esq., County Auditor; J. B. SATTERLEE, Ex-Clerk of Courts; Capt. J. M. HOLBROOK, County Treasurer; H. C. JACKSON, Esq., Recorder of Delhi; LEROY JACKSON; HENRY A. CARTER; Mrs. Dr. FINLEY; P. H. WARNER; Rev. S. HODGE, D. D.; Prof. WM. FLUDE, of Hopkinton; LAWRENCE MCNAMEE, Esq.; JACOB B. MORELAND, Col. SAMUEL G. KNEE; JOHN PLATT, Esq.; Rev. E L. MCNAMEE, of Colesburg; ASA C. BOWEN, Esq., of Sand Spring; ROLAND AUBREY, Esq., of North Fork; HIRAM D. WOOD, Esq., of Forestville; SILAS GILMORE, Esq., of Greeley; CHRISTOPHER L. FLINT, Esq., of Hazel Green; HENRY BAKER, Esq., of Coffin's Grove; C. B. LONT, Esq.; W. M. HEFNER, of Delaware; to the Press of the County, to the ministers and official representatives of the churches, lodges and societies, and the principals and teachers of schools, this paragraph of grateful appreciation and thanks is respectfully dedicated. We are also under obligations to Hon. T. S. WILSON and P. J. QUIGLEY, Esq., Clerk of Courts of Dubuque; and to Hon. T. W. BURDICK, M. C. from this Congressional District, for courtesies extended to our representatives.

In conclusion, we may be permitted to express the earnest hope that before two score more of years have passed, other and abler pens will have gathered and recorded the historical events that are to follow the close of this offering to the people of Delaware, that the history of the County may be preserved unbroken from generation to generation.

PUBLISHERS.

JUNE, 1878.

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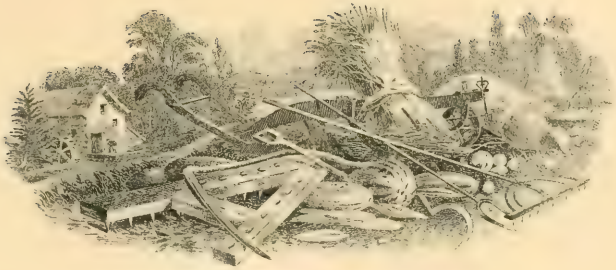

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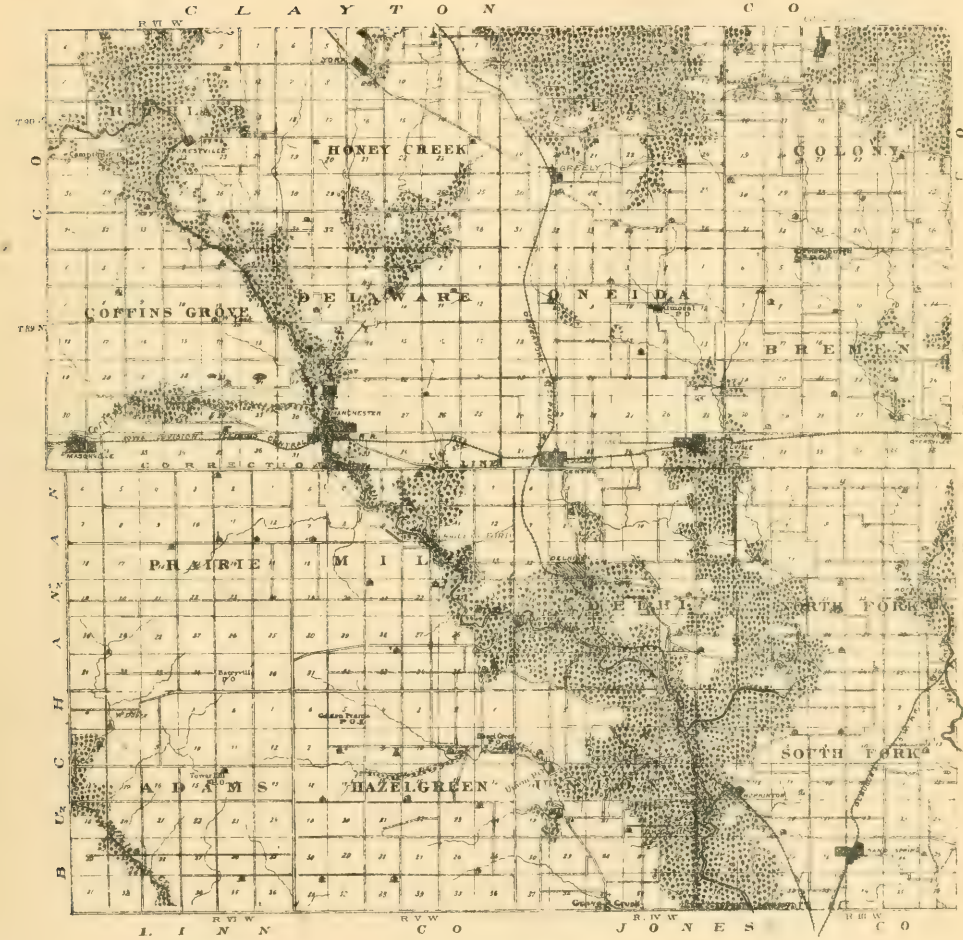

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MAP of DELAWARE CO.






# The Northwest Territory.

## GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

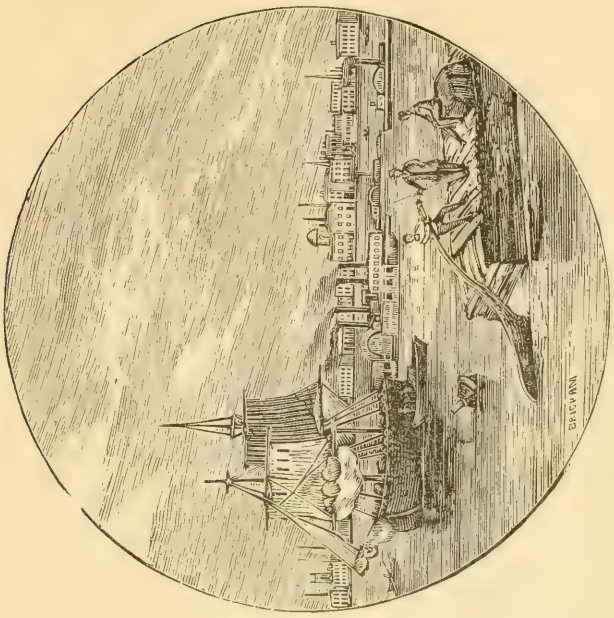
For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

## EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied —as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



THE WILD PRAIRIE.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The Seur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts.* Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,




BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, he fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February, reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de LaSalle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the 8th we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

Louis Le Grand, Roi De France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme Avril, 1682.

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. LaSalle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois, thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On his third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great




TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."




HUNTING.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

## DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La-Salle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving




IROQUOIS CHIEF.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He



Henry Baker

COFFINS GROVE TP.

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

## ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775–1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecœur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755–6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756–7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcolm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly




PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771 "—when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock, Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-



F. B. Doolittle

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ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsman, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779–80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



A PRAIRIE STORM.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows — beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,— the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

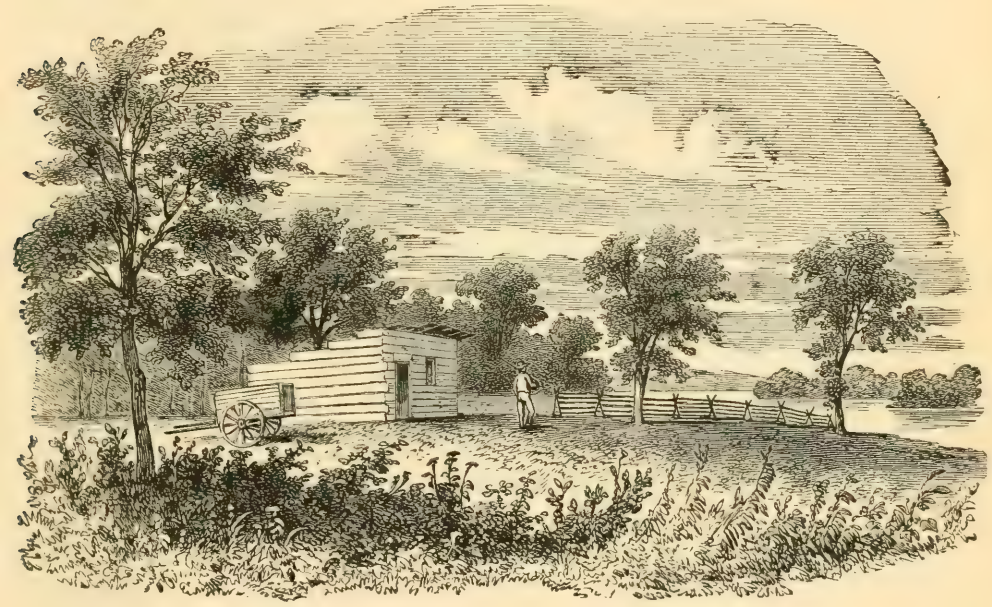
The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

## AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787–8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius;*" square number 19, "*Capitolium;*" square number 61, "*Cecilia;*" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via.*" Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788 — many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



BREAKING PRAIRIE.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mill"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

## DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law



(DECEASED)
MANCHESTER

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

## TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

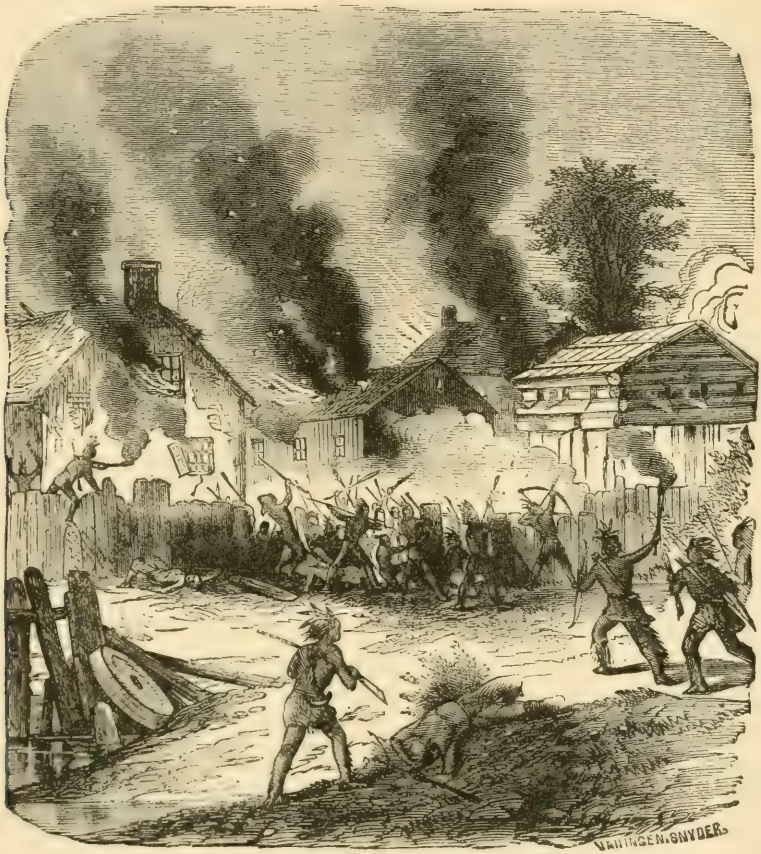
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of $300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

## BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

NOTE.—The above is the generally accepted version of the cause of the Black Hawk War, but in our History of Jo Daviess County, Ill., we had occasion to go to the bottom of this matter, and have, we think, found the actual cause of the war, which will be found on page 157.

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birthplace, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

## OTHER INDIAN TROUBLES.

Before leaving this part of the narrative, we will narrate briefly the Indian troubles in Minnesota and elsewhere by the Sioux Indians.

In August, 1862, the Sioux Indians living on the western borders of Minnesota fell upon the unsuspecting settlers, and in a few hours massacred ten or twelve hundred persons. A distressful panic was the immediate result, fully thirty thousand persons fleeing from their homes to districts supposed to be better protected. The military authorities at once took active measures to punish the savages, and a large number were killed and captured. About a year after, Little Crow, the chief, was killed by a Mr. Lampson near Scattered Lake. Of those captured, thirty were hung at Mankato, and the remainder, through fears of mob violence, were removed to Camp McClellan, on the outskirts of the City of Davenport. It was here that Big Eagle came into prominence and secured his release by the following order:




BIG EAGLE.

"Special Order, No. 430. "WAR DEPARTMENT,

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1864.

"Big Eagle, an Indian now in confinement at Davenport, Iowa, will, upon the receipt of this order, be immediately released from confinement and set at liberty.

"By order of the President of the United States.

"Official: "E. D. TOWNSEND, *Ass't Adj't Gen.*

"CAPT. JAMES VANDERVENTER, *Com'y Sub. Vols.*

"Through Com'g Gen'l, Washington, D. C."

Another Indian who figures more prominently than Big Eagle, and who was more cowardly in his nature, with his band of Modoc Indians, is noted in the annals of the New Northwest: we refer to Captain Jack. This distinguished Indian, noted for his cowardly murder of Gen. Canby, was a chief of a Modoc tribe of Indians inhabiting the border lands between California and Oregon. This region of country comprises what is known as the "Lava Beds," a tract of land described as utterly impenetrable, save by those savages who had made it their home.

The Modocs are known as an exceedingly fierce and treacherous race. They had, according to their own traditions, resided here for many generations, and at one time were exceedingly numerous and powerful. A famine carried off nearly half their numbers, and disease, indolence and the vices of the white man have reduced them to a poor, weak and insignificant tribe.

Soon after the settlement of California and Oregon, complaints began to be heard of massacres of emigrant trains passing through the Modoc country. In 1847, an emigrant train, comprising eighteen souls, was entirely destroyed at a place since known as "Bloody Point." These occurrences caused the United States Government to appoint a peace commission, who, after repeated attempts, in 1864, made a treaty with the Modocs, Snakes and Klamaths, in which it was agreed on their part to remove to a reservation set apart for them in the southern part of Oregon.

With the exception of Captain Jack and a band of his followers, who remained at Clear Lake, about six miles from Klamath, all the Indians complied. The Modocs who went to the reservation were under chief Schonchin. Captain Jack remained at the lake without disturbance until 1869, when he was also induced to remove to the reservation. The Modocs and the Klamaths soon became involved in a quarrel, and Captain Jack and his band returned to the Lava Beds.

Several attempts were made by the Indian Commissioners to induce them to return to the reservation, and finally becoming involved in a

difficulty with the commissioner and his military escort, a fight ensued, in which the chief and his band were routed. They were greatly enraged, and on their retreat, before the day closed, killed eleven inoffensive whites.

The nation was aroused and immediate action demanded. A commission was at once appointed by the Government to see what could be done. It comprised the following persons: Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Rev. Dr. E. Thomas, a leading Methodist divine of California; Mr. A. B. Meacham, Judge Rosborough, of California, and a Mr. Dyer, of Oregon. After several interviews, in which the savages were always aggressive, often appearing with scalps in their belts, Bogus Charley came to the commission on the evening of April 10, 1873, and informed them that Capt. Jack and his band would have a "talk" to-morrow at a place near Clear Lake, about three miles distant. Here the Commissioners, accompanied by Charley, Riddle, the interpreter, and Boston Charley repaired. After the usual greeting the council proceedings commenced. On behalf of the Indians there were present: Capt. Jack, Black Jim, Schnac Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man, and Hooker Jim. They had no guns, but carried pistols. After short speeches by Mr. Meacham, Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, Chief Schonchin arose to speak. He had scarcely proceeded when, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, Capt. Jack drew his pistol and shot Gen. Canby dead. In less than a minute a dozen shots were fired by the savages, and the massacre completed. Mr. Meacham was shot by Schonchin, and Dr. Thomas by Boston Charley. Mr. Dyer barely escaped, being fired at twice. Riddle, the interpreter, and his squaw escaped. The troops rushed to the spot where they found Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas dead, and Mr. Meacham badly wounded. The savages had escaped to their impenetrable fastnesses and could not be pursued.

The whole country was aroused by this brutal massacre; but it was not until the following May that the murderers were brought to justice. At that time Boston Charley gave himself up, and offered to guide the troops to Capt. Jack's stronghold. This led to the capture of his entire gang, a number of whom were murdered by Oregon volunteers while on their way to trial. The remaining Indians were held as prisoners until July when their trial occurred, which led to the conviction of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Hooker Jim, Broncho, *alias* One-Eyed Jim, and Slotuck, who were sentenced to be hanged. These sentences were approved by the President, save in the case of Slotuck and Broncho whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life. The others were executed at Fort Klamath, October 3, 1873.

These closed the Indian troubles for a time in the Northwest, and for several years the borders of civilization remained in peace. They were again involved in a conflict with the savages about the country of the




CAPTAIN JACK, THE MODOC CHIEFTAIN.

Black Hills, in which war the gallant Gen. Custer lost his life. Just now the borders of Oregon and California are again in fear of hostilities; but as the Government has learned how to deal with the Indians, they will be of short duration. The red man is fast passing away before the march of the white man, and a few more generations will read of the Indians as one of the nations of the past.

The Northwest abounds in memorable places. We have generally noticed them in the narrative, but our space forbids their description in detail, save of the most important places. Detroit, Cincinnati, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and their kindred towns have all been described. But ere we leave the narrative we will present our readers with an account of the Kinzie house, the old landmark of Chicago, and the discovery of the source of the Mississippi River, each of which may well find a place in the annals of the Northwest.

Mr. John Kinzie, of the Kinzie house, represented in the illustration, established a trading house at Fort Dearborn in 1804. The stockade had been erected the year previous, and named Fort Dearborn in honor of the Secretary of War. It had a block house at each of the two angles, on the southern side a sallyport, a covered way on the north side, that led down to the river, for the double purpose of providing means of escape, and of procuring water in the event of a siege.

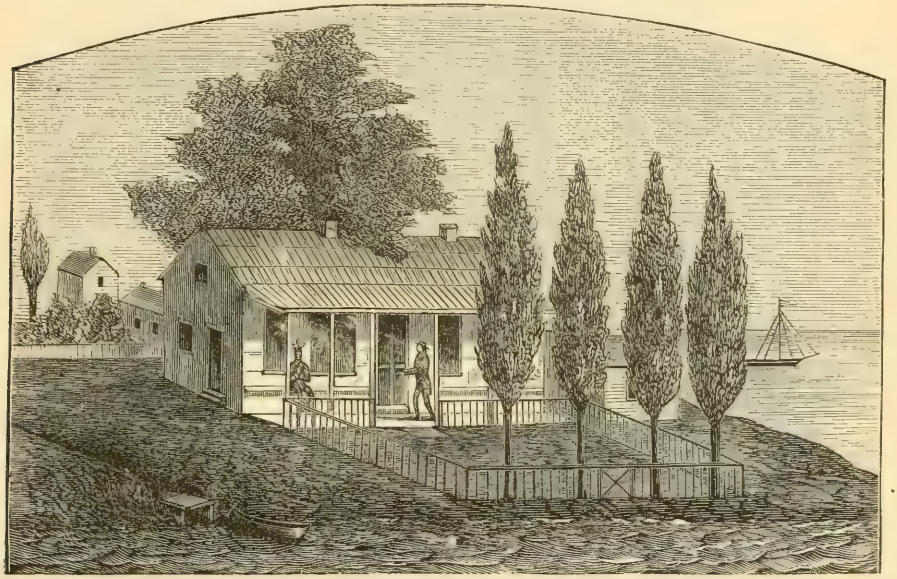
Fort Dearborn stood on the south bank of the Chicago River, about half a mile from its mouth. When Major Whistler built it, his soldiers hauled all the timber, for he had no oxen, and so economically did he work that the fort cost the Government only fifty dollars. For a while the garrison could get no grain, and Whistler and his men subsisted on acorns. Now Chicago is the greatest grain center in the world.

Mr. Kinzie bought the hut of the first settler, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, on the site of which he erected his mansion. Within an inclosure in front he planted some Lombardy poplars, seen in the engraving, and in the rear he soon had a fine garden and growing orchard.

In 1812 the Kinzie house and its surroundings became the theater of stirring events. The garrison of Fort Dearborn consisted of fifty-four men, under the charge of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Lenai T. Helm (son-in-law to Mrs. Kinzie), and Ensign Ronan. The surgeon was Dr. Voorhees. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieutenant Helm and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian voyagers with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on the most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and the Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

After the battle of Tippecanoe it was observed that some of the leading chiefs became sullen, for some of their people had perished in that conflict with American troops.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house pale with terror, and exclaiming, "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Burns, a newly-made mother, living not far off.



KINZIE HOUSE.

Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river in boats, and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Burns and her infant, not a day old, were conveyed in safety to the shelter of the guns of Fort Dearborn, and the rest of the white inhabitants fled. The Indians were a scalping party of Winnebagoes, who hovered around the fort some days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were not disturbed by alarms.

Chicago was then so deep in the wilderness, that the news of the declaration of war against Great Britain, made on the 19th of June, 1812, did not reach the commander of the garrison at Fort Dearborn till the 7th of August. Now the fast mail train will carry a man from New York to Chicago in twenty-seven hours, and such a declaration might be sent, every word, by the telegraph in less than the same number of minutes.

## PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST.

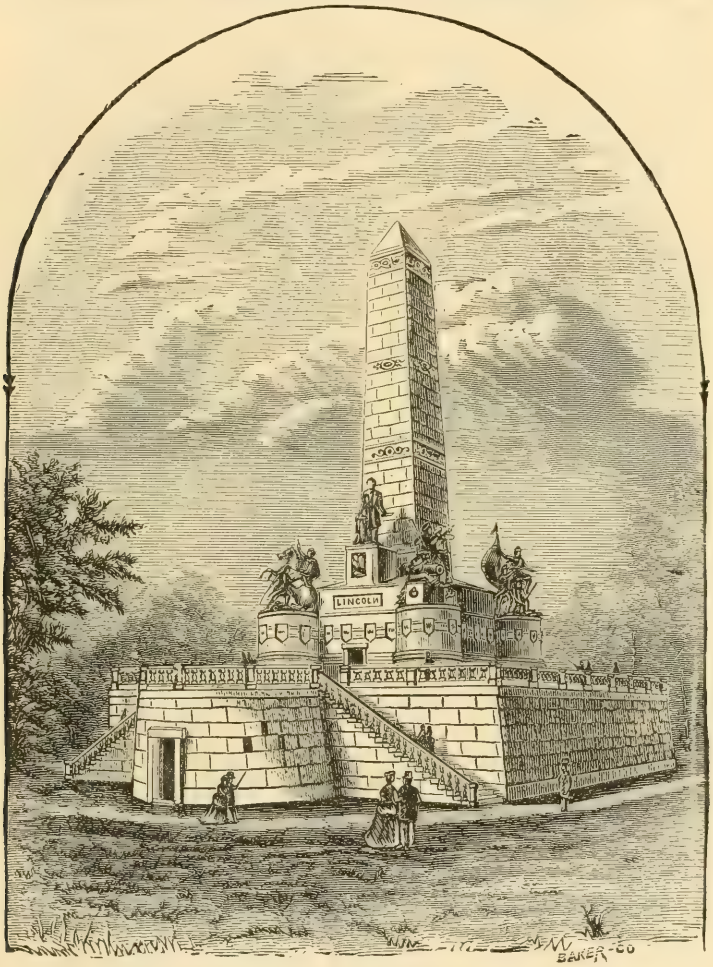
Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



A REPRESENTATIVE PIONEER.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

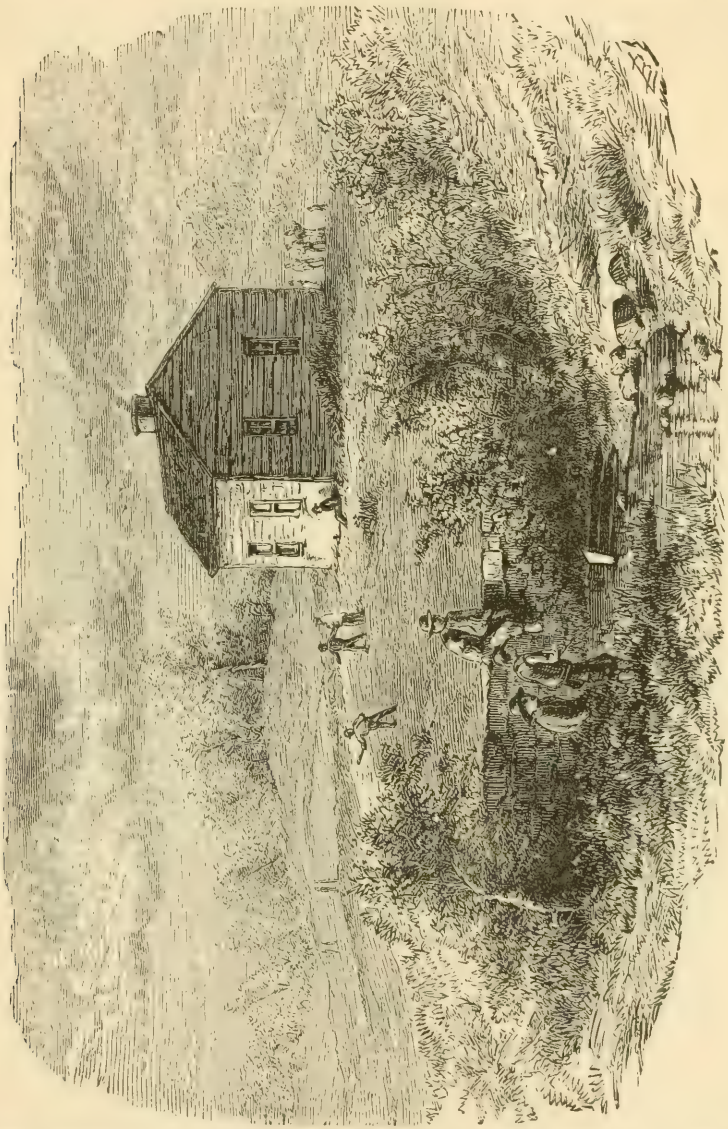
lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind




LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us,

from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to the Governors of the Western States. The struggle, on the whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced. In a large degree, this prosperity was an inflated one; and, with the rest of the Union, we have since been compelled to atone therefor by four

years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of

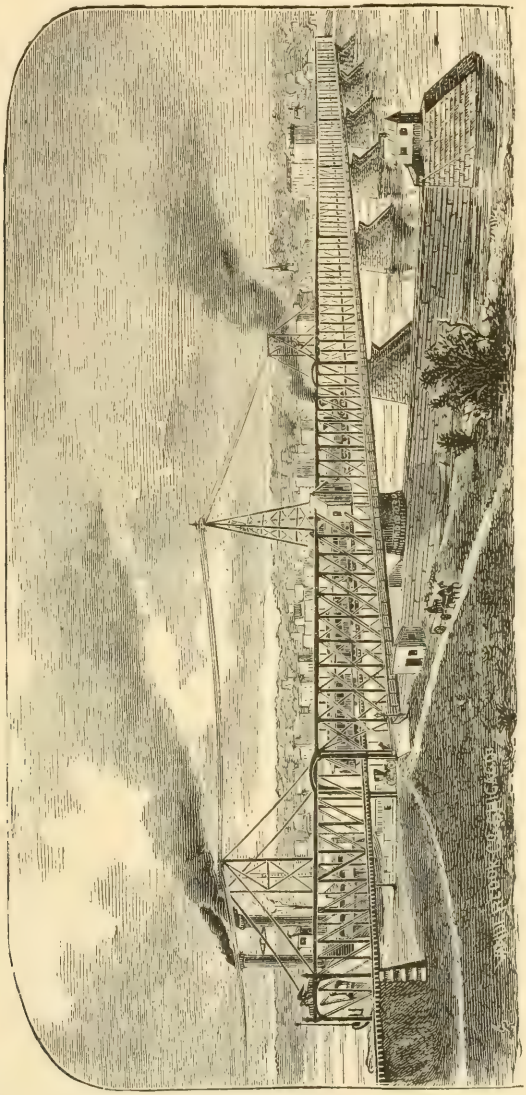
the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity — its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly



GREAT IRON BRIDGE OF C. R. I. & P. R.R., CROSSING MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT DAVENPORT.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold $24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries

Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.





PIONEERS' FIRST WINTER.

## CHICAGO.

It is impossible in our brief space to give more than a meager sketch of such a city as Chicago, which is in itself the greatest marvel of the Prairie State. This mysterious, majestic, mighty city, born first of water, and next of fire; sown in weakness, and raised in power; planted among the willows of the marsh, and crowned with the glory of the mountains; sleeping on the bosom of the prairie, and rocked on the bosom of the sea,



CHICAGO IN 1833.

the youngest city of the world, and still the eye of the prairie, as Damascus, the oldest city of the world, is the eye of the desert. With a commerce far exceeding that of Corinth on her isthmus, in the highway to the East; with the defenses of a continent piled around her by the thousand miles, making her far safer than Rome on the banks of the Tiber;

with schools eclipsing Alexandria and Athens: with liberties more conspicuous than those of the old republics; with a heroism equal to the first Carthage, and with a sanctity scarcely second to that of Jerusalem—set your thoughts on all this, lifted into the eyes of all men by the miracle of its growth, illuminated by the flame of its fall, and transfigured by the divinity of its resurrection, and you will feel, as I do, the utter impossibility of compassing this subject as it deserves. Some impression of her importance is received from the shock her burning gave to the civilized world.

When the doubt of her calamity was removed, and the horrid fact was accepted, there went a shudder over all cities, and a quiver over all lands. There was scarcely a town in the civilized world that did not shake on the brink of this opening chasm. The flames of our homes reddened all skies. The city was set upon a hill, and could not be hid. All eyes were turned upon it. To have struggled and suffered amid the scenes of its fall is as distinguishing as to have fought at Thermopylæ, or Salamis, or Hastings, or Waterloo, or Bunker Hill.

Its calamity amazed the world, because it was felt to be the common property of mankind.

The early history of the city is full of interest, just as the early history of such a man as Washington or Lincoln becomes public property, and is cherished by every patriot.

Starting with 560 acres in 1833, it embraced and occupied 23,000 acres in 1869, and, having now a population of more than 500,000, it commands general attention.

The first settler—Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable, a mulatto from the West Indies—came and began trade with the Indians in 1796. John Kinzie became his successor in 1804, in which year Fort Dearborn was erected.

A mere trading-post was kept here from that time till about the time of the Blackhawk war, in 1832. It was not the city. It was merely a cock crowing at midnight. The morning was not yet. In 1833 the settlement about the fort was incorporated as a town. The voters were divided on the propriety of such corporation, twelve voting for it and one against it. Four years later it was incorporated as a city, and embraced 560 acres.

The produce handled in this city is an indication of its power. Grain and flour were imported from the East till as late as 1837. The first exportation by way of experiment was in 1839. Exports exceeded imports first in 1842. The Board of Trade was organized in 1848, but it was so weak that it needed nursing till 1855. Grain was purchased by the wagon-load in the street.

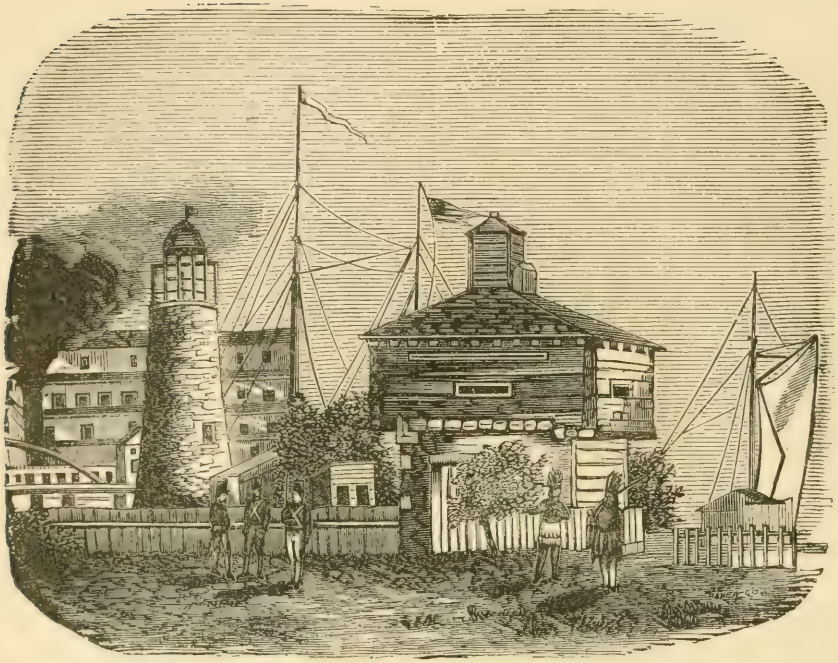
I remember sitting with my father on a load of wheat, in the long

line of wagons along Lake street, while the buyers came and untied the bags, and examined the grain, and made their bids. That manner of business had to cease with the day of small things. Now our elevators will hold 15,000,000 bushels of grain. The cash value of the produce handled in a year is $215,000,000, and the produce weighs 7,000,000 tons or 700,000 car loads. This handles thirteen and a half ton each minute, all the year round. One tenth of all the wheat in the United States is handled in Chicago. Even as long ago as 1853 the receipts of grain in Chicago exceeded those of the goodly city of St. Louis, and in 1854 the exports of grain from Chicago exceeded those of New York and doubled those of St. Petersburg, Archangel, or Odessa, the largest grain markets in Europe.

The manufacturing interests of the city are not contemptible. In 1873 manufactories employed 45,000 operatives; in 1876, 60,000. The manufactured product in 1875 was worth $177,000,000.

No estimate of the size and power of Chicago would be adequate that did not put large emphasis on the railroads. Before they came thundering along our streets canals were the hope of our country. But who ever thinks now of traveling by canal packets? In June, 1852, there were only forty miles of railroad connected with the city. The old Galena division of the Northwestern ran out to Elgin. But now, who can count the trains and measure the roads that seek a terminus or connection in this city? The lake stretches away to the north, gathering in to this center all the harvests that might otherwise pass to the north of us. If you will take a map and look at the adjustment of railroads, you will see, first, that Chicago is the great railroad center of the world, as New York is the commercial city of this continent; and, second, that the railroad lines form the iron spokes of a great wheel whose hub is this city. The lake furnishes the only break in the spokes, and this seems simply to have pushed a few spokes together on each shore. See the eighteen trunk lines, exclusive of eastern connections.

Pass round the circle, and view their numbers and extent. There is the great Northwestern, with all its branches, one branch creeping along the lake shore, and so reaching to the north, into the Lake Superior regions, away to the right, and on to the Northern Pacific on the left, swinging around Green Bay for iron and copper and silver, twelve months in the year, and reaching out for the wealth of the great agricultural belt and isothermal line traversed by the Northern Pacific. Another branch, not so far north, feeling for the heart of the Badger State. Another pushing lower down the Mississippi—all these make many connections, and tapping all the vast wheat regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and all the regions this side of sunset. There is that elegant road, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, running out a goodly number of



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.



Clement Coffin

(DECEASED)

COFFINS GROVE TP.

branches, and reaping the great fields this side of the Missouri River. I can only mention the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, *our* Illinois Central, described elsewhere, and the Chicago & Rock Island. Further around we come to the lines connecting us with all the eastern cities. The Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central and Great Western, give us many highways to the seaboard. Thus we reach the Mississippi at five points, from St. Paul to Cairo and the Gulf itself by two routes. We also reach Cincinnati and Baltimore, and Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and New York. North and south run the water courses of the lakes and the rivers, broken just enough at this point to make a pass. Through this, from east to west, run the long lines that stretch from ocean to ocean.

This is the neck of the glass, and the golden sands of commerce must pass into our hands. Altogether we have more than 10,000 miles of railroad, directly tributary to this city, seeking to unload their wealth in our coffers. All these roads have come themselves by the infallible instinct of capital. Not a dollar was ever given by the city to secure one of them, and only a small per cent. of stock taken originally by her citizens, and that taken simply as an investment. Coming in the natural order of events, they will not be easily diverted.

There is still another showing to all this. The connection between New York and San Francisco is by the middle route. This passes inevitably through Chicago. St. Louis wants the Southern Pacific or Kansas Pacific, and pushes it out through Denver, and so on up to Cheyenne. But before the road is fairly under way, the Chicago roads shove out to Kansas City, making even the Kansas Pacific a feeder, and actually leaving St. Louis out in the cold. It is not too much to expect that Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory will find their great market in Chicago.

But these are not all. Perhaps I had better notice here the ten or fifteen new roads that have just entered, or are just entering, our city. Their names are all that is necessary to give. Chicago & St. Paul, looking up the Red River country to the British possessions; the Chicago, Atlantic & Pacific; the Chicago, Decatur & State Line; the Baltimore & Ohio; the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad; the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Cincinnati; the Chicago and Canada Southern; the Chicago and Illinois River Railroad. These, with their connections, and with the new connections of the old roads, already in process of erection, give to Chicago not less than 10,000 miles of new tributaries from the richest land on the continent. Thus there will be added to the reserve power, to the capital within reach of this city, not less than $1,000,000,000.

Add to all this transporting power the ships that sail one every nine minutes of the business hours of the season of navigation; add, also, the canal boats that leave one every five minutes during the same time—and you will see something of the business of the city.

## THE COMMERCE OF THIS CITY

has been leaping along to keep pace with the growth of the country around us. In 1852, our commerce reached the hopeful sum of $20,000,000. In 1870 it reached $400,000,000. In 1871 it was pushed up above $450,000,000. And in 1875 it touched nearly double that.

One-half of our imported goods come directly to Chicago. Grain enough is exported directly from our docks to the old world to employ a semi-weekly line of steamers of 3,000 tons capacity. This branch is not likely to be greatly developed. Even after the great Welland Canal is completed we shall have only fourteen feet of water. The great ocean vessels will continue to control the trade.

The banking capital of Chicago is $24,431,000. Total exchange in 1875, $659,000,000. Her wholesale business in 1875 was $294,000,000. The rate of taxes is less than in any other great city.

The schools of Chicago are unsurpassed in America. Out of a population of 300,000 there were only 186 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one unable to read. This is the best known record.

In 1831 the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846 there was often only one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the postmaster nailed up old boot-legs on one side of his shop to serve as boxes for the nabobs and literary men.

It is an interesting fact in the growth of the young city that in the active life of the business men of that day the mail matter has grown to a daily average of over 6,500 pounds. It speaks equally well for the intelligence of the people and the commercial importance of the place, that the mail matter distributed to the territory immediately tributary to Chicago is seven times greater than that distributed to the territory immediately tributary to St. Louis.

The improvements that have characterized the city are as startling as the city itself. In 1831, Mark Beaubien established a ferry over the river, and put himself under bonds to carry all the citizens free for the privilege of charging strangers. Now there are twenty-four large bridges and two tunnels.

In 1833 the government expended $30,000 on the harbor. Then commenced that series of manœuvers with the river that has made it one

of the world's curiosities. It used to wind around in the lower end of the town, and make its way rippling over the sand into the lake at the foot of Madison street. They took it up and put it down where it now is. It was a narrow stream, so narrow that even moderately small crafts had to go up through the willows and cat's tails to the point near Lake street bridge, and back up one of the branches to get room enough in which to turn around.

In 1844 the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads, which acted in wet weather as public squirt-guns. Keeping you out of the mud, they compromised by squirting the mud over you. The wooden-block pavements came to Chicago in 1857. In 1840 water was delivered by peddlers in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horse-power engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire-engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858, and horse railroads carried them to their work in 1859. The museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera-house built in 1865. The city grew from 560 acres in 1833 to 23,000 in 1869. In 1834, the taxes amounted to $48.90, and the trustees of the town borrowed $60 more for opening and improving streets. In 1835, the legislature authorized a loan of $2,000, and the treasurer and street commissioners resigned rather than plunge the town into such a gulf.

Now the city embraces 36 square miles of territory, and has 30 miles of water front, besides the outside harbor of refuge, of 400 acres, inclosed by a crib sea-wall. One-third of the city has been raised up an average of eight feet, giving good pitch to the 263 miles of sewerage. The water of the city is above all competition. It is received through two tunnels extending to a crib in the lake two miles from shore. The closest analysis fails to detect any impurities, and, received 35 feet below the surface, it is always clear and cold. The first tunnel is five feet two inches in diameter and two miles long, and can deliver 50,000,000 of gallons per day. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter and six miles long, running four miles under the city, and can deliver 100,000,000 of gallons per day. This water is distributed through 410 miles of water-mains.

The three grand engineering exploits of the city are: First, lifting the city up on jack-screws, whole squares at a time, without interrupting the business, thus giving us good drainage; second, running the tunnels under the lake, giving us the best water in the world; and third, the turning the current of the river in its own channel, delivering us from the old abominations, and making decency possible. They redound about

equally to the credit of the engineering, to the energy of the people, and to the health of the city.

That which really constitutes the city, its indescribable spirit, its soul, the way it lights up in every feature in the hour of action, has not been touched. In meeting strangers, one is often surprised how some homely women marry so well. Their forms are bad, their gait uneven and awkward, their complexion is dull, their features are misshapen and mismatched, and when we see them there is no beauty that we should desire them. But when once they are aroused on some subject, they put on new proportions. They light up into great power. The real person comes out from its unseemly ambush, and captures us at will. They have power. They have ability to cause things to come to pass. We no longer wonder why they are in such high demand. So it is with our city.

There is no grand scenery except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to be forsaken. One soon ceases to believe in impossibilities. Balaams are the only prophets that are disappointed. The bottom that has been on the point of falling out has been there so long that it has grown fast. It can not fall out. It has all the capital of the world itching to get inside the corporation.

The two great laws that govern the growth and size of cities are, first, the amount of territory for which they are the distributing and receiving points; second, the number of medium or moderate dealers that do this distributing. Monopolists build up themselves, not the cities. They neither eat, wear, nor live in proportion to their business. Both these laws help Chicago.

The tide of trade is eastward—not up or down the map, but across the map. The lake runs up a wingdam for 500 miles to gather in the business. Commerce can not ferry up there for seven months in the year, and the facilities for seven months can do the work for twelve. Then the great region west of us is nearly all good, productive land. Dropping south into the trail of St. Louis, you fall into vast deserts and rocky districts, useful in holding the world together. St. Louis and Cincinnati, instead of rivaling and hurting Chicago, are her greatest sureties of dominion. They are far enough away to give sea-room,—farther off than Paris is from London,—and yet they are near enough to prevent the springing up of any other great city between them.

St. Louis will be helped by the opening of the Mississippi, but also hurt. That will put New Orleans on her feet, and with a railroad running over into Texas and so West, she will tap the streams that now crawl up the Texas and Missouri road. The current is East, not North, and a seaport at New Orleans can not permanently help St. Louis.

Chicago is in the field almost alone, to handle the wealth of one-

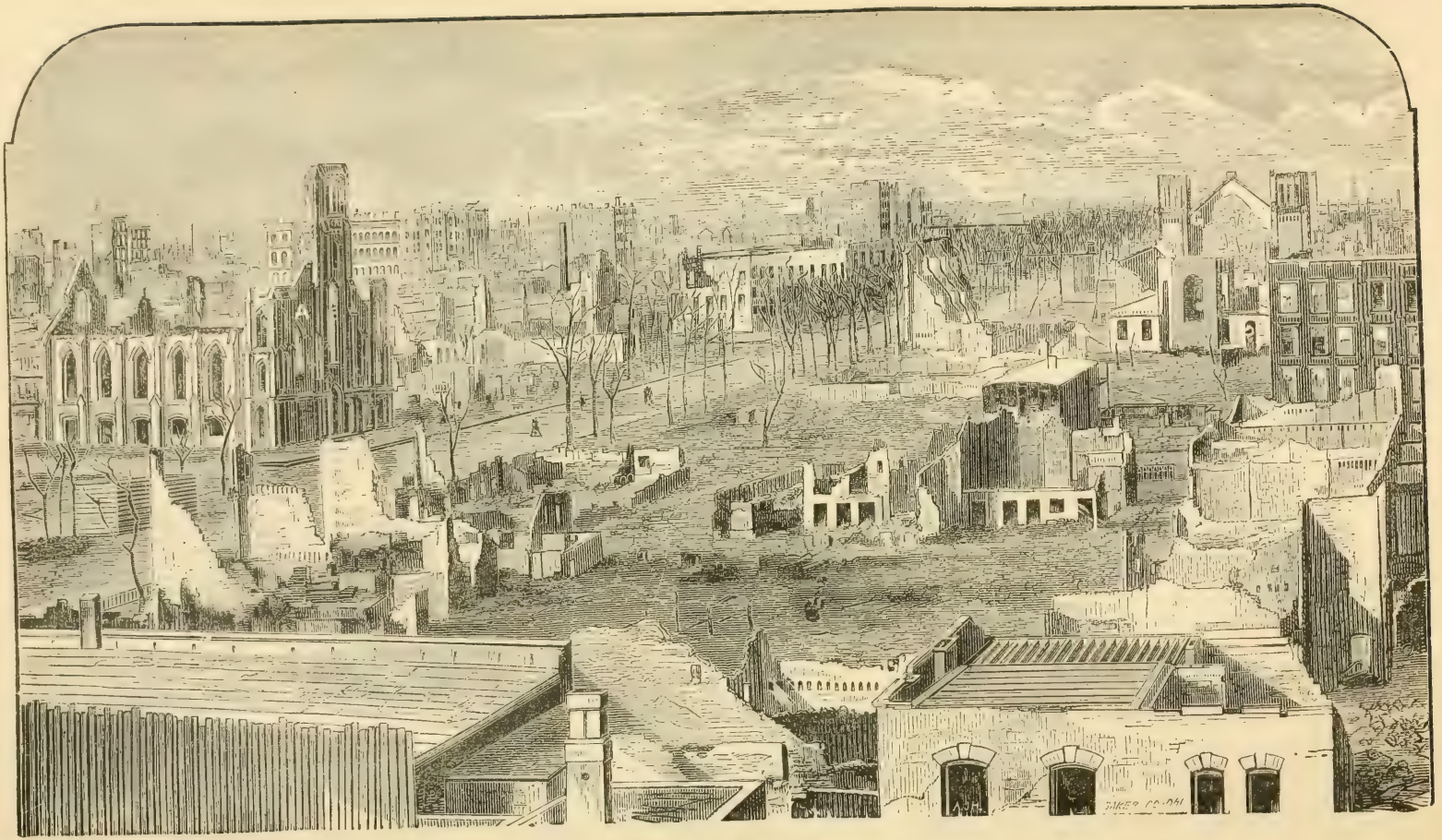
fourth of the territory of this great republic. This strip of seacoast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, or some other great port to be created for the South in the next decade. But Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for 500 centuries; in a garden that can feed the race by the thousand years; at the head of the lakes that give her a temperature as a summer resort equaled by no great city in the land; with a climate that insures the health of her citizens; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be *the city of the future.*

## MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812, Fort Dearborn became the theater of stirring events. The garrison consisted of fifty-four men under command of Captain Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm (son-in-law of Mrs. Kinzie) and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Captain Heald and Lieutenant Helm, and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian *voyageurs*, with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on most friendly terms with the Pottawattamies and Winnebagos, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing on his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house, pale with terror, and exclaiming: "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Barnes (just confined) living not far off. Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Barnes and her infant not a day old were safely conveyed. The rest of the inhabitants took shelter in the fort. This alarm was caused by a scalping party of Winnebagos, who hovered about the fort several days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were undisturbed.

On the 7th of August, 1812, General Hull, at Detroit, sent orders to Captain Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and to distribute all the United States property to the Indians in the neighborhood—a most insane order. The Pottawattamie chief, who brought the dispatch, had more wisdom than the commanding general. He advised Captain Heald not to make the distribution. Said he: "Leave the fort and stores as they are, and let the Indians make distribution for themselves; and while they are engaged in the business, the white people may escape to Fort Wayne."



RUINS OF CHICAGO.

Captain Heald held a council with the Indians on the afternoon of the 12th, in which his officers refused to join, for they had been informed that treachery was designed—that the Indians intended to murder the white people in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. Captain Heald, however, took the precaution to open a port-hole displaying a cannon pointing directly upon the council, and by that means saved his life.

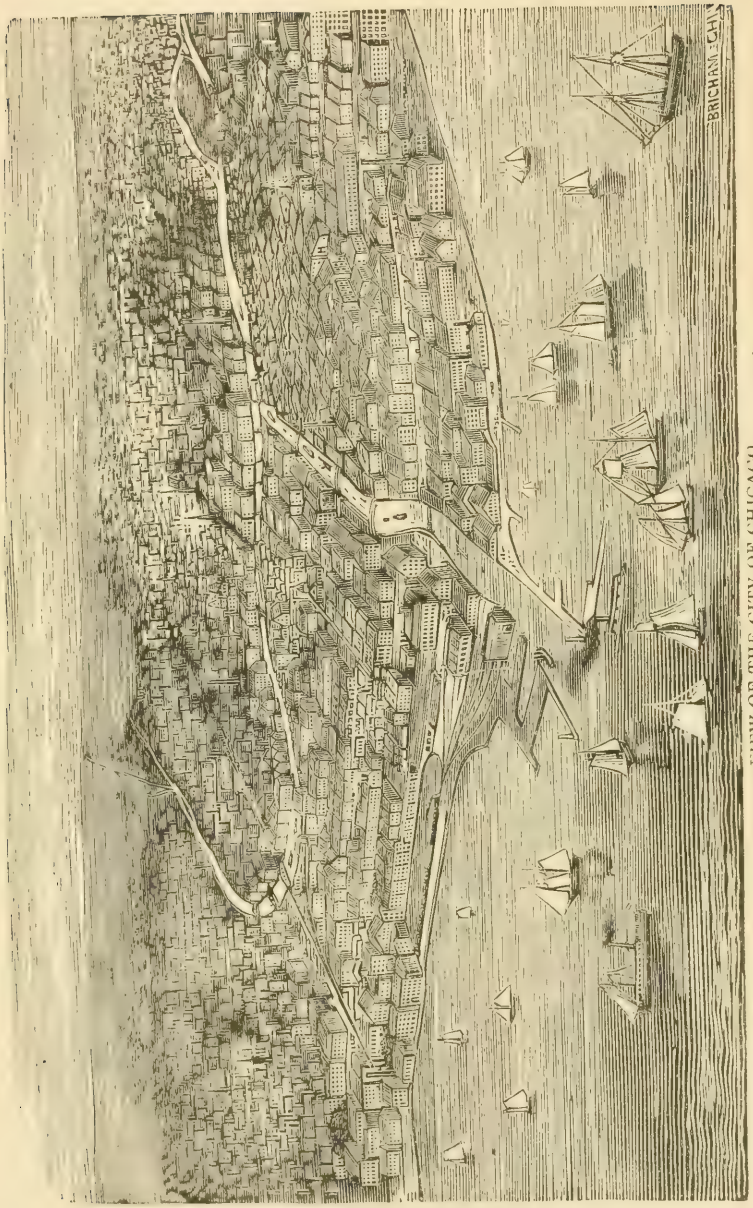
Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Captain Heald not to confide in their promises, nor distribute the arms and munitions among them, for it would only put power into their hands to destroy the whites. Acting upon this advice, Heald resolved to withhold the munitions of war; and on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property had been made, the powder, ball and liquors were thrown into the river, the muskets broken up and destroyed.

Black Partridge, a friendly chief, came to Captain Heald, and said: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day: be careful on the march you are going to take." On that dark night vigilant Indians had crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of their promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river. The savages were exasperated and made loud complaints and threats.

On the following day when preparations were making to leave the fort, and all the inmates were deeply impressed with a sense of impending danger, Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, was discovered upon the Indian trail among the sand-hills on the borders of the lake, not far distant, with a band of mounted Miamis, of whose tribe he was chief, having been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle. When news of Hull's surrender reached Fort Wayne, he had started with this force to assist Heald in defending Fort Dearborn. He was too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the morning of the 15th.

It was a warm bright morning in the middle of August. Indications were positive that the savages intended to murder the white people; and when they moved out of the southern gate of the fort, the march was like a funeral procession. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul.

Capt. Wells, who had blackened his face with gun-powder in token of his fate, took the lead with his band of Miamis, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife by his side on horseback. Mr. Kinzie hoped by his personal influence to avert the impending blow, and therefore accompanied them, leaving his family in a boat in charge of a friendly Indian, to be taken to his trading station at the site of Niles, Michigan, in the event of his death.




VIEW OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

The procession moved slowly along the lake shore till they reached the sand-hills between the prairie and the beach, when the Pottawattamie escort, under the leadership of Blackbird, filed to the right, placing those hills between them and the white people. Wells, with his Miamis, had kept in the advance. They suddenly came rushing back, Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack us; form instantly." These words were quickly followed by a storm of bullets, which came whistling over the little hills which the treacherous savages had made the covert for their murderous attack. The white troops charged upon the Indians, drove them back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged between fifty-four soldiers, twelve civilians and three or four women (the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset) against five hundred Indian warriors. The white people, hopeless, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Ensign Ronan wielded his weapon vigorously, even after falling upon his knees weak from the loss of blood. Capt. Wells, who was by the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the conflict began, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. He said to her, "We have not the slightest chance for life. We must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you." And then he dashed forward. Seeing a young warrior, painted like a demon, climb into a wagon in which were twelve children, and tomahawk them all, he cried out, unmindful of his personal danger, "If that is your game, butchering women and children, I will kill too." He spurred his horse towards the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses, hotly pursued by swift-footed young warriors, who sent bullets whistling after him. One of these killed his horse and wounded him severely in the leg. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. He resolved not to be made a captive, and by the use of the most provoking epithets tried to induce them to kill him instantly. He called a fiery young chief a *squaw*, when the enraged warrior killed Wells instantly with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart, and ate a portion of the warm morsel with savage delight!

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought the savages bravely, receiving several severe wounds. Though faint from the loss of blood, she managed to keep her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and in a gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a squaw!" The arm of the savage fell, and the life of the heroic woman was saved.

Mrs. Helm, the step-daughter of Mr. Kinzie, had an encounter with a stout Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same instant

seized the savage round the neck with her arms and endeavored to get hold of his scalping knife, which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling she was dragged from her antagonist by another powerful Indian, who bore her, in spite of her struggles, to the margin of the lake and plunged her in. To her astonishment she was held by him so that she would not drown, and she soon perceived that she was in the hands of the friendly Black Partridge, who had saved her life.

The wife of Sergeant Holt, a large and powerful woman, behaved as bravely as an Amazon. She rode a fine, high-spirited horse, which the Indians coveted, and several of them attacked her with the butts of their guns, for the purpose of dismounting her; but she used the sword which she had snatched from her disabled husband so skillfully that she foiled them; and, suddenly wheeling her horse, she dashed over the prairie, followed by the savages shouting, "The brave woman! the brave woman! Don't hurt her!" They finally overtook her, and while she was fighting them in front, a powerful savage came up behind her, seized her by the neck and dragged her to the ground. Horse and woman were made captives. Mrs. Holt was a long time a captive among the Indians, but was afterwards ransomed.

In this sharp conflict two-thirds of the white people were slain and wounded, and all their horses, baggage and provision were lost. Only twenty-eight straggling men now remained to fight five hundred Indians rendered furious by the sight of blood. They succeeded in breaking through the ranks of the murderers and gaining a slight eminence on the prairie near the Oak Woods. The Indians did not pursue, but gathered on their flanks, while the chiefs held a consultation on the sand-hills, and showed signs of willingness to parley. It would have been madness on the part of the whites to renew the fight; and so Capt. Heald went forward and met Blackbird on the open prairie, where terms of surrender were soon agreed upon. It was arranged that the white people should give up their arms to Blackbird, and that the survivors should become prisoners of war, to be exchanged for ransoms as soon as practicable. With this understanding captives and captors started for the Indian camp near the fort, to which Mrs. Helm had been taken bleeding and suffering by Black Partridge, and had met her step-father and learned that her husband was safe.

A new scene of horror was now opened at the Indian camp. The wounded, not being included in the terms of surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, delivered at Malden, nearly all the wounded men were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterwards paid by the British government.

# THE STATE OF IOWA.

## GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

The State of Iowa has an outline figure nearly approaching that of a rectangular parallelogram, the northern and southern boundaries being nearly due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east, and the Missouri, together with its tributary, the Big Sioux, on the west. The northern boundary is upon the parallel of forty-three degrees thirty minutes, and the southern is approximately upon that of forty degrees and thirty-six minutes. The distance from the northern to the southern boundary, excluding the small prominent angle at the southeast corner, is a little more than two hundred miles. Owing to the irregularity of the river boundaries, however, the number of square miles does not reach that of the multiple of these numbers; but according to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the United States Senate, March 12, 1863, the State of Iowa contains 35,228,200 acres, or 55,044 square miles. When it is understood that all this vast extent of surface, except that which is occupied by our rivers, lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, some idea may be formed of the immense agricultural resources of the State. Iowa is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when we consider the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

No complete topographical survey of the State of Iowa has yet been made. Therefore all the knowledge we have yet upon the subject has been obtained from incidental observations of geological corps, from barometrical observations by authority of the General Government, and levelings done by railroad engineer corps within the State.

Taking into view the facts that the highest point in the State is but a little more than twelve hundred feet above the lowest point, that these two points are nearly three hundred miles apart, and that the whole State is traversed by

gently flowing rivers, it will be seen that in reality the State of Iowa rests wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, with no mountain or hill ranges within its borders.

A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it:

From the N. E. corner to the S. E. corner of the State.....1 foot 1 inch per mile.
From the N. E. corner to Spirit Lake.....5 feet 5 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to Spirit Lake.....5 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to the S. W. corner of the State.....2 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the S. W. corner to the highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold County).....4 feet 1 inch per mile
From the dividing ridge in the S. E. corner of the State.....5 feet 7 inches per mile.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines River).....4 feet 0 inches per mile.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is a good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as a part of a great plain, the lowest point of which within its borders, the southeast corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from eight hundred feet, although it is more than a thousand miles inland from the nearest sea coast. These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the surface of the State as a whole. When we come to consider its surface feature in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the action of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch.

It is in the northeastern part of the State that the river valleys are deepest; consequently the country there has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

## DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and receive the eastern and western drainage of it.

The eastern drainage system comprises not far from two-thirds of the entire surface of the State. The great watershed which divides these two systems is formed by the highest land between those rivers along the whole length of a line running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair County.

From the last named point, this highest ridge of land, between the two great rivers, continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold County into the State of Missouri; but southward from that point, in Adair County, it is no longer the great watershed. From that point, another and lower ridge bears off more nearly southeastward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, and becomes itself the great watershed.

RIVERS.

All streams that rise in Iowa rise upon the incoherent surface deposits, occupying at first only slight depressions in the surface, and scarcely perceptible. These successively coalesce to form the streams.

The drift and bluff deposits are both so thick in Iowa that its streams not only rise upon their surface, but they also reach considerable depth into these deposits alone, in some cases to a depth of nearly two hundred feet from the general prairie level.

The majority of streams that constitute the western system of Iowa drainage run, either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculir deposit known as bluff deposit. Their banks are often, even of the small streams, from five to ten feet in height, quite perpendicular, so that they make the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

The material of this deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except where darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; not a stone or pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the General Government, and its origin referred to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, when its sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallaw gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; the term Lacustral would have been better. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front two hundred feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water line. Yet, compact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on its surface does not remain, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within its mass, as it does upon the surface of and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The bluff deposit is known to occupy a region through which the Missouri runs almost centrally, and measures, as far as is known, more than two hundred miles in length and nearly one hundred miles in width. The thickest part yet known in Iowa is in Fremont County, where it reaches two hundred feet. The boundaries of this deposit in Iowa are nearly as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Fremont County, follow up the watershed between the East Nishnabotany and the West Tarkio Rivers to the southern boundary of Cass County; thence to the center of Audubon County; thence to Tip Top Station, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; thence by a broad curve westward to the northwest corner of Plymouth County.

This deposit is composed of fine sedimentary particles, similar to that which the Missouri River now deposits from its waters, and is the same which

that river did deposit in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. That lake, as shown by its deposit, which now remains, was about one hundred miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then, as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down, before its valley had enough in the lower portion of its course to drain it. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth of more than sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

All the rivers of the western system of drainage, except the Missouri itself, are quite incomplete as rivers, in consequence of their being really only branches of other larger tributaries of that great river, or, if they empty into the Missouri direct, they have yet all the usual characteristics of Iowa rivers, from their sources to their mouths.

*Chariton and Grand Rivers* both rise and run for the first twenty-five miles of their courses upon the drift deposit alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the upper coal measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State (the former in Appanoose County, the latter in Ringgold County), near the boundary of which they have passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the middle coal measures. Their valleys gradually deepen from their upper portions downward, so that within fifteen or twenty miles they have reached a depth of near a hundred and fifty feet below the general level of the adjacent high land. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys and make broad flood plains (commonly termed "bottoms"), the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings.

A considerable breadth of woodland occupies the bottoms and valley sides along a great part of their length; but their upper branches and tributaries are mostly prairie streams.

*Platte River.*—This river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold County, and, with the west fork of the Grand River, drain a large region of country.

Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of two hundred feet, apparently, through this deposit alone.

The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed, without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all our wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes; and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

*One Hundred and Two River* is represented in Taylor County, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

*Nodaway River.*—This stream is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair County, the latter in Cass County. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaways drain one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

*Nishnabotany River.*—This river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson County, the latter in Shelby County. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence—and also the main stream, from thence to the point where it enters the great flood plain of the Missouri—run through a region the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit. The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill sites. In the western part of Cass County, the East Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery County. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

*Boyer River.*—Until it enters the flood plain of the Missouri, the Boyer runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison County. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac County.

*Soldier River.*—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford County, and the west branch in Ida County. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

*Little Sioux River.*—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier River that they need no separate description. The main stream has its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee County. The two principal upper branches, near their source in Dickinson and Osceola Counties, are small prairie creeks, with indistinct valleys. On entering Clay County, the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of one hundred feet, which still further increases until along the boundary line between Clay and Buena Vista Counties, it reaches a depth of two hundred feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee County, it turns to the southward and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

*Floyd River.*—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien County, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the center of Plymouth County. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

*Rock River.*—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux Counties. It was evidently so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of our State boundary. Within this State the main stream and its branches are drift streams, and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasional boulders intermixed.

*Big Sioux River.*—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the stream meets with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about sixty feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first twenty-five miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood plain, with gentle slopes occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest

agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from one hundred to nearly two hundred feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about fifteen miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are found exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon County, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the location for dams insecure.

*Missouri River.*—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continuous from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than one hundred miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million acres of land within the State, upward of four hundred thousand of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

*Des Moines River.*—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt County. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift-valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half a mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster County, the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion County, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower coal-measure strata. Along this part of its course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to half a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous limestone appears at intervals in the valley sides. Near Ottumwa, the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the coal-measure strata into its bed; but they rise again from it in the extreme northwestern part

of Van Buren County, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river. From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee County, the strata of the lower coal measures are present in the valley. Its flood plain is frequently sandy, from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the coal measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz.: South, Middle and North Rivers. The three latter have their source in the region occupied by the upper coal-measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the middle coal measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the lower coal measures. These streams, especially South and Middle Rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon River has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out those deposits and the middle coal measures alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures in consequence of the numerous mill sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

*Skunk River.*—This river has its source in Hamilton County, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the lower coal measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the coal measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry County, up as far as Story County, the broad, flat flood plain is covered with a rich deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk River a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

*Iowa River.*—This river rises in Hancock County, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin County. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton County, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar in Louisa County. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well marked flood plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill sites.

*Cedar River.*—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length

of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation.

The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood plain is more distinctly marked and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill sites.

*Wapsipinnicon River.*—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn County, it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is one hundred miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from twelve to twenty miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill sites are unusually secure.

*Turkey River.*—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have eroded. Turkey River rises in Howard County, and in Winnesheik County, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than two hundred feet, and in Fayette and Clayton Counties its depth is increased to three and four hundred feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between two and three hundred feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus, all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood plain. Water power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

*Upper Iowa River.*—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard County before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are, almost everywhere, high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley, the flood plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, consequently it furnishes immense water power. In some places, where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town

of Decorah, in Winnesheik County, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

*Mississippi River.*—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are continued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian, and subcarboniferous rocks, which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the state, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi, and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or perhaps even by palæozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

## LAKES.

The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvatile* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium, as the others rest upon the drift. By the term alluvium is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and upon that deposit are some of the best and most productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which form the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys.

The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. We consequently find them in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines Rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in

Dickinson County; Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo County; and Storm Lake, in Bunea Vista County.

*Spirit Lake.*—The width and length of this lake are about equal, and it contains about twelve square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great watershed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

*Okoboji Lake.*—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places a hundred feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant. Fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water fowl.

*Clear Lake.*—This lake is situated in Cerro Gordo County, upon the watershed between the Iowa and Cedar Rivers. It is about five miles long, and two or three miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only fifteen feet. Its shores and the country around it are like that of Spirit Lake.

*Storm Lake.*—This body of water rests upon the great water shed in Buena Vista County. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between four and five square miles.

The outlets of all these drift-lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

*Walled Lakes.*—Along the water sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright County, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the existence of embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from two to ten feet in height, and from five to thirty feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided, to some extent, by the force of the waves. These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything upon the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore, and this has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

## SPRINGS.

Springs issue from all formations, and from the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa River, owing

to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream.

No mineral springs, properly so called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

### ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

It is estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. They are not confined to level surfaces, nor to any particular variety of soil, for within the State they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azoic to those of the Cretaceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their *origin*, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, nor the soil, nor any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State.

The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is tillable land.

## GEOLOGY.

The soil of Iowa may be separated into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial, and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In general terms the *constant* component element of the drift soil is that portion which was transported from the north, while the *inconstant* elements are those portions which were derived from the adjacent or underlying strata. For example, in Western Iowa, wherever that cretaceous formation known as the Nishnabotany sandstone exists, the soil contains more sand than elsewhere. The same may be said of the soil of some parts of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, the sandstones and sandy shales of that formation furnishing the sand.

In Northern and Northwestern Iowa, the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. This sand and gravel was, doubtless, derived from the

cretaceous rocks that now do, or formerly did, exist there, and also in part from the conglomerate and pudding-stone beds of the Sioux quartzite.

In Southern Iowa, the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. This preponderating clay is doubtless derived from the clayey and shaly beds which alternate with the limestones of that region.

The bluff soil is that which rests upon, and constitutes a part of, the bluff deposit. It is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to the Missouri River. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil.

The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest floods, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

| SYSTEMS. AGES. | GROUPS. PERIODS. | FORMATIONS. EPOCHS. | THICKNESS. IN FEET. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cretaceous | Post Tertiary | *Drift* | 10 to 200 |
| | Lower Cretaceous. | *Inoceramous bed* | 50 |
| | | *Woodbury Sandstone and Shales* | 130 |
| | | *Nishnabotany Sandstone* | 100 |
| Carboniferous | Coal Measures. | Upper Coal Measures | 200 |
| | | Middle Coal Measures | 200 |
| | | Lower Coal Measures | 200 |
| | Subcarboniferous. | St. Louis Limestone | 75 |
| | | Keokuk Limestone | 90 |
| | | Burlington Limestone | 196 |
| | | Kinderhook beds | 175 |
| Devonian | Hamilton | Hamilton Limestone and Shales | 200 |
| Upper Silurian | Niagara | Niagara Limestone | 350 |
| | Cincinnati | Maquoketa Shales | 80 |
| | Trenton. | Galena Limestone | 250 |
| | | Trenton Limestone | 200 |
| Lower Silurian | Primordial. | St. Peter's Sandstone | 80 |
| | | Lower Magnesian Limestone | 250 |
| | | Potsdam Sandstone | 300 |
| Azoic | Huronian | Sioux Quartzite | 50 |

## THE AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux Quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward. This

rock may be quarried in a few rare cases, but usually it cannot be secured in dry forms except that into which it naturally cracks, and the tendency is to angular pieces. It is absolutely indestructible.

## LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

### PRIMORDIAL GROUP.

*Potsdam Sandstone.*—This formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern portion of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It may be seen underlying the lower magnesian limestone, St. Peter s sandstone and Trenton limestone, in their regular order, along the bluffs of the Mississippi from the northern boundary of the State as far south as Guttenburg, along the Upper Iowa for a distance of about twenty miles from its mouth, and along a few of the streams which empty into the Mississippi in Allamakee County.

It is nearly valueless for economic purposes.

No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

*Lower Magnesium Limestone.*—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation in Iowa are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

*St. Peter's Sandstone.*—This formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent; and it is evident it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County, immediately beneath the drift.

### TRENTON GROUP.

*Trenton Limestone.*—With the exception of this, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winnesheik and Allamakee Counties and a portion of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes, yet there are in some places compact and evenly bedded layers, which afford fine material for window caps and sills.

In this formation, fossils are abundant, so much so that, in some places, the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of tribolites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

*The Galena Limestone.*—This is the upper formation of the Trenton group. It seldom exceeds twelve miles in width, although it is fully one hundred and fifty miles long. The outcrop traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winnesheik, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of silicious matter. It is usually unfit for dressing,

though sometimes near the top of the bed good blocks for dressing are found. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. The ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

CINCINNATI GROUP.

*Maquoketa Shales.*—The surface occupied by this formation is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles in length. Its most southerly exposure is in the bluffs of the Mississippi near Bellevue, in Jackson County, and the most northerly yet recognized is in the western part of Winnesheik County. The whole formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Its economic value is very slight.

Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati group are found in the Maquoketa shales; but they contain a larger number that have been found anywhere else than in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group.

## UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

NIAGARA GROUP.

*Niagara Limestone.*—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is nearly one hundred and sixty miles long from north to south, and forty and fifty miles wide.

This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with in some places a considerable proportion of silicious matter in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it is evenly bedded, and probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

## DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

HAMILTON GROUP.

*Hamilton Limestone.*—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales is fully as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. It is nearly two hundred miles long and from forty to fifty miles broad. The general trend is northwestward and southeastward.

Although a large part of the material of this formation is practically quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and having a

large geographical extent in the State, is one of the most important formations, in a practical point of view. At Waverly, Bremer County, its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been practically demonstrated. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability.

All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch, and referable to the Hamilton, as recognized by New York geologists.

The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopod, mollusks and corals. The coral Acervularia Davidsoni occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City Marble," and "bird's-eye marble."

### CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous system, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

### SUBCARBONIFEROUS GROUP.

The area of the surface occupied by this group is very large. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. Here it makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi River at Muscatine. The southern and western boundary is to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coal field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its area is nearly two hundred and fifty miles long, and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

*The Kinderhook Beds.*—The most southerly exposure of these beds is near the mouth of Skunk River, in Des Moines County. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than two hundred miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County, along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin Counties; and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County.

The economic value of this formation is very considerable, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt Counties it is almost invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near LeGrand are very valuable. At this point

some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into ornamental and useful objects.

In Tama County, the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. It is not valuable for building, as upon exposure to atmosphere and frost, it crumbles to pieces.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom VERTEBRATA; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order selachians.

Of ARTICULATES, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus *phillipsia*.

The sub-kingdom MOLLUSCA is largely represented.

The RADIATA are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals.

The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan; so much so in fact as to overshadow all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: *lamellibranchiates*, in the more arenaceous portions; and brachiopods, in the more calcareous portions.

No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

*The Burlington Limestone.*—This formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, which are separated by a series of silicious beds. Both divisions are eminently crinoidal.

The southerly dip of the Iowa rocks carries the Burlington limestone down, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County. The most northerly point at which it has been recognized is in the northern part of Washington County. It probably exists as far north as Marshall County.

This formation affords much valuable material for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock.

The great abundance and variety of its fossils—*crinoids*—now known to be more than three hundred, have justly attracted the attention of geologists in all parts of the world.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines; bone of bony fishes, like those most common at the present day, are found in these rocks. On Buffington Creek, in Louisa County, is a stratum in an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

Remains of articulates are rare in this formation. So far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of tribolites of the genus *phillipsia*.

Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom radiata are represented in the genera *zaphrentis*, amplexus and syringapora, while the highest class—echinoderms—are found in most extraordinary profusion.

*The Keokuk Limestone.*—It is only in the four counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines that this formation is to be seen.

In some localities the upper silicious portion of this formation is known as the Geode bed. It is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk.

The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less spherical masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful. They vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

The economic value of this formation is very great. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the post offices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The only vertebrate fossils found in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order selachians, some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of twenty-five or thirty feet.

Of the articulates, only two species of the genus *phillipsia* have been found in this formation.

Of the mollusks, no cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in this State; gasteropods are rare; brachiopods and polyzoans are quite abundant.

Of radiates, corals of genera zaphrentes, amplexus and aulopera are found, but crinoids are most abundant.

Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

*The St. Louis Limestone.*—This is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. The superficial area it occupies is comparatively small, because it consists of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk. Proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska Counties. It is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the coal measures until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous.

The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower or magnesian division furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, selachians and ganoids. The

articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *phillipsia*, and two ostracoid, genera, *cythre* and *beyricia*. The mollusks distinguish this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The rocks of the subcarboniferous period have in other countries, and in other parts of our own country, furnished valuable minerals, and even coal, but in Iowa the economic value is confined to its stone alone.

The Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks of Iowa are largely composed of limestone. Magnesia also enters largely into the subcarboniferous group. With the completion of the St. Louis limestone, the production of the magnesian limestone seems to have ceased among the rocks of Iowa.

Although the Devonian age has been called the age of fishes, yet so far as Iowa is concerned, the rocks of no period can compare with the subcarboniferous in the abundance and variety of the fish remains, and, for this reason, the Burlington and Keokuk limestones will in the future become more famous among geologists, perhaps, than any other formations in North America.

It will be seen that the Chester limestone is omitted from the subcarboniferous group, and which completes the full geological series. It is probable the whole surface of Iowa was above the sea during the time of the formation of the Chester limestone to the southward about one hundred miles.

At the close of the epoch of the Chester limestone, the shallow seas in which the lower coal measures were formed again occupied the land, extending almost as far north as that sea had done in which the Kinderhook beds were formed, and to the northeastward its deposits extended beyond the subcarboniferous groups, outlines of which are found upon the next, or Devonian rock.

### THE COAL-MEASURE GROUP.

The coal-measure group of Iowa is properly divided into three formations, viz., the lower, middle and upper coal measures, each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

A line drawn upon the map of Iowa as follows, will represent the eastern and northern boundaries of the coal fields of the State: Commencing at the southeast corner of Van Buren County, carry the line to the northeast corner of Jefferson County by a slight easterly curve through the western portions of Lee and Henry Counties. Produce this line until it reaches a point six or eight miles northward from the one last named, and then carry it northwestward, keeping it at about the same distance to the northward of Skunk River and its north branch that it had at first, until it reaches the southern boundary of Marshall County, a little west of its center. Then carry it to a point

three or four miles northeast from Eldora, in Hardin County; thence westward to a point a little north of Webster City, in Hamilton County; and thence further westward to a point a little north of Fort Dodge, in Webster County.

*Lower Coal Measures.*—In consequence of the recedence to the southward of the borders of the middle and upper coal measures, the lower coal measures alone exist to the eastward and northward of Des Moines River. They also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the middle coal measures at no great distance from the river.

No other formation in the whole State possesses the economic value of the lower coal measures. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as near Red Rock, in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines. On the whole, that portion of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, is not well supplied with stone.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the lower coal measures, but such animal remains as have been found are without exception of marine origin.

Of fossil plants found in these measures, all probably belong to the class *acrogens.* Specimens of *calamites*, and several species of ferns, are found in all of the coal measures, but the genus *lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the middle coal measures.

*Middle Coal Measures.*—This formation within the State of Iowa occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about fourteen hundred square miles. The counties more or less underlaid by this formation are Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

This formation is composed of alternating beds of clay, sandstone and limestone, the clays or shales constituting the bulk of the formation, the limestone occurring in their bands, the lithological peculiarities of which offer many contrasts to the limestones of the upper and lower coal measures. The formation is also characterized by regular wave-like undulations, with a parallelism which indicates a widespread disturbance, though no dislocation of the strata have been discovered.

Generally speaking, few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants—three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appear to have been sea-weeds. Radiates are represented by corals. The mollusks are most numerously represented. *Trilobites* and *ostracoids* are the only remains known of articulates.

Vertebrates are only known by the remains of *salachians*, or sharks, and ganoids.

*Upper Coal Measures.*—The area occupied by this formation in Iowa is very great, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. It adjoins by its northern and eastern boundaries the area occupied by the middle coal measures.

The prominent lithological features of this formation are its limestones, yet it contains a considerable proportion of shales and sandstones. Although it is known by the name of upper coal measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about twenty inches in maximum thickness.

The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good material for building as in Madison and Fremont Counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay for potter's use are found in the whole formation.

The fossils in this formation are much more numerous than in either the middle or lower coal measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders selachians and ganoids. The articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes *cephalapoda*, *gasteropoda*, *lamelli*, *branchiata*, *brachiapoda* and *polyzoa*. Radiates are more numerous than in the lower and middle coal measures. Protogoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

## CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

There being no rocks, in Iowa, of permian, triassic or jurassic age, the next strata in the geological series are of the cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but being very friable, they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the glacial epoch. The second period was during the glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas.

It is difficult to indicate the exact boundaries of these rocks; the following will approximate the outlines of the area:

From the northeast corner to the southwest corner of Kossuth County; thence to the southeast corner of Guthrie County; thence to the southeast corner of Cass County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Montgomery County; thence to the middle of the north boundary of Pottawattamie County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Woodbury County;

thence to Sergeant's bluffs; up the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers to the northwest corner of the State; eastward along the State line to the place of beginning.

All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri River, and in reality form their eastern boundary.

*Nishnabotany Sandstone.*—This rock has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the inoceramus, or chalky, beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, almost valueless for economic purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves.

*Woodbury Sandstones and Shales.*—These strata rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury County, hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City.

This rock has no value except for purposes of common masonry.

Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains. Of remains of vegetation, leaves of *salix* meekii and sassafras cretaceum have been occasionally found.

*Inoceramus Beds.*—These beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstones and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa, except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material is to be obtained from these beds; and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the inoceramus beds of Iowa are two species of squoloid selachians, or cestratront, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

## PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas:

| *Counties.* | *Acres.* |
|---|---|
| Cerro Gordo | 1,500 |
| Worth | 2,000 |
| Winnebago | 2,000 |
| Hancock | 1,500 |
| Wright | 500 |
| Kossuth | 700 |
| Dickinson | 80 |

Several other counties contain peat beds, but the character of the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The character of the peat



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named is equal to that of Ireland. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish two hundred and fifty tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present, owing to the sparseness of the population, this peat is not utilized; but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be realized, and the fact demonstrated that Nature has abundantly compensated the deficiency of other fuel.

### GYPSUM.

The only deposits of the sulphates of the alkaline earths of any economic value in Iowa are those of gypsum at and in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster County. All others are small and unimportant. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in Webster County, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley.

The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River, and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been found exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from this northerly point before mentioned. Our knowledge of the width of the area occupied by it is limited by the exposures seen in the valleys of the small streams and in the ravines which come into the valley within the distance mentioned. As one goes up these ravines and minor valleys, the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift. There can be no doubt that the different parts of this deposit, now disconnected by the valleys and ravines having been cut through it, were originally connected as a continuous deposit, and there seems to be as little reason to doubt that the gypsum still extends to considerable distance on each side of the valley of the river beneath the drift which covers the region to a depth of from twenty to sixty feet.

The country round about this region has the prairie surface approximating a general level which is so characteristic of the greater part of the State, and which exists irrespective of the character or geological age of the strata beneath, mainly because the drift is so deep and uniformly distributed that it frequently almost alone gives character to the surface. The valley sides of the Des Moines River, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, are somewhat abrupt, having a depth there from the general level of the upland of about one hundred and seventy feet, and consequently presents somewhat bold and interesting features in the landscape.

As one walks up and down the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River there, he sees the gypsum exposed on either side of them, jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of

ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

The reader will please bear in mind that the gypsum of this remarkable deposit does not occur in "heaps" or "nests," as it does in most deposits of gypsum in the States farther eastward, but that it exists here in the form of a regularly stratified, continuous formation, as uniform in texture, color and quality throughout the whole region, and from top to bottom of the deposit as the granite of the Quincy quarries is. Its color is a uniform gray, resulting from alternating fine horizontal lines of nearly white, with similar lines of darker shade. The gypsum of the white lines is almost entirely pure, the darker lines containing the impurity. This is at intervals barely sufficient in amount to cause the separation of the mass upon those lines into beds or layers, thus facilitating the quarrying of it into desired shapes. These bedding surfaces have occasionally a clayey feeling to the touch, but there is nowhere any intercalation of clay or other foreign substance in a separate form. The deposit is known to reach a thickness of thirty feet at the quarries referred to, but although it will probably be found to exceed this thickness at some other points, at the natural exposures, it is seldom seen to be more than from ten to twenty feet thick.

Since the drift is usually seen to rest directly upon the gypsum, with nothing intervening, except at a few points where traces appear of an overlying bed of clayey material without doubt of the same age as the gypsum, the latter probably lost something of its thickness by mechanical erosion during the glacial epoch; and it has, doubtless, also suffered some diminution of thickness since then by solution in the waters which constantly percolate through the drift from the surface. The drift of this region being somewhat clayey, particulary in its lower part, it has doubtless served in some degree as a protection against the diminution of the gypsum by solution in consequence of its partial imperviousness to water. If the gypsum had been covered by a deposit of sand instead of the drift clays, it would have no doubt long since disappeared by being dissolved in the water that would have constantly reached it from the surface. Water merely resting upon it would not dissolve it away to any extent, but it rapidly disappears under the action of running water. Where little rills of water at the time of every rain run over the face of an unused quarry, from the surface above it, deep grooves are thereby cut into it, giving it somewhat the appearance of melting ice around a waterfall. The fact that gypsum is now suffering a constant, but, of course, very slight, diminution, is apparent in the fact the springs of the region contain more or less of it in solution in their waters. An analysis of water from one of these springs will be found in Prof. Emery's report.

Besides the clayey beds that are sometimes seen to rest upon the gypsum, there are occasionally others seen beneath them that are also of the same age, and not of the age of the coal-measure strata upon which they rest.

*Age of the Gypsum Deposit.*—In neither the gypsum nor the associated clays has any trace of any fossil remains been found, nor has any other indication of its geological age been observed, except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; and the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value.

As already shown, it rests in that region directly and unconformably upon the lower coal measures; but going southward from there, the whole series of coal-measure strata from the top of the subcarboniferous group to the upper coal measures, inclusive, can be traced without break or unconformability. The strata of the latter also may be traced in the same manner up into the Permian rocks of Kansas; and through this long series, there is no place or horizon which suggests that the gypsum deposit might belong there.

Again, no Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa to suggest that the gypsum might be of that age; nor are any of the palæozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive, that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age, perhaps older than the Cretaceous.

*Lithological Origin.*—As little can be said with certainty concerning the lithological origin of this deposit as can be said concerning its geological age, for it seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one, as an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it; nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and are regarded by some persons as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region, the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. It is arranged in layers like the regular layers of limestone, and the whole mass, from top to bottom, is traced with fine horizontal laminæ of alternating white and gray gypsum, parallel with the bedding surfaces of the layers, but the whole so intimately blended as to form a solid mass. The darker lines contain almost all the impurity there is in the gypsum, and that impurity is evidently sedimentary in its character. From these facts, and also from the further one that no trace of fossil remains has been detected in the gypsum, it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that the gypsum of Fort Dodge originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were

saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been held suspended in the same waters.

*Physical Properties.*—Much has already been said of the physical properties or character of this gypsum, but as it is so different in some respects from that of other deposits, there are yet other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete and exhaustive analysis by Prof. Emery, the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity; and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from to top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other.

When it is remembered that plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains as much as thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that ours is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are also of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts. Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. No hesitation, therefore, is felt in stating that the Fort Dodge gypsum is of as good a quality as any in the country, even for the finest uses.

In view of the bounteousness of the primitive fertility of our Iowa soils, many persons forget that a time may come when Nature will refuse to respond so generously to our demand as she does now, without an adequate return. Such are apt to say that this vast deposit of gypsum is valueless to our commonwealth, except to the small extent that it may be used in the arts. This is undoubtedly a short-sighted view of the subject, for the time is even now rapidly passing away when a man may purchase a new farm for less money than he can re-fertilize and restore the partially wasted primitive fertility of the one he now occupies. There are farms even now in a large part of the older settled portions of the State that would be greatly benefited by the proper application of plaster, and such areas will continue to increase until it will be difficult to estimate the value of the deposit of gypsum at Fort Dodge. It should be remembered, also, that the inhabitants of an extent of country adjoining our State more than three times as great as its own area will find it more convenient to obtain their supplies from Fort Dodge than from any other source.

For want of direct railroad communication between this region and other parts of the State, the only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact that it is found to be comparatively unaffected by the frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which

can at most reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years.

One of the citizens of Fort Dodge, Hon. John F. Duncombe, built a large, fine residence of it. in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. It has been so long and successfully used for building stone by the inhabitants that they now prefer it to the limestone of good quality, which also exists in the immediate vicinity. This preference is due to the cheapness of the gypsum, as compared with the stone. The cheapness of the former is largely due to the facility with which it is quarried and wrought. Several other houses have been constructed of it in Fort Dodge, including the depot building of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. The company have also constructed a large culvert of the same material to span a creek near the town, limestone only being used for the lower courses, which come in contact with the water. It is a fine arch, each stone of gypsum being nicely hewn, and it will doubtless prove a very durable one. Many of the sidewalks in the town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers. They are more durable than their softness would lead one to suppose. They also possess an advantage over stone in not becoming slippery when worn.

The method adopted in quarrying and dressing the blocks of gypsum is peculiar, and quite unlike that adopted in similar treatment of ordinary stone. Taking a stout auger-bit of an ordinary brace, such as is used by carpenters, and filing the cutting parts of it into a peculiar form, the quarryman bores his holes into the gypsum quarry for blasting, in the same manner and with as great facility as a carpenter would bore hard wood. The pieces being loosened by blasting, they are broken up with sledges into convenient sizes, or hewn into the desired shapes by means of hatchets or ordinary chopping axes, or cut by means of ordinary wood-saws. So little grit does the gypsum contain that these tools, made for working wood, are found to be better adapted for working the former substance than those tools are which are universally used for working stone.

### MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Besides the great gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge, sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite, and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the coal-measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, and frequently minute. They usually occur in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites). Gypsum has thus been detected in the coal measures, the St. Louis limestone, the cretaceous strata, and also in the lead caves of Dubuque. In most of these cases it is evidently the result of double decomposition of iron pyrites and car-

bonate of lime, previously existing there; in which cases the gypsum is of course not an original deposit as the great one at Fort Dodge is supposed to be.

The existence of these comparatively minute quantities of gypsum in the shales of the coal measures and the subcarboniferous limestone which are exposed within the region of and occupy a stratigraphical position beneath the great gypsum deposits, suggests the possibility that the former may have originated as a precipitate from percolating waters, holding gypsum in solution which they had derived from that deposit in passing over or through it. Since, however, the same substance is found in similar small quantities and under similar conditions in regions where they could have had no possible connection with that deposit, it is believed that none of those mentioned have necessarily originated from it, not even those that are found in close proximity to it.

The gypsum found in the lead caves is usually in the form of efflorescent fibers, and is always in small quantity. In the lower coal-measure shale near Fort Dodge, a small mass was found in the form of an intercalated layer, which had a distinct fibrous structure, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. The same mass had also distinct, horizontal planes of cleavage at right angles with the perpendicular fibers. Thus, being more or less transparent, the mass combined the characters of both fibrous gypsum and selenite. No anhydrous sulphate of lime (*anhydrite*) has been found in connection with the great gypsum deposit, nor elsewhere in Iowa, so far as yet known.

### SULPHATE OF STRONTIA.

(*Celestine.*)

The only locality at which this interesting mineral has yet been found in Iowa, or, so far as is known, in the great valley of the Mississippi, is at Fort Dodge. It occurs there in very small quantity in both the shales of the lower coal measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which are regarded as of the same age with it. The first is just below the city, near Rees' coal bank, and occurs as a layer intercalated among the coal measure shales, amounting in quantity to only a few hundred pounds' weight. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. Breaking also with more or less distinct horizontal planes of cleavage, it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum before mentioned. Its color is light blue, is transparent and shows crystaline facets upon both the upper and under surfaces of the layer; those of the upper surface being smallest and most numerous. It breaks up readily into small masses along the lines of the perpendicular fibers or columns. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it.

The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry in

the valley of Soldier Creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral is in this case nearly colorless, and but for the form of the separate crystals would closely resemble masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no real practical value, and its occurrence, as described, is interesting only as a mineralogical fact.

### SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

(*Barytes, Heavy Spar.*)

This mineral has been found only in minute quantities in Iowa. It has been detected in the coal-measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion Counties, the Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer Counties and in the lead caves of Dubuque. In all these cases, it is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

### SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

(*Epsomite.*)

Epsomite, or native epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, we have thus recognized in Iowa all the sulphates of the alkaline earths of natural origin; all of them, except the sulphate of lime, being in very small quantity. Even if the sulphate of magnesia were produced in nature, in large quantities, it is so very soluble that it can accumulate only in such positions as afford it complete shelter from the rains or running water. The epsomite mentioned was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone, near Starr's mill, which are represented in the sketch upon another page, illustrating the subcarboniferous rocks. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones and in similar small fragile masses among the fine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath amounts to near twenty feet at the point where epsomite was found. Consequently the rains never reach far beneath it from any quarter. The rock upon which the epsomite accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites in a finely divided condition. It is doubtless by double decomposition of these that the epsomite results. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of epsom salts was produced, but the quantity that might be annually obtained there would amount to only a few pounds, and of course is of no practical value whatever, on account of its cheapness in the market.

## CLIMATOLOGY.

No extended record of the climatology of Iowa has been made, yet much of great value may be learned from observations made at a single point. Prof. T. S. Parvin, of the State University, has recorded observations made from 1839 to the present time. Previous to 1860, these observations were made at Mus-

catine. Since that date, they were made in Iowa City. The result is that the atmospheric conditions of the climate of Iowa are in the highest degree favorable to health.

The highest temperature here occurs in August, while July is the hottest month in the year by two degrees, and January the coldest by three degrees.

The mean temperature of April and October most nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as their seasons of Spring and Fall, while that of Summer and Winter is best represented in that of August and December.

The period of greatest heat ranges from June 22d to August 31st; the next mean time being July 27th. The lowest temperature extends from December 16th to February 15th, the average being January 20th—the range in each case being two full months.

The climate of Iowa embraces the range of that of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The seasons are not characterized by the frequent and sudden changes so common in the latitudes further south. The temperature of the Winters is somewhat lower than States eastward, but of other seasons it is higher. The atmosphere is dry and invigorating. The surface of the State being free at all seasons of the year from stagnant water, with good breezes at nearly all seasons, the miasmatic and pulmonary diseases are unknown. Mortuary statistics show this to be one of the most healthful States in the Union, being one death to every ninety-four persons. The Spring, Summer and Fall months are delightful; indeed, the glory of Iowa is her Autumn, and nothing can transcend the splendor of her Indian Summer, which lasts for weeks, and finally blends, almost imperceptibly, into Winter.

# HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

## DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION.

Iowa, in the symbolical and expressive lauguage of the aboriginal inhabitants, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied to this magnificent and fruitful region by its ancient owners, to express their appreciation of its superiority of climate, soil and location. Prior to 1803, the Mississippi River was the extreme western boundary of the United States. All the great empire lying west of the "Father of Waters," from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to British America on the north, and westward to the Pacific Ocean was a Spanish province. A brief historical sketch of the discovery and occupation of this grand empire by the Spanish and French governments will be a fitting introduction to the history of the young and thriving State of Iowa, which, until the commencement of the present century, was a part of the Spanish possessions in America.

Early in the Spring of 1542, fifty years after Columbus discovered the New World, and one hundred and thirty years before the French missionaries discovered its upper waters, Ferdinand De Soto discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Washita. After the sudden death of De Soto, in May of the same year, his followers built a small vessel, and in July, 1543, descended the great river to the Gulf of Mexico.

In accordance with the usage of nations, under which title to the soil was claimed by right of discovery, Spain, having conquered Florida and discovered the Mississippi, claimed all the territory bordering on that river and the Gulf of Mexico. But it was also held by the European nations that, while discovery gave title, that title must be perfected by actual possession and occupation. Although Spain claimed the territory by right of first discovery, she made no effort to occupy it; by no permanent settlement had she perfected and held her title, and therefore had forfeited it when, at a later period, the Lower Mississippi Valley was re-discovered and occupied by France.

The unparalleled labors of the zealous French Jesuits of Canada in penetrating the unknown region of the West, commencing in 1611, form a history of no ordinary interest, but have no particular connection with the scope of the present work, until in the Fall of 1665. Pierre Claude Allouez, who had entered Lake Superior in September, and sailed along the southern coast in search of copper, had arrived at the great village of the Chippewas at Chegoimegon. Here a grand council of some ten or twelve of the principal Indian nations was held. The Pottawatomies of Lake Michigan, the Sacs and Foxes of the West, the Hurons from the North, the Illinois from the South, and the Sioux from the land of the prairie and wild rice, were all assembled there. The Illinois told

the story of their ancient glory and about the noble river on the banks of which they dwelt. The Sioux also told their white brother of the same great river, and Allouez promised to the assembled tribes the protection of the French nation against all their enemies, native or foreign.

The purpose of discovering the great river about which the Indian nations had given such glowing accounts appears to have originated with Marquette, in 1669. In the year previous, he and Claude Dablon had established the Mission of St. Mary's, the oldest white settlement within the present limits of the State of Michigan. Marquette was delayed in the execution of his great undertaking, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel.

About this time, the French Government had determined to extend the dominion of France to the extreme western borders of Canada. Nicholas Perrot was sent as the agent of the government, to propose a grand council of the Indian nations, at St. Mary's.

When Perrot reached Green Bay, he extended the invitation far and near; and, escorted by Pottawatomies, repaired on a mission of peace and friendship to the Miamis, who occupied the region about the present location of Chicago.

In May, 1671, a great council of Indians gathered at the Falls of St. Mary, from all parts of the Northwest, from the head waters of the St. Lawrence, from the valley of the Mississippi and from the Red River of the North. Perrot met with them, and after grave consultation, formally announced to the assembled nations that their good French Father felt an abiding interest in their welfare, and had placed them all under the powerful protection of the French Government.

Marquette, during that same year, had gathered at Point St. Ignace the remnants of one branch of the Hurons. This station, for a long series of years, was considered the key to the unknown West.

The time was now auspicious for the consummation of Marquette's grand project. The successful termination of Perrot's mission, and the general friendliness of the native tribes, rendered the contemplated expedition much less perilous. But it was not until 1673 that the intrepid and enthusiastic priest was finally ready to depart on his daring and perilous journey to lands never trod by white men.

The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, were astounded at the boldness of the proposed undertaking, and tried to discourage him, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men.

But Marquette was not to be diverted from his purpose by these fearful reports. He assured his dusky friends that he was ready to make any sacrifice, even to lay down his life for the sacred cause in which he was engaged. He prayed with them; and having implored the blessing of God upon his undertaking, on the 13th day of May, 1673, with Joliet and five Canadian-French voyageurs, or boatmen, he left the mission on his daring journey. Ascending Green Bay and Fox River, these bold and enthusiastic pioneers of religion and discovery proceeded until they reached a Miami and Kickapoo village, where Marquette was delighted to find "a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town, ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank Him for

the pity He had bestowed on them during the Winter, in having given them abundant chase."

This was the extreme point beyond which the explorations of the French missionaries had not then extended. Here Marquette was instructed by his Indian hosts in the secret of a root that cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake, drank mineral water with them and was entertained with generous hospitality. He called together the principal men of the village, and informed them that his companion, Joliet, had been sent by the French Governor of Canada to discover new countries, to be added to the dominion of France; but that he, himself, had been sent by the Most High God, to carry the glorious religion of the Cross; and assured his wondering hearers that on this mission he had no fear of death, to which he knew he would be exposed on his perilous journeys.

Obtaining the services of two Miami guides, to conduct his little band to the Wisconsin River, he left the hospitable Indians on the 10th of June. Conducting them across the portage, their Indian guides returned to their village, and the little party descended the Wisconsin, to the great river which had so long been so anxiously looked for, and boldly floated down its unknown waters.

On the 25th of June, the explorers discovered indications of Indians on the west bank of the river and landed a little above the mouth of the river now known as Des Moines, and for the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Leaving the Canadians to guard the canoes, Marquette and Joliet boldly followed the trail into the interior for fourteen miles (some authorities say six), to an Indian village situate on the banks of a river, and discovered two other villages, on the rising ground about half a league distant. Their visit, while it created much astonishment, did not seem to be entirely unexpected, for there was a tradition or prophecy among the Indians that white visitors were to come to them. They were, therefore, received with great respect and hospitality, and were cordially tendered the calumet or pipe of peace. They were informed that this band was a part of the Illini nation and that their village was called Monin-gou-ma or Moingona, which was the name of the river on which it stood. This, from its similarity of sound, Marquette corrupted into Des Moines (Monk's River), its present name.

Here the voyagers remained six days, learning much of the manners and customs of their new friends. The new religion they boldly preached and the authority of the King of France they proclaimed were received without hostility or remonstrance by their savage entertainers. On their departure, they were accompanied to their canoes by the chiefs and hundreds of warriors. Marquette received from them the sacred calumet, the emblem of peace and safeguard among the nations, and re-embarked for the rest of his journey.

It is needless to follow him further, as his explorations beyond his discovery of Iowa more properly belong to the history of another State.

In 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," after the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in the French language,

"Louis the Great, King of France and Navarre,
Reigning April 9th, 1682."

At the close of the seventeenth century, France claimed, by right of discovery and occupancy, the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas, as far as the Rio del Norte.

The province of Louisiana stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the sources of the Tennessee, the Kanawha, the Allegheny and the Monongahela on the east, and the Missouri and the other great tributaries of the Father of Waters on the west. Says Bancroft, "France had obtained, under Providence, the guardianship of this immense district of country, not, as it proved, for her own benefit, but rather as a trustee for the infant nation by which it was one day to be inherited."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. France still retained Louisiana; but the province had so far failed to meet the expectations of the crown and the people that a change in the government and policy of the country was deemed indispensable. Accordingly, in 1711, the province was placed in the hands of a Governor General, with headquarters at Mobile. This government was of brief duration, and in 1712 a charter was granted to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, giving him the entire control and monopoly of all the trade and resources of Louisiana. But this scheme also failed. Crozat met with no success in his commercial operations; every Spanish harbor on the Gulf was closed against his vessels; the occupation of Louisiana was deemed an encroachment on Spanish territory; Spain was jealous of the ambition of France.

Failing in his efforts to open the ports of the district, Crozat "sought to develop the internal resources of Louisiana, by causing trading posts to be opened, and explorations to be made to its remotest borders. But he actually accomplished nothing for the advancement of the colony. The only prosperity which it ever possessed grew out of the enterprise of humble individuals, who had succeeded in instituting a little barter between themselves and the natives, and a petty trade with neighboring European settlements. After a persevering effort of nearly five years, he surrendered his charter in August, 1717."

Immediately following the surrender of his charter by Crozat, another and more magnificent scheme was inaugurated. The national government of France was deeply involved in debt; the colonies were nearly bankrupt, and John Law appeared on the scene with his famous Mississippi Company, as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France. The charter granted to this company gave it a legal existence of twenty-five years, and conferred upon it more extensive powers and privileges than had been granted to Crozat. It invested the new company with the exclusive privilege of the entire commerce of Louisiana, and of New France, and with authority to enforce their rights. The Company was authorized to monopolize all the trade in the country; to make treaties with the Indians; to declare and prosecute war; to grant lands, erect forts, open mines of precious metals, levy taxes, nominate civil officers, commission those of the army, and to appoint and remove judges, to cast cannon, and build and equip ships of war. All this was to be done with the paper currency of John Law's Bank of France. He had succeeded in getting His Majesty the French King to adopt and sanction his scheme of financial operations both in France and in the colonies, and probably there never was such a huge financial bubble ever blown by a visionary theorist. Still, such was the condition of France that it was accepted as a national deliverance, and Law became the most powerful man in France. He became a Catholic, and was appointed Comptroller General of Finance.

Among the first operations of the Company was to send eight hundred emigrants to Louisiana, who arrived at Dauphine Island in 1718.

In 1719, Philipe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois with two hundred miners and artisans. The war between France and Spain at this time rendered it extremely probable that the Mississippi Valley might become the theater of Spanish hostilities against the French settlements; to prevent this, as well as to extend French claims, a chain of forts was begun, to keep open the connection between the mouth and the sources of the Mississippi. Fort Orleans, high up the Mississippi River, was erected as an outpost in 1720.

The Mississippi scheme was at the zenith of its power and glory in January, 1720, but the gigantic bubble collapsed more suddenly than it had been inflated, and the Company was declared hopelessly bankrupt in May following. France was impoverished by it, both private and public credit were overthrown, capitalists suddenly found themselves paupers, and labor was left without employment. The effect on the colony of Louisiana was disastrous.

While this was going on in Lower Louisiana, the region about the lakes was the theater of Indian hostilities, rendering the passage from Canada to Louisiana extremely dangerous for many years. The English had not only extended their Indian trade into the vicinity of the French settlements, but through their friends, the Iroquois, had gained a marked ascendancy over the Foxes, a fierce and powerful tribe, of Iroquois descent, whom they incited to hostilities against the French. The Foxes began their hostilities with the siege of Detroit in 1712, a siege which they continued for nineteen consecutive days, and although the expedition resulted in diminishing their numbers and humbling their pride, yet it was not until after several successive campaigns, embodying the best military resources of New France, had been directed against them, that were finally defeated at the great battles of Butte des Morts, and on the Wisconsin River, and driven west in 1746.

The Company, having found that the cost of defending Louisiana exceeded the returns from its commerce, solicited leave to surrender the Mississippi wilderness to the home government. Accordingly, on the 10th of April, 1732, the jurisdiction and control over the commerce reverted to the crown of France. The Company had held possession of Louisiana fourteen years. In 1735, Bienville returned to assume command for the King.

A glance at a few of the old French settlements will show the progress made in portions of Louisiana during the early part of the eighteenth century. As early as 1705, traders and hunters had penetrated the fertile regions of the Wabash, and from this region, at that early date, fifteen thousand hides and skins had been collected and sent to Mobile for the European market.

In the year 1716, the French population on the Wabash kept up a lucrative commerce with Mobile by means of traders and voyageurs. The Ohio River was comparatively unknown.

In 1746, agriculture on the Wabash had attained to greater prosperity than in any of the French settlements besides, and in that year six hundred barrels of flour were manufactured and shipped to New Orleans, together with considerable quantities of hides, peltry, tallow and beeswax.

In the Illinois country, also, considerable settlements had been made, so that, in 1730, they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs.

In 1753, the first actual conflict arose between Louisiana and the Atlantic colonies. From the earliest advent of the Jesuit fathers, up to the period of which we speak, the great ambition of the French had been, not alone to preserve their possessions in the West, but by every possible means to prevent the slightest attempt of the English, east of the mountains, to extend their settle-

ments toward the Mississippi. France was resolved on retaining possession of the great territory which her missionaries had discovered and revealed to the world. French commandants had avowed their purpose of seizing every Englishman within the Ohio Valley.

The colonies of Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia were most affected by the encroachments of France in the extension of her dominion, and particularly in the great scheme of uniting Canada with Louisiana. To carry out this purpose, the French had taken possession of a tract of country claimed by Virginia, and had commenced a line of forts extending from the lakes to the Ohio River. Virginia was not only alive to her own interests, but attentive to the vast importance of an immediate and effectual resistance on the part of all the English colonies to the actual and contemplated encroachments of the French.

In 1753, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, then a young man just twenty-one, to demand of the French commandant "a reason for invading British dominions while a solid peace subsisted." Washington met the French commandant, Gardeur de St. Pierre, on the head waters of the Alleghany, and having communicated to him the object of his journey, received the insolent answer that the French would not discuss the matter of right, but would make prisoners of every Englishman found trading on the Ohio and its waters. The country, he said, belonged to the French, by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and they would not withdraw from it.

In January, 1754, Washington returned to Virginia, and made his report to the Governor and Council. Forces were at once raised, and Washington, as Lieutenant Colonel, was dispatched at the head of a hundred and fifty men, to the forks of the Ohio, with orders to "finish the fort already begun there by the Ohio Company, and to make prisoners, kill or destroy all who interrupted the English settlements."

On his march through the forests of Western Pennsylvania, Washington, through the aid of friendly Indians, discovered the French concealed among the rocks, and as they ran to seize their arms, ordered his men to fire upon them, at the same time, with his own musket, setting the example. An action lasting about a quarter of an hour ensued; ten of the Frenchmen were killed, among them Jumonville, the commander of the party, and twenty-one were made prisoners. The dead were scalped by the Indians, and the chief, bearing a tomahawk and a scalp, visited all the tribes of the Miamis, urging them to join the Six Nations and the English against the French. The French, however, were soon re-enforced, and Col. Washington was compelled to return to Fort Necessity. Here, on the 3d day of July, De Villiers invested the fort with 600 French troops and 100 Indians. On the 4th, Washington accepted terms of capitulation, and the English garrison withdrew from the valley of the Ohio.

This attack of Washington upon Jumonville aroused the indignation of France, and war was formally declared in May, 1756, and the "French and Indian War" devastated the colonies for several years. Montreal, Detroit and all Canada were surrendered to the English, and on the 10th of February, 1763, by the treaty of Paris—which had been signed, though not formally ratified by the respective governments, on the 3d of November, 1762—France relinquished to Great Britian all that portion of the province of Louisiana lying on the east side of the Mississippi, except the island and town of New Orleans. On the same day that the treaty of Paris was signed, France, by a secret treaty, ceded to Spain all her possessions on the west side of the Mississippi, including the

whole country to the head waters of the Great River, and west to the Rocky Mountains, and the jurisdiction of France in America, which had lasted nearly a century, was ended.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the English Government ceded to the latter all the territory on the east side of the Mississippi River and north of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. At the same time, Great Britain ceded to Spain all the Floridas, comprising all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the southern limits of the United States.

At this time, therefore, the present State of Iowa was a part of the Spanish possessions in North America, as all the territory west of the Mississippi River was under the dominion of Spain. That government also possessed all the territory of the Floridas east of the great river and south of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. The Mississippi, therefore, so essential to the prosperity of the western portion of the United States, for the last three hundred miles of its course flowed wholly within the Spanish dominions, and that government claimed the exclusive right to use and control it below the southern boundary of the United States.

The free navigation of the Mississippi was a very important question during all the time that Louisiana remained a dependency of the Spanish Crown, and as the final settlement intimately affected the status of the then future State of Iowa, it will be interesting to trace its progress.

The people of the United States occupied and exercised jurisdiction over the entire eastern valley of the Mississippi, embracing all the country drained by its eastern tributaries; they had a natural right, according to the accepted international law, to follow these rivers to the sea, and to the use of the Mississippi River accordingly, as the great natural channel of commerce. The river was not only necessary but absolutely indispensable to the prosperity and growth of the western settlements then rapidly rising into commercial and political importance. They were situated in the heart of the great valley, and with wonderfully expansive energies and accumulating resources, it was very evident that no power on earth could deprive them of the free use of the river below them, only while their numbers were insufficient to enable them to maintain their right by force. Inevitably, therefore, immediately after the ratification of the treaty of 1783, the Western people began to demand the free navigation of the Mississippi—not as a favor, but as a right. In 1786, both banks of the river, below the mouth of the Ohio, were occupied by Spain, and military posts on the east bank enforced her power to exact heavy duties on all imports by way of the river for the Ohio region. Every boat descending the river was forced to land and submit to the arbitrary revenue exactions of the Spanish authorities. Under the administration of Governor Miro, these rigorous exactions were somewhat relaxed from 1787 to 1790; but Spain held it as her right to make them. Taking advantage of the claim of the American people. that the Mississippi should be opened to them, in 1791, the Spanish Government concocted a scheme for the dismembership of the Union. The plan was to induce the Western people to separate from the Eastern States by liberal land grants and extraordinary commercial privileges.

Spanish emissaries, among the people of Ohio and Kentucky, informed them that the Spanish Government would grant them favorable commercial privileges, provided they would secede from the Federal Government east of the mountains. The Spanish Minister to the United States plainly declared to his confidential correspondent that, unless the Western people would declare their independence

and refuse to remain in the Union, Spain was determined never to grant the free navigation of the Mississippi.

By the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, however, Spain formally stipulated that the Mississippi River, from its source to the Gulf, for its entire width, should be free to American trade and commerce, and that the people of the United States should be permitted, for three years, to use the port of New Orleans as a port of deposit for their merchandise and produce, duty free.

In November, 1801, the United States Government received, through Rufus King, its Minister at the Court of St. James, a copy of the treaty between Spain and France, signed at Madrid March 21, 1801, by which the cession of Louisiana to France, made the previous Autumn, was confirmed.

The change offered a favorable opportunity to secure the just rights of the United States, in relation to the free navigation of the Mississippi, and ended the attempt to dismember the Union by an effort to secure an independent government west of the Alleghany Mountains. On the 7th of January, 1803, the American House of Representatives adopted a resolution declaring their "unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the River Mississippi, as established by existing treaties."

In the same month, President Jefferson nominated and the Senate confirmed Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe as Envoys Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and Charles Pinckney and James Monroe to the Court of Spain, with plenary powers to negotiate treaties to effect the object enunciated by the popular branch of the National Legislature. These envoys were instructed to secure, if possible, the cession of Florida and New Orleans, but it does not appear that Mr. Jefferson and his Cabinet had any idea of purchasing that part of Louisiana lying on the *west* side of the Mississippi. In fact, on the 2d of March following, the instructions were sent to our Ministers, containing a plan which expressly left to France "all her territory on the west side of the Mississippi." Had these instructions been followed, it might have been that there would not have been any State of Iowa or any other member of the glorious Union of States west of the "Father of Waters."

In obedience to his instructions, however, Mr. Livingston broached this plan to M. Talleyrand, Napoleon's Prime Minister, when that courtly diplomatist quietly suggested to the American Minister that France *might* be willing to cede the *whole French domain* in North America to the United States, and asked how much the Federal Government would be willing to give for it. Livingston intimated that twenty millions of francs might be a fair price. Talleyrand thought that not enough, but asked the Americans to "think of it." A few days later, Napoleon, in an interview with Mr. Livingston, in effect informed the American Envoy that he had secured Louisiana in a contract with Spain for the purpose of turning it over to the United States for a mere nominal sum. He had been compelled to provide for the safety of that province by the treaty, and he was "anxious to give the United States a magnificent bargain for a mere trifle." The price proposed was one hundred and twenty-five million francs. This was subsequently modified to fifteen million dollars, and on this basis a treaty was negotiated, and was signed on the 30th day of April, 1803.

This treaty was ratified by the Federal Government, and by act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory and provide for it a temporary government. Accordingly, on the 20th day of December following, on behalf of the President, Gov. Clairborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana

purchase, and raised the American flag over the newly acquired domain, at New Orleans. Spain, although it had by treaty ceded the province to France in 1801, still held *quasi* possession, and at first objected to the transfer, but withdrew her opposition early in 1804.

By this treaty, thus successfully consummated, and the peaceable withdrawal of Spain, the then infant nation of the New World extended its dominion west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and north from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

If the original design of Jefferson's administration had been accomplished, the United States would have acquired only that portion of the French territory lying east of the Mississippi River, and while the American people would thus have acquired the free navigation of that great river, all of the vast and fertile empire on the west, so rich in its agricultural and inexhaustible mineral resources, would have remained under the dominion of a foreign power. To Napoleon's desire to sell the whole of his North American possessions, and Livingston's act transcending his instructions, which was acquiesced in after it was done, does Iowa owe her position as a part of the United States by the Louisiana purchase.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired territory was, on the 1st day of October following, divided: that part lying south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel the District of Louisiana, which was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory, until July 4, 1805, when it was organized, with territorial government of its own, and so remained until 1812, when the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, that part of Missouri Territory comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country to the westward, was organized into the Arkansas Territory.

On the 2d of March, 1821, the State of Missouri, being a part of the Territory of that name, was admitted to the Union. June 28, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Missouri was made a part of the Territory of Michigan; but two years later, on the 4th of July, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was erected, embracing within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

By act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, the

### TERRITORY OF IOWA

was erected, comprising, in addition to the present State, much the larger part of Minnesota, and extending north to the boundary of the British Possessions.

### THE ORIGINAL OWNERS.

Having traced the early history of the great empire lying west of the Mississippi, of which the State of Iowa constitutes a part, from the earliest discovery to the organization of the Territory of Iowa, it becomes necessary to give some history of

### THE INDIANS OF IOWA.

According to the policy of the European nations, possession perfected title to any territory. We have seen that the country west of the Mississippi was first discovered by the Spaniards, but afterward, was visited and occupied by the French. It was ceded by France to Spain, and by Spain back to France again,

and then was purchased and occupied by the United States. During all that time, it does not appear to have entered into the heads or hearts of the high contracting parties that the country they bought, sold and gave away was in the possession of a race of men who, although savage, owned the vast domain before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Having purchased the territory, the United States found it still in the possession of its original owners, who had never been dispossessed; and it became necessary to purchase again what had already been bought before, or forcibly eject the occupants; therefore, the history of the Indian nations who occupied Iowa prior to and during its early settlement by the whites, becomes an important chapter in the history of the State, that cannot be omitted.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, not a single settlement had been made or attempted; not even a trading post had been established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who roamed at will over her beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in her woods, fished in her streams, and often poured out their life-blood in obstinately contested contests for supremacy. That this State so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theater of numerous, fierce and bloody struggles between rival nations, for possession of the favored region, long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars, the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from their ancient hunting grounds.

In 1673, when Marquette discovered Iowa, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably, after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country, in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illinois were nearly destroyed and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and, in "The Beautiful Land," these natives met their equally warlike foes, the Northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

When the United States came in possession of the great valley of the Mississippi, by the Louisiana purchase, the Sacs and Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire territory now comprising the State of Iowa. The Sacs and Foxes, also, occupied the most of the State of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided, viz.: Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles and difficulties encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock River, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson River; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose, and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages, viz.: One on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another about twelve

miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines, and the third on Turkey River.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs, of Rock River, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

"Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording a convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

"Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victim might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

"At the foot of the mound above mentioned, the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the excitement of horse racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race ground, leaving most of their arms in the village and their old men and women and children unprotected.

"Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants, by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire arms at the village the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the grass and sprang tiger-like upon the astonished and unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect if possible their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms were in the hands of the victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek Hills."

The Sacs and Foxes, prior to the settlement of their village on Rock River, had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagoes, subdued them and took possession

of their lands. Their village on Rock River, at one time, contained upward of sixty lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. In 1825, the Secretary of War estimated the entire number of the Sacs and Foxes at 4,600 souls. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the beautiful and flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The beautiful scenery of the island, the extensive prairies, dotted over with groves; the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil, producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables, with little labor; the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

North of the hunting grounds of the Sacs and Foxes, were those of the Sioux, a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possession with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes; and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien, in 1825. But this, instead of settling the difficulties, caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. These contests were kept up and became so unrelenting that, in 1830, Government bought of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles in width, on both sides of the line, and thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating between them a "neutral ground," commanded them to cease their hostilities. Both the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, however, were allowed to fish and hunt on this ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory. The Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux were deadly enemies, and neither let an opportunity to punish the other pass unimproved.

In April, 1852, a fight occurred between the Musquaka band of Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux, about six miles above Algona, in Kossuth County, on the west side of the Des Moines River. The Sacs and Foxes were under the leadership of Ko-ko-wah, a subordinate chief, and had gone up from their home in Tama County, by way of Clear Lake, to what was then the "neutral ground." At Clear Lake, Ko-ko-wah was informed that a party of Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines, and he determined to attack them. With sixty of his warriors, he started and arrived at a point on the east side of the river, about a mile above the Sioux encampment, in the night, and concealed themselves in a grove, where they were able to discover the position and strength of their hereditary foes. The next morning, after many of the Sioux braves had left their camp on hunting tours, the vindictive Sacs and Foxes crossed the river and suddenly attacked the camp. The conflict was desperate for a short time, but the advantage was with the assailants, and the Sioux were routed. Sixteen of them, including some of their women and children, were killed, and a boy 14 years old was captured. One of the Musquakas was shot in the breast by a squaw as they were rushing into the Sioux's camp. He started to run away, when the same brave squaw shot him through the body, at a distance of twenty rods, and he fell dead. Three other Sac braves were killed. But few of the Sioux escaped. The victorious

party hurriedly buried their own dead, leaving the dead Sioux above ground, and made their way home, with their captive, with all possible expedition.

### PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Very soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and, also, the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. James Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post, Captains Lewis and Clark, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one Sergeant, two Corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel-boat, with four months' rations, on the 9th day of August, 1805. On the 20th of the same month, the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter and four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors.

At the head of the Rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows: "Your great Father, the President of the United States, wished to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required." At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, whisky and tobacco.

Pursuing his way up the river, he arrived, on the 23d of August, at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as being "on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about 41° 21′ north. The channel of the river runs on that shore; the hill in front is about sixty feet perpendicular; nearly level on top; four hundred yards in the rear is a small prairie fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river, a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi, "Flint Hills."

On the 24th, with one of his men, he went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. Reaching the river, he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pur-

suit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished, had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque.

At Dubuque, Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. Dubuque had an old field piece and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first Americans who had visited that part of the Territory. Dubuque, however, was not disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

After leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations on the upper waters of the Mississippi more properly belongs to the history of another State.

It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at the mouth of the Minnesota River, Pike held a council with the Sioux, September 23, and obtained from them a grant of one hundred thousand acres of land. On the 8th of January, 1806, Pike arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47°. At this time the then powerful Northwest Company carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river on both sides, along the great lakes to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the north and west, to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations the entire Territory of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission, and performing a valuable service to Iowa and the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there on the 30th of April, 1806.

## INDIAN WARS.

The Territory of Iowa, although it had been purchased by the United States, and was ostensibly in the possession of the Government, was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of ownership and possession. Before it could be open to settlement by the whites, it was indispensable that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The accomplishment of this purpose required the expenditure of large sums of money and blood, and for a long series of years the frontier was disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites or some violation of treaty stipulation.

As previously shown, at the time when the United States assumed the control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachments of the pale faces.

Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac village, on Rock River, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors, but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 until his death. In early manhood he attained some distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages, and other neighboring

tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. Some historians have added to the statement that "it does not appear that he was ever a great general, or possessed any of the qualifications of a successful leader." If this was so, his life was a marvel. How any man who had none of the qualifications of a leader became so prominent as such, as he did, indicates either that he had some ability, or that his cotemporaries, both Indian and Anglo-Saxon, had less than he. He is said to have been the "victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans," but the impartial historian must admit that if he was the enemy of theAmericans, it was certainly not without some reason.

It will be remembered that Spain did not give up possession of the country to France on its cession to the latter power, in 1801, but retained possession of it, and, by the authority of France, transferred it to the United States, in 1804. Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis at the time, and were invited to be present and witness the ceremonies of the transfer, but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village, on Rock River, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

On the 3d day of November, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars' worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississppi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of over fifty-one millions of acres.

To this treaty Black Hawk always objected and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied; and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely, to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

The year following this treaty (1805), Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieutenant Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with; and he was very much prepossessed in Pike's favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock River, and the young chief came on

shore with his interpreter, and made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

The events which soon followed Pike's expedition were the erection of Fort Edwards, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander; after which they returned home apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock River. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them.

It has been held by good American authorities, that the erection of Fort Madison at the point where it was located *was* a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the eleventh article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River; by article six they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement," as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant. Not long after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the regular drill had not yet commenced. However, they kept up the attack for several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock River.

When war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, and more probably because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were "forced into the war by being deceived." He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return, they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our

chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the Fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the Fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

Black Hawk seems to have accepted of this proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their Winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies. But, after waiting some time, they were told by the trader that he would not trust them. It was in vain that they pleaded the promise of their great father at Washington. The trader was inexorable; and, disappointed and crestfallen, they turned sadly toward their own village. "Few of us," says Black Hawk, "slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning, a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

He joined the British, who flattered him, styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousies against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

With all his skill and courage, Black Hawk was unable to lead all the Sacs and Foxes into hostilities to the United States. A portion of them, at the head of whom was Keokuk ("the Watchful Fox"), were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. Therefore, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized, with Keokuk for their chief. This divided the nation into the "War and the Peace party."

Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and having all the old men and women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-qua-me (the Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American chief stationed there. They accordingly went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of the Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief, and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village and cross over to the west side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge where the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak in the council, which Wa-co-me

obtained for him. Keokuk then addressed the chiefs; he remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes and the graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village. The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the trail leading to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk.

Keokuk, like Black Hawk, was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock River, in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight, when occasion required, with a cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle, he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

Keokuk has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing; in his public speeches, he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures; he spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for the reputation of Keokuk, as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame, Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witness the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his audience.

Keokuk seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but defeat and disaster, and used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council to prepare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance. "I am your chief," he said, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But before

you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success." He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, that their chance of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you, on one condition, viz.: that before we go, we will kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor, and cause them to abandon the rash undertaking.

But during the war of 1832, it is now considered certain that small bands of Indians, from the west side of the Mississippi, made incursions into the white settlements, in the lead mining region, and committed some murders and depredations.

When peace was declared between the United States and England, Black Hawk was required to make peace with the former, and entered into a treaty at Portage des Sioux, September 14, 1815, but did not "touch the goose-quill to it until May 13, 1816, when he smoked the pipe of peace with the great white chief," at St. Louis. This treaty was a renewal of the treaty of 1804, but Black Hawk declared he had been deceived; that he did not know that by signing the treaty he was giving away his village. This weighed upon his mind, already soured by previous disappointment and the irresistible encroachments of the whites; and when, a few years later, he and his people were driven from their possessions by the military, he determined to return to the home of his fathers.

It is also to be remarked that, in 1816, by treaty with various tribes, the United States relinquished to the Indians all the lands lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi, except a reservation five leagues square, on the Mississippi River, supposed then to be sufficient to include all the mineral lands on and adjacent to Fever River, and one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

### THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The immediate cause of the Indian outbreak in 1830 was the occupation of Black Hawk's village, on the Rock River, by the whites, during the absence of the chief and his braves on a hunting expedition, on the west side of the Mississippi. When they returned, they found their wigwams occupied by white families, and their own women and children were shelterless on the banks of the river. The Indians were indignant, and determined to repossess their village at all hazards, and early in the Spring of 1831 recrossed the Mississippi and menacingly took possession of their own cornfields and cabins. It may be well to remark here that it was expressly stipulated in the treaty of 1804, to which they attributed all their troubles, that the Indians should not be obliged to leave their lands until they were sold by the United States, and it does not appear that they occupied any lands other than those owned by the Government. If this was true, the Indians had good cause for indignation and complaint. But the whites, driven out in turn by the returning Indians, became so clamorous against what they termed the encroachments of the natives, that Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, ordered Gen Gaines to Rock Island with a military force to drive the Indians again from their homes to the west side of the Mississippi. Black Hawk says he did not intend to be provoked into war by anything less than the blood of

some of his own people; in other words, that there would be no war unless it should be commenced by the pale faces. But it was said and probably thought by the military commanders along the frontier that the Indians intended to unite in a general war against the whites, from Rock River to the Mexican borders. But it does not appear that the hardy frontiersmen themselves had any fears, for their experience had been that, when well treated, their Indian neighbors were not dangerous. Black Hawk and his band had done no more than to attempt to repossess the the old homes of which they had been deprived in their absence. No blood had been shed. Black Hawk and his chiefs sent a flag of truce, and a new treaty was made, by which Black Hawk and his band agreed to remain forever on the Iowa side and never recross the river without the permission of the President or the Governor of Illinois. Whether the Indians clearly understood the terms of this treaty is uncertain. As was usual, the Indian traders had dictated terms on their behalf, and they had received a large amount of provisions, etc., from the Government, but it may well be doubted whether the Indians comprehended that they could never revisit the graves of their fathers without violating their treaty. They undoubtedly thought that they had agreed never to recross the Mississippi with hostile intent. However this may be, on the 6th day of April, 1832, Black Hawk and his entire band, with their women and children, again recrossed the Mississippi in plain view of the garrison of Fort Armstrong, and went up Rock River. Although this act was construed into an act of hostility by the military authorities, who declared that Black Hawk intended to recover his village, or the site where it stood, by force; but it does not appear that he made any such attempt, nor did his apearance create any special alarm among the settlers. They knew that the Indians never went on the war path encumbered with the old men, their women and their children.

The *Galenian*, printed in Galena, of May 2, 1832, says that Black Hawk was invited by the Prophet and had taken possession of a tract about forty miles up Rock River; but that he did not remain there long, but commenced his march up Rock River. Capt. W. B. Green, who served in Capt. Stephenson's company of mounted rangers, says that "Black Hawk and his band crossed the river with no hostile intent, but that his band had had bad luck in hunting during the previous Winter, were actually in a starving condition, and had come over to spend the Summer with a friendly tribe on the head waters of the Rock and Illinois Rivers, by invitation from their chief. Other old settlers, who all agree that Black Hawk had no idea of fighting, say that he came back to the west side expecting to negotiate another treaty, and get a new supply of provisions. The most reasonable explanation of this movement, which resulted so disastrously to Black Hawk and his starving people, is that, during the Fall and Winter of 1831–2, his people became deeply indebted to their favorite trader at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island). They had not been fortunate in hunting, and he was likely to lose heavily, as an Indian debt was outlawed in one year. If, therefore, the Indians could be induced to come over, and the fears of the military could be sufficiently aroused to pursue them, another treaty could be negotiated, and from the payments from the Government the shrewd trader could get his pay. Just a week after Black Hawk crossed the river, on the 13th of April, 1832, George Davenport wrote to Gen. Atkinson: "I am informed that the British band of Sac Indians are determined to make war on the frontier settlements. * * * From every information that I have received, I am of the opinion that the intention of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier." And

yet, from the 6th day of April until after Stillman's men commenced war by firing on a flag of truce from Black Hawk, no murders nor depredations were committed by the British band of Sac Indians.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to detail the incidents of the Black Hawk war of 1832, as it pertains rather to the history of the State of Illinois. It is sufficient to say that, after the disgraceful affair at Stillman's Run, Black Hawk, concluding that the whites, refusing to treat with him, were determined to exterminate his people, determined to return to the Iowa side of the Mississippi. He could not return by the way he came, for the army was behind him, an army, too, that would sternly refuse to recognize the white flag of peace. His only course was to make his way northward and reach the Mississippi, if possible, before the troops could overtake him, and this he did; but, before he could get his women and children across the Wisconsin, he was overtaken, and a battle ensued. Here, again, he sued for peace, and, through his trusty Lieutenant, "the Prophet," the whites were plainly informed that the starving Indians did not wish to fight, but would return to the west side of the Mississippi, peaceably, if they could be permitted to do so. No attention was paid to this second effort to negotiate peace, and, as soon as supplies could be obtained, the pursuit was resumed, the flying Indians were overtaken again eight miles before they reached the mouth of the Bad Axe, and the slaughter (it should not be dignified by the name of battle) commenced. Here, overcome by starvation and the victorious whites, his band was scattered, on the 2d day of August, 1832. Black Hawk escaped, but was brought into camp at Prairie du Chien by three Winnebagoes. He was confined in Jefferson Barracks until the Spring of 1833, when he was sent to Washington, arriving there April 22. On the 26th of April, they were taken to Fortress Monroe, where they remained till the 4th of June, 1833, when orders were given for them to be liberated and returned to their own country. By order of the President, he was brought back to Iowa through the principal Eastern cities. Crowds flocked to see him all along his route, and he was very much flattered by the attentions he received. He lived among his people on the Iowa River till that reservation was sold, in 1836, when, with the rest of the Sacs and Foxes, he removed to the Des Moines Reservation, where he remained till his death, which occurred on the 3d of October, 1838.

## INDIAN PURCHASES, RESERVES AND TREATIES.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, a treaty was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on grounds now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, on the 21st day of September, 1832. At this council, the United States were represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pash-a-pa-ho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation were present. By this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, containing about six million acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, twenty thousand dollars in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for

seventeen years and amounted to fifty thousand dollars, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk war, thirty-five beef cattle, twelve bushels of salt, thirty barrels of pork, fifty barrels of flour and six thousand bushels of corn.

This territory is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Although it was not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, it was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration that flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By the terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk Purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk's village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was their leading spirit and principal speaker on the occasion. By the terms of the treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established for them at what is now the town of Agency City.

Besides the Keokuk Reserve, the Government gave out of the Black Hawk Purchase to Antoine Le Claire, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island, on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Soon after the removal of the Sacs and Foxes to their new reservation on the Des Moines River, Gen. Joseph M. Street was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes, at Prairie du Chien, to establish an agency among them. A farm was selected, on which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian Fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek and the other on Sugar Creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years. Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fish's band. Three of the Indian chiefs, Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with the agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co., from Illinois, and also Mr. J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville.

The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of *delirium tremens* after his removal with his tribe to Kansas.

In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines River, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States on the 21st of September, 1837, and on the 11th of October, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the Autumn of 1845, when the most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in the Spring of 1846.

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*—Made July 19, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux, between the Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treaty of peace and friendship on the part of those Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs.*—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this, the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes.*—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas.*—A treaty of peace and mutual good will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River*—Made at St. Louis on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock River, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified December 30, 1816. In this treaty, that of 1804 was re-established and confirmed by twenty-two chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock River, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824*.—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nation relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified January 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825.*—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes, on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa River to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines River; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet River, and down that river to its junction with the Missouri River.

8. *Treaty of 1830.*—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clark and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested till it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other Tribes.*—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines River, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd Rivers, to the fork of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet

River to the Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand River; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs three thousand dollars; to the Foxes, three thousand dollars; to the Sioux, two thousand dollars; to the Yankton and Santie bands of Sioux, three thousand dollars; to the Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars; and to the Ottoes and Missouris, two thousand five hundred dollars—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of two hundred dollars, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart three thousand dollars annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground, in 1840–41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes.*—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Ground, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, ten thousand dollars in specie, and establish a school among them, with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost three thousand dollars a year, and to continue the same for twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836*, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's Reserve to the United States; for which the Government stipulated to pay thirty thousand dollars, and an annuity of ten thousand dollars for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837.*—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was twenty-five miles wide in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back of the Black Hawk Purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment.*—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, the United States paying for the same one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842.*—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title." By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the Fall of 1845, and the rest the Spring following.



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## SPANISH GRANTS.

While the territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was under Spanish rule as a part of its province of Louisiana, certain claims to and grants of land were made by the Spanish authorities, with which, in addition to the extinguishment of Indian titles, the United States had to deal. It is proper that these should be briefly reviewed.

*Dubuque.*—On the 22d day of September, 1788, Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, from Prairie du Chien, obtained from the Foxes a cession or lease of lands on the Mississippi River for mining purposes, on the site of the present city of Dubuque. Lead had been discovered here eight years before, in 1780, by the wife of Peosta Fox, a warrior, and Dubuque's claim embraced nearly all the lead bearing lands in that vicinity. He immediately took possession of his claim and commenced mining, at the same time making a settlement. The place became known as the "Spanish Miners," or, more commonly, "Dubuque's Lead Mines."

In 1796, Dubuque filed a petition with Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, asking that the tract ceded to him by the Indians might be granted to him by patent from the Spanish Government. In this petition, Dubuque rather indefinitely set forth the boundaries of this claim as "about seven leagues along the Mississippi River, and three leagues in width from the river," intending to include, as is supposed, the river front between the Little Maquoketa and the Tete des Mertz Rivers, embracing more than twenty thousand acres. Carondelet granted the prayer of the petition, and the grant was subsequently confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana.

In October, 1804, Dubuque transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis, and on the 17th of May, 1805, he and Choteau jointly filed their claims with the Board of Commissioners. On the 20th of September, 1806, the Board decided in their favor, pronouncing the claim to be a regular Spanish grant, made and completed prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, only one member, J. B. C. Lucas, dissenting.

Dubuque died March 24, 1810. The Indians, understanding that the claim of Dubuque under their former act of cession was only a permit to occupy the tract and work the mines during his life, and that at his death they reverted to them, took possession and continued mining operations, and were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Commissioners. When the Black Hawk purchase was consummated, the Dubuque claim thus held by the Indians was absorbed by the United States, as the Sacs and Foxes made no reservation of it in the treaty of 1832.

The heirs of Choteau, however, were not disposed to relinquish their claim without a struggle. Late in 1832, they employed an agent to look after their interests, and authorized him to lease the right to dig lead on the lands. The miners who commenced work under this agent were compelled by the military to abandon their operations, and one of the claimants went to Galena to institute legal proceedings, but found no court of competent jurisdiction, although he did bring an action for the recovery of a quantity of lead dug at Dubuque, for the purpose of testing the title. Being unable to identify the lead, however, he was non-suited.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchasers, Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Malony, who

held land in Dubuque under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighth parts of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was tried in the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, and was decided adversely to the plaintiff. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, when it was heard at the December term, 1853, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the court holding that the permit from Carondolet was merely a lease or permit to work the mines; that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than the "peaceable possession" of certain lands obtained from the Indians; that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed, and that, even if he had, this was but an "inchoate and imperfect title."

*Giard.*—In 1795, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana granted to Basil Giard five thousand eight hundred and sixty acres of land, in what is now Clayton County, known as the "Giard Tract." He occupied the land during the time that Iowa passed from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, in consideration of which the Federal Government granted a patent of the same to Giard in his own right. His heirs sold the whole tract to James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, for three hundred dollars.

*Honori.*—March 30, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, Acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Henori, or Louis Honore Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty."

Honori took immediate possession of his claim, which he retained until 1805. While trading with the natives, he became indebted to Joseph Robedoux, who obtained an execution on which the property was sold May 13, 1803, and was purchased by the creditor. In these proceedings the property was described as being "about six leagues above the River Des Moines." Robedoux died soon after he purchased the propreerty. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish government, was a league square, but only one mile square was confirmed by the United States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1839, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the State of Iowa.

## THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

Before any permanent settlement had been made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of men of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated

at Edinburgh, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

A treaty was made at Washington, August 4, 1824, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States, by which that portion of Lee County was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as "The Half-Breed Tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land, containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi River at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the Half-Breed Tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But on the 30th day of January, 1834, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This was no sooner done, than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed Commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these Commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the Commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the Commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the Sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid

and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the Clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into one hundred and one shares and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

## EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement by the whites within the limits of Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Of the Giard settlement, opposite Prairie du Chien, little is known, except that it was occupied by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century, and contained three cabins in 1805. Indian traders, although not strictly to be considered settlers, had established themselves at various points at an early date. A Mr. Johnson, agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States possessed the country. In 1820, Le Moliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. In 1829, Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville.

The first settlement in Lee County was made in 1820, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army, who had been stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill., and who built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. Dr. Muir was a man of strict integrity and irreproachable character. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, he had married an Indian woman of the Fox nation. Of his marriage, the following romantic account is given:

> The post at which he was stationed was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that, in her dreams, she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after a while, the sneers and gibes of his brother

officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river, to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and, after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of nine hundred miles, she, at last, reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819–20, he was stationed at Fort Edward, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission.

After building his cabin, as above stated, he leased his claim for a term of years to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe, afterward Galena, where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise (married at Keokuk, since dead), James, (drowned at Keokuk), Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her children, disappeared, and, it is said, returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

Messrs. Reynolds & Culver, who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Mr. Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession of Muir's cabin. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near.

His daughter, Margaret Stillwell (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puch-a-she-tuck, where Keokuk now stands. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1831, Mr. Johnson, Agent of the American Fur Company, who had a station at the foot of the rapids, removed to another location, and, Dr. Muir having returned from Galena, he and Isaac R. Campbell took the place and buildings vacated by the Company and carried on trade with the Indians and half-breeds. Campbell, who had first visited and traveled through the southern part of Iowa, in 1821, was an enterprising settler, and besides trading with the natives carried on a farm and kept a tavern.

Dr. Muir died of cholera in 1832.

In 1830, James L. and Lucius H. Langworthy, brothers and natives of Vermont, visited the Territory for the purpose of working the lead mines at Dubuque. They had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, the former from as early as 1824. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable.

In 1829, James L. Langworthy resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot now known as Jones Street Levee. Before him spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish Creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills, but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey Rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as circumstances would permit.

In 1830, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

At this time, the lands were not in the actual possession of the United States. Although they had been purchased from France, the Indian title had not been extinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation within the limits of the present State of Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a Committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales, and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk:

We, a Committee having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws) by which we as miners will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi River,* with the following exceptions, to wit:

ARTICLE I. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

ARTICLE II. We further agree that there shall be chosen, by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying.

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote, in accordance with Article 2. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor within the limits of the present State of Iowa. And it is to be said that the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed, and the acts of the executive officer thus elected as duly respected, as any have been since.

The miners who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi River continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was entrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners with orders to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove within ten days to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity. In due time, Col. Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape

* Established by the Superintendent of U. S. Lead Mines at Fever River.

unmolested. From this time, a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouaged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. Dubuque was becoming a noted place on the river, but the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the settlers. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. It must now be said, simply, that "red tape" should be respected. The purchase had been made, the treaty ratified, or was sure to be; the Indians had retired, and, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given.

But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers recrossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until Spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were James L. Langworthy, and his brother Lucius, who had on hand about three hundred thousand pounds of lead.

Lieut. Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Col. Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate clothed with a little brief authority was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

June 1, 1833, the treaty formally went into effect, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their home claims and mineral prospects, and from this time the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa must date. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed Superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena, since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830 was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government. This was the same rule adopted in the United States mines on Fever River in

Illinois, except that, until 1830, the Illinois miners were compelled to pay 10 per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

During 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, about five hundred people arrived at the mining district, about one hundred and fifty of them from Galena.

In the same year, Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the now populous and thriving City of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first landed become the site of a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, the small school house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein two thousand children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died, greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners at a meeting held in 1834.

In 1832, Captain James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose. In 1834, a military post was established at this point, and a garrison of cavalry was stationed here, under the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney. The soldiers were removed from this post to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1837.

During the same year, 1832, soon after the close of the Black Hawk War, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next Summer, lots were sold. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, parties who had been impatiently looking across upon "Flint Hills," now Burlington, came over from Illinois and made claims The first was Samuel S. White, in the Fall of 1832, who erected a cabin on the site of the city of Burlington. About the same time, David Tothero made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. In the Winter of that year, they were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians, and White's cabin was burnt by the soldiers. He retired to Illinois, where he spent the Winter, and in the Summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the original town of Burlington in 1834.

All along the river borders of the Black Hawk Purchase settlers were flocking into Iowa. Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in Septem-

ber, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the spot where the thriving city of Davenport now stands. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flatboat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833, Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved across from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county. Among other early settlers in this part of the Territory were Adrian H. Davenport, Col. John Sullivan, Mulligan and Franklin Easly, Capt. John Coleman, J. M. Camp, William White, H. W. Higgins, Cornelius Harrold, Richard Harrison, E. H. Shepherd and Dr. E. S. Barrows.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others. Of Antoine LeClaire, as the representative of the two races of men who at this time occupied Iowa, Hon. C. C. Nourse, in his admirable Centennial Address, says: "Antoine LeClaire was born at St. Joseph, Michigan, in 1797. His father was French, his mother a granddaughter of a Pottowatomie chief. In 1818, he acted as official interpreter to Col. Davenport, at Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island). He was well acquainted with a dozen Indian dialects, and was a man of strict integrity and great energy. In 1820, he married the granddaughter of a Sac chief. The Sac and Fox Indians reserved for him and his wife two sections of land in the treaty of 1833, one at the town of LeClaire and one at Davenport. The Pottawatomies, in the treaty at Prairie du Chien, also reserved for him two sections of land, at the present site of Moline, Ill. He received the appointment of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace in the Black Hawk Purchase, at an early day. In 1833, he bought for $100 a claim on the land upon which the original town of Davenport was surveyed and platted in 1836. In 1836, LeClaire built the hotel, known since, with its valuable addition, as the LeClaire House. He died September 25, 1861."

In Clayton County, the first settlement was made in the Spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State till the beginning of 1836.

In that portion now known as Muscatine County, settlements were made in 1834, by Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, who were the first settlers. E. E. Fay, William St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whiting, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were early settlers of Muscatine.

During the Summer of 1835, William Bennett and his family, from Galena, built the first cabin within the present limits of Delaware County, in some timber since known as Eads' Grove.

The first post office in Iowa was established at Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed Postmaster.

The first Justice of the Peace was Antoine Le Claire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist Society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church bell brought into Iowa was in March, 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quigley, in the Fall of 1833.

The first school house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque miners in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the Summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the Fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosea T. Camp, in 1832.

The first meeting house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the Dubuque *Visitor*, issued May 11th, 1836. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

The pioneers of Iowa, as a class, were brave, hardy, intelligent and enterprising people.

As early as 1824, a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as *Lacote de Hart*, or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827, an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839, a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846–7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the Winter of 1846–7 on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the Spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the Spring of 1847, Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the limits of Pottawattamie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kanesville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1846, they raised a battalion, numbering some five hundred men, for the Mexican war. In 1848, Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanesville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawattamie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852, the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer Ione, arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. The Ione was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of

Court avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio.

Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

The Western States have been settled by many of the best and most enterprising men of the older States, and a large immigration of the best blood of the Old World, who, removing to an arena of larger opportunities, in a more fertile soil and congenial climate, have developed a spirit and an energy peculiarly Western. In no country on the globe have enterprises of all kinds been pushed forward with such rapidity, or has there been such independence and freedom of competition. Among those who have pioneered the civilization of the West, and been the founders of great States, none have ranked higher in the scale of intelligence and moral worth than the pioneers of Iowa, who came to the territory when it was an Indian country, and through hardship, privation and suffering, laid the foundations of the populous and prosperous commonwealth which to-day dispenses its blessings to a million and a quarter of people. From her first settlement and from her first organization as a territory to the present day, Iowa has had able men to manage her affairs, wise statesmen to shape her destiny and frame her laws, and intelligent and impartial jurists to administer justice to her citizens; her bar, pulpit and press have been able and widely influential; and in all the professions, arts, enterprises and industries which go to make up a great and prosperous commonwealth, she has taken and holds a front rank among her sister States of the West.

## TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

By act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory included in the Louisiana purchase, and provide for a temporary government. By another act of the same session, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired country was divided, October 1, 1804 into the Territory of Orleans, south of the thirty-third parallel of north latitude, and the district of Louisiana, which latter was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory.

In 1805, the District of Louisiana was organized as a Territory with a government of its own. In 1807, Iowa was included in the Territory of Illinois, and in 1812 in the Territory of Missouri. When Missouri was admitted as a State, March 2, 1821, "Iowa," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "was left a political orphan," until by act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Black Hawk purchase having been made, all the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Missouri, was made a part of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two Justices of the Peace had been appointed and a post office was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September, 1834, however, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River, viz.: Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were

partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two Associate Justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

On the first Monday in October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a Delegate to Congress from this part of Michigan Territory. On the 20th of April, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation, July 4, 1836, and Iowa was then included in

THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary of the Territory; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

September 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered the census of the new Territory to be taken. This census resulted in showing a population of 10,531 in the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. Under the apportionment, these two counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the First Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

*Dubuque County.—Council:* John Fally, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney. *House:* Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley, Hosea T. Camp.

*Des Moines County.—Council:* Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House:* Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, on the 25th day of October, 1836, and was organized by electing Henry T. Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, Speaker of the House. It adjourned December 9, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 10, 1837. Adjourned January 20, 1838. The third session was at Burlington; commenced June 1st, and adjourned June 12, 1838.

During the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, in 1836, the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook (the latter being subsequently changed to Scott) and defined their boundaries. During the second session, out of the territory embraced in Dubuque County, were created the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Clinton and Cedar, and their boundaries defined, but the most of them were not organized until several years afterward, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

The question of a separate territorial organization for Iowa, which was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, began to be agitated early in the Autumn of 1837. The wishes of the people found expression in a convention held at Burlington on the 1st of November, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Sinsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was Delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly and successfully, that "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to estab-

lish the Territorial Government of Iowa," was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line." The organic act provided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated $5,000 for a public library, and $20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

President Van Buren appointed Ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham, soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The first Territorial Legislature was elected in September and assembled at Burlington on the 12th of November, and consisted of the following members:

*Council.*—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

*House.*—William Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler,* William G. Coop, William H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, William L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers,† Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Notwithstanding a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, yet Gen. Jesse B. Browne (Whig), of Lee County, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry County, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time, national politics

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*Cyrus S. Jacobs, who was elected for Des Moines County, was killed in an unfortunate encounter at Burlington before the meeting of the Legislature, and Mr. Beeler was elected to fill the vacancy.

†Samuel R. Murray was returned as elected from Clinton County, but his seat was successfully contested by Burchard.

were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the election in September, 1838, for members of the Legislature, a Congressional Delegate was also elected. There were four candidates, viz.: William W. Chapman and David Rohrer, of Des Moines County; B. F. Wallace, of Henry County, and P. H. Engle, of Dubuque County. Chapman was elected, receiving a majority of thirty-six over Engle.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law, the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the Executive and Legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint Sheriffs and Magistrates.

Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated $20,000. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of Commissioners, with a view to making a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase. The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and on the 21st day of January, 1839, an act was passed, appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County; John Ronalds, of Louisa County, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, Commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of Government within the limits of Johnson County.

Johnson County had been created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved December 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4th, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa River, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the county seat, temporarily.

Then there existed good reason for locating the capital in the county. The Territory of Iowa was bounded on the north by the British Possessions; east, by the Mississippi River to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west, by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson County was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians, established by the treaty of October 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

The Commissioners, after selecting the site, were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napo-

leon, Johnson County, May 1, 1839, selected for a site Section 10, in Township 79 North of Range 6 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the geographical center of the section, where a square of ten acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost when complete should not exceed $51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ill., and on the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was Marshal of the day, and Gov. Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

When the Legislature assembled at Burlington in special session, July 13, 1840, Gov. Lucas announced that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of $20,000 for the building was passed, January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only $5,500 was obtained under the act.

## THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The boundary line between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri was a difficult question to settle in 1838, in consequence of claims arising from taxes and titles, and at one time civil war was imminent. In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line that has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The Constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines River. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines River had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or "the rapids of the Des Moines River." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography) insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines River, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her Sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the Sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren Counties and confined in jail. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Gov. Lucas called out the militia of Iowa, and both parties made active preparations for war. In Iowa, about 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the County Commissioners of Clarke County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Gov. Boggs had despatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing

to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the final settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined, but afterward Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy, which was instituted, and which resulted in a judgment for Iowa. Under this decision, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott were appointed Commissioners to survey and establish the boundary. Mr. Nourse remarks that "the expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle."

The first legislative assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man before the law by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted by all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal civil rights with man, except only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded, the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus under the territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

By act of Congress of June 12, 1838, the lands which had been purchased of the Indians were brought into market, and land offices opened in Dubuque and Burlington. Congress provided for military roads and bridges, which greatly aided the settlers, who were now coming in by thousands, to make their homes on the fertile prairies of Iowa—"the Beautiful Land." The fame of the country had spread far and wide; even before the Indian title was extinguished, many were crowding the borders, impatient to cross over and stake out their claims on the choicest spots they could find in the new Territory. As soon as the country was open for settlement, the borders, the Black Hawk Purchase, all along the Mississipi, and up the principal rivers and streams, and out over the broad and rolling prairies, began to be thronged with eager land hunters and immigrants, seeking homes in Iowa. It was a sight to delight the eyes of all comers from every land—its noble streams, beautiful and picturesque hills and valleys, broad and fertile prairies extending as far as the eye could reach, with a soil surpassing in richness anything which they had ever seen. It is not to be wondered at that immigration into Iowa was rapid, and that within less than a decade from the organization of the Territory, it contained a hundred and fifty thousand people.

As rapidly as the Indian titles were extinguished and the original owners removed, the resistless tide of emigration flowed westward. The following extract from Judge Nourse's Centennial Address shows how the immigrants gathered on the Indian boundary, ready for the removal of the barrier:

In obedience to our progressive and aggressive spirit, the Government of the United States made another treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, on the 11th day of August, 1842, for the remaining portion of their land in Iowa. The treaty provided that the Indians should retain

possession of all the lands thus ceded until May 1, 1843, and should occupy that portion of the ceded territory west of a line running north and south through Redrock, until October 11, 1845. These tribes, at this time, had their principal village at Ot-tum-wa-no, now called Ottumwa. As soon as it became known that the treaty had been concluded, there was a rush of immigration to Iowa, and a great number of temporary settlements were made near the Indian boundary, waiting for the 1st day of May. As the day approached, hundreds of families encamped along the line, and their tents and wagons gave the scene the appearance of a military expedition. The country beyond had been thoroughly explored, but the United States military authorities had prevented any settlement or even the making out of claims by any monuments whatever.

To aid them in making out their claims when the hour should arrive, the settlers had placed piles of dry wood on the rising ground, at convenient distances, and a short time before twelve o'clock of the night of the 30th of April, these were lighted, and when the midnight hour arrived, it was announced by the discharge of firearms. The night was dark, but this army of occupation pressed forward, torch in hand, with axe and hatchet, blazing lines with all manner of curves and angles. When daylight came and revealed the confusion of these wonderful surveys, numerous disputes arose, settled generally by compromise, but sometimes by violence Between midnight of the 30th of April and sundown of the 1st of May, over one thousand families had settled on their new purchase.

While this scene was transpiring, the retreating Indians were enacting one more impressive and melancholy. The Winter of 1842–43 was one of unusual severity, and the Indian prophet, who had disapproved of the treaty, attributed the severity of the Winter to the anger of the Great Spirit, because they had sold their country. Many religious rites were performed to atone for the crime. When the time for leaving Ot-tum-wa-no arrived, a solemn silence pervaded the Indian camp, and the faces of their stoutest men were bathed in tears; and when their cavalcade was put in motion, toward the setting sun, there was a spontaneous outburst of frantic grief from the entire procession.

The Indians remained the appointed time beyond the line running north and south through Redrock. The government established a trading post and military encampment at the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River, then and for many years known as Fort Des Moines. Here the red man lingered until the 11th of October, 1845, when the same scene that we have before described was re-enacted, and the wave of immigration swept over the remainder of the "New Purchase." The lands thus occupied and claimed by the settlers still belonged in fee to the General Government. The surveys were not completed until some time after the Indian title was extinguished. After their survey, the lands were publicly proclaimed or advertised for sale at public auction. Under the laws of the United States, a pre-emption or exclusive right to purchase public lands could not be acquired until after the lands had thus been publicly offered and not sold for want of bidders. Then, and not until then, an occupant making improvements in good faith might acquire a right over others to enter the land at the minimum price of $1.25 per acre. The "claim laws" were unknown to the United States statutes. They originated in the "eternal fitness of things" and were enforced, probably, as belonging to that class of natural rights not enumerated in the constitution, and not impaired or disparaged by its enumeration.

The settlers organized in every settlement prior to the public land sales, appointed officers, and adopted their own rules and regulations. Each man's claim was duly ascertained and recorded by the Secretary. It was the duty of *all* to attend the sales. The Secretary bid off the lands of each settler at $1.25 per acre. The others were there, to see, first, that he did his duty and bid in the land, and, secondly, to see that *no one else bid.* This, of course, sometimes led to trouble, but it saved the excitement of competition, and gave a formality and degree of order and regularity to the proceedings they would not otherwise have attained. As far as practicable, the Territorial Legislature recognized the validity of these "claims" upon the public lands, and in 1839 passed an act legalizing their sale and making their transfer a valid consideration to support a promise to pay for the same. (Acts of 1843, p. 456). The Supreme Territorial Court held this law to be valid. (See Hill v. Smith, 1st Morris Rep. 70). The opinion not only contains a decision of the question involved, but also contains much valuable erudition upon that "spirit of Anglo-Saxon liberty" which the Iowa settlers unquestionably inherited in a direct line of descent from the said "Anglo-Saxons." But the early settler was not always able to pay even this dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for his land.

Many of the settlers had nothing to begin with, save their hands, health and courage and their family jewels, "the pledges of love," and the "consumers of bread." It was not so easy to accumulate money in the early days of the State, and the "beautiful prairies," the "noble streams," and all that sort of poetic imagery, did not prevent the early settlers from becoming discouraged.

An old settler, in speaking of the privations and trials of those early days, says:

Well do the "old settlers" of Iowa remember the days from the first settlement to 1840. Those were days of sadness and distress. The endearments of home in another land had been

broken up; and all that was hallowed on earth, the home of childhood and the scenes of youth, we severed: and we sat down by the gentle waters of our noble river, and often "hung our harps on the willows."

Another, from another part of the State, testifies:

There was no such thing as getting money for any kind of labor. I laid brick at $3.00 per thousand, and took my pay in anything I could eat or wear. I built the first Methodist Church at Keokuk, 42x60 feet, of brick, for $600, and took my pay in a subscription paper, part of which I never collected, and upon which I only received $50 00 in money. Wheat was hauled 100 miles from the interior, and sold for 37½ cents per bushel.

Another old settler, speaking of a later period, 1843, says:

Land and everything had gone down in value to almost nominal prices. Corn and oats could be bought for six or ten cents a bushel; pork, $1.00 per hundred; and the best horse a man could raise sold for $50.00 Nearly all were in debt, and the Sheriff and Constable, with legal processes, were common visitors at almost every man's door. These were indeed "the times that tried men's souls."

"A few," says Mr. Nourse, "who were not equal to the trial, returned to their old homes, but such as had the courage and faith to be the worthy founders of a great State remained, to more than realize the fruition of their hopes, and the reward of their self-denial."

On Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met, at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose, during the session of 1841–2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed), estimated the expense of completing the building at $33,330, and that rooms for the use of the Legislature could be completed for $15,600.

During 1842, the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry, about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and contains, it is thought, an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed, that on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new capitol. At this session, the Superintendent estimated that it would cost $39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly $6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the congressional appropriation of $20,000 and the loan of $5,500, obtained from the Miners' Bank, of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time, the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the Agent sold some lots for a draft, payable at Pittsburgh, Pa., for which he was compelled to pay twenty-five per cent. exchange. This draft, amounting to $507, that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly $24,000.

With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that estimates could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

Iowa remained a Territory from 1838 to 1846, during which the office of Governor was held by Robert Lucas, John Chambers and James Clarke.

## STATE ORGANIZATION.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, approved February 12, 1844, the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of Delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose was submitted to the people, to be voted upon at their township elections in April following. The vote was largely in favor of the measure, and the Delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, on the 7th of October, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State Constitution.

The President of the convention, Hon. Shepherd Leffler, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It was also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The boundaries of the State, as defined by this Constitution, were as follows:

> Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, opposite mouth of the Des Moines River, thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan, in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up in the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet River; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters River, where the Watonwan River—according to Nicollet's map—enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were rejected by Congress, but by act approved March 3, 1845, a State called Iowa was admitted into the Union, provided the people accepted the act, bounded as follows:

> Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines River, at the middle of the Mississippi, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth River; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines River; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries, had they been accepted, would have placed the northern boundary of the State about thirty miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth County. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress and rejected the Constitution at the election, held August 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

A second Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City on the 4th day of May, 1846, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution for the new State with the present boundaries, was adopted and submitted to the people for ratification on the 3d day of August following, when it was accepted; 9,492 votes were cast "for the Constitution," and 9,036 "against the Constitution."

The Constitution was approved by Congress, and by act of Congress approved December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union.

Prior to this action of Congress, however, the people of the new State held an election under the new Constitution on the 26th day of October, and elected Oresel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, with a population of nearly 100,000, and the frontier settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River. The Mormons had already reached there.

The first General Assembly of the State of Iowa was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month *before* the State was admitted into the Union.

At the first session of the State Legislature, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating $2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to a deal of discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceedings to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper County. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines Township, and the others in Fairview Township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted, called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to $1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to $2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select Committee of Five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, however, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded, for the time, the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session, $3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of $5,000, and in 1854 $4,000 more were apppropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost $123,000, paid partly by the General Government and partly by the State, but principally from the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

But the question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and on the 15th day of January, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The third Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the State assembled at Iowa City, January 19, 1857. The new Constitution framed by this convention was submitted to the people at an election held August 3, 1857, when it was approved and adopted by a vote of 40,311 "for" to 38,681 "against," and on the 3d day of September following was declared by a proclamation of the Governor to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.

Advised of the completion of the temporary State House at Des Moines, on the 19th of October following, Governor Grimes issued another proclamation, declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa.

The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the Fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December, that the last of the effects—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds"—drawn by ten yoke of oxen was deposited in the new capital. It is not imprudent now to remark that, during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus, Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three

Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the University, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the Trustees of that institution.

Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the seventh General Assembly convened at the new capital. The building used for governmental purposes was purchased in 1864. It soon became inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed, and it became apparent that a new, large and permanent State House must be erected. In 1870, the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work. The board consisted of Gov. Samuel Merrill, ex officio, President; Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; James F. Wilson, Fairfield; James Dawson, Washington; Simon G. Stein, Muscatine; James O. Crosby, Gainsville; Charles Dudley, Agency City; John N. Dewey, Des Moines; William L. Joy, Sioux City; Alexander R. Fulton, Des Moines, Secretary.

The act of 1870 provided that the building should be constructed of the best material and should be fire proof; to be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner; should contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for State officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives and the collections of the State Agricultural Society, and for all purpoees of State Government, and should be erected on grounds held by the State for that purpose. The sum first appropriated was $150,000; and the law provided that no contract should be made, either for constructing or furnishing the building, which should bind the State for larger sums than those at the time appropriated. A design was drawn and plans and specifications furnished by Cochrane & Piquenard, architects, which were accepted by the board, and on the 23d of November, 1871, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The estimated cost and present value of the capitol is fixed at $2,000,000.

From 1858 to 1860, the Sioux became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. These warlike Indians made frequent plundering raids upon the settlers, and murdered several families. In 1861, several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and punish the murderous thieves. No battles were fought, however, for the Indians fled when they ascertained that systematic and adequate measures had been adopted to protect the settlers.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In 1854, the corner stone of a railroad bridge, that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating our example. On the 1st day of January, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four lines of railroad had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections. On the 15th of May, 1856, the Congress of the United States passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of

railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of our State at this time had increased to 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the Republic, on the route of this great highway across the continent, began to attract attention Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing our vast coal measures and establishing manufactories among us, or if it had been expended in improving our lands, and building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

"In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount." Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid; and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments. These debts are not all paid even yet, but the worst is over and ultimately the burden will be entirely removed.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The others were completed soon after. In 1854, there was not a mile of railroad in the State. In 1874, twenty years after, there were 3,765 miles in successful operation.

### GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. From 1836 to 1838, the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin increased the number of counties to sixteen, and the population had increased to 22,859. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population, in 1875, was 1,366,000. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

| *Year.* | *Population.* | *Year.* | *Population.* | *Year.* | *Population.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1838 | 22,589 | 1852 | 230,713 | 1869 | 1,040,819 |
| 1840 | 43,115 | 1854 | 326,013 | 1870 | 1,191,727 |
| 1844 | 75,152 | 1856 | 519,055 | 1873 | 1,251,333 |
| 1846 | 97,588 | 1859 | 638,775 | 1875 | 1,366,000 |
| 1847 | 116,651 | 1860 | 674,913 | 1876 | ..... |
| 1849 | 152,988 | 1863 | 701,732 | 1877 | ..... |
| 1850 | 191,982 | 1865 | 754,699 | | |
| 1851 | 204,774 | 1867 | 902,040 | | |

The most populous county in the State is Dubuque. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty years, its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

Thriving cities and towns dot its fair surface: an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; ten thousand school houses, in which more than five hundred thousand children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities are generously endowed by the State; manufactories spring up on all her water courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

Whether measured from the date of her first settlement, her organization as a Territory or admission as a State, Iowa has thus far shown a growth unsurpassed, in a similar period, by any commonwealth on the face of the earth; and, with her vast extent of fertile soil, with her inexhaustible treasures of mineral wealth, with a healthful, invigorating climate; an intelligent, liberty-loving people; with equal, just and liberal laws, and her free schools, the future of Iowa may be expected to surpass the most hopeful anticipations of her present citizens.

Looking upon Iowa as she is to-day—populous, prosperous and happy—it is hard to realize the wonderful changes that have occurred since the first white settlements were made within her borders. When the number of States was only twenty-six, and their total population about twenty millions, our republican form of government was hardly more than an experiment, just fairly put upon trial. The development of our agricultural resources and inexhaustible mineral wealth had hardly commenced. Westward the "Star of Empire" had scarcely started on its way. West of the great Mississippi was a mighty empire, but almost unknown, and marked on the maps of the period as "The Great American Desert."

Now, thirty-eight stars glitter on our national escutcheon, and forty-five millions of people, who know their rights and dare maintain them, tread American soil, and the grand sisterhood of States extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, and from the rocky coast of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific.

## THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

*Ames, Story County.*

The Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm were established by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. A Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Governor R. P. Lowe, John D. Wright, William Duane Wilson, M. W. Robinson, Timothy Day, Richard Gaines, John Pattee, G. W. F. Sherwin, Suel Foster, S. W. Henderson, Clement Coffin and E. G. Day; the Governors of the State and President of the College being ex officio members. Subsequently the number of Trustees was reduced to five. The Board met in June, 1859, and received propositions for the location of the College and Farm from Hardin, Polk, Story and Boone, Marshall, Jefferson and Tama Counties. In July, the proposition of Story County and some of its citizens and by the citizens of Boone County was accepted, and the farm and the site for the buildings were located. In 1860–61, the farm-house and barn were erected. In 1862, Congress granted to the State 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and 195,000 acres were located by Peter Melendy, Commissioner, in 1862–3. George W. Bassett was appointed Land Agent for the institution. In 1864, the General Assembly appropriated $20,000 for the erection of the college building.

In June of that year, the Building Committee, consisting of Suel Foster, Peter Melendy and A. J. Bronson, proceeded to let the contract. John Browne, of Des Moines, was employed as architect, and furnished the plans of the building, but was superseded in its construction by C. A. Dunham. The $20,000 appropriated by the General Assembly were expended in putting in the foundations and making the brick for the structure. An additional appropriation of $91,000 was made in 1866, and the building was completed in 1868.

Tuition in this college is made by law forever free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age, who have been resident of the State six months previous to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three scholars from each county; the remainder, equal to the capacity of the college, are by the Trustees distributed among the counties in proportion to the population, and subject to the above rule. All sale of ardent spirits, wine or beer are prohibited by law within a distance of three miles from the college, except for sacramental, mechanical or medical purposes.

The course of instruction in the Agricultural College embraces the following branches: Natural Philosophy. Chemistry, Botany, Horticulture, Fruit Growing, Forestry, Animal and Vegetable Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Entomology, Zoology, the Veterinary Art, Plane Mensuration, Leveling, Surveying, Bookkeeping, and such Mechanical Arts as are directly connected with agriculture; also such other studies as the Trustees may from time to time prescribe, not inconsistent with the purposes of the institution.

The funds arising from the lease and sale of lands and interest on investments are sufficient for the support of the institution. Several College Societies are maintained among the students, who publish a monthly paper. There is also an "out-law" called the "*ATA*, Chapter Omega."

The Board of Trustees in 1877 was composed of C. W. Warden, Ottumwa, Chairman; Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City; William B. Treadway, Sioux City; Buel Sherman, Fredericksburg, and Laurel Summers, Le Claire. E. W. Starten, Secretary; William D. Lucas, Treasurer.

*Board of Instruction.*—A. S. Welch, LL. D., President and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy of Science; Gen. J. L. Geddes, Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering; W. H. Wynn, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English Literature; C. E. Bessey, M. S., Professor of Botany, Zoology, Entomology; A. Thompson, C. E., Mechanical Engineering and Superintendent of Workshops; F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Civil Engineering; T. E. Pope, A. M., Chemistry; M. Stalker, Agricultural and Veterinary Science; J. L. Budd, Horticulture; J. K. Macomber, Physics; E. W. Stanton, Mathematics and Political Economy; Mrs. Margaret P. Stanton, Preceptress, Instructor in French and Mathematics.

## THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

*Iowa City, Johnson County.*

In the famous Ordinance of 1787, enacted by Congress before the Territory of the United States extended beyond the Mississippi River, it was declared that in all the territory northwest of the Ohio River, "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized "to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding the entire townships, for the use

and support of a university within said Territorry when it becomes a State, and for no other use or purpose whatever; to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the large divisions into which the public land are authorized to be surveyed."

William W. Dodge, of Scott County, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make the selections. He selected Section 5 in Township 78, north of Range 3, east of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and then removed from the Territory. No more lands were selected until 1846, when, at the request of the Assembly, John M. Whitaker of Van Buren County, was appointed, who selected the remainder of the grant except about 122 acres.

In the first Constitution, under which Iowa was admitted to the Union, the people directed the disposition of the proceeds of this munificent grant in accordance with its terms, and instructed the General Assembly to provide, as soon as may be, effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of the university derived from the lands.

The first General Assembly, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the capital of the State, "with such other branches as public convenience may hereafter require." The "public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land in which they are situated," were granted for the use of said university, *provided*, however, that the sessions of the Legislature and State offices should be held in the capitol until otherwise provided by law. The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen Trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, five of whom were to be chosen bienially. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. Provisions were made for the disposal of the two townships of land, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. The act further provides that the University shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever," and as soon as the revenue for the grant and donations amounts to $2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annually. The General Assembly retained full supervision over the University, its officers and the grants and donations made and to be made to it by the State.

Section 5 of the act appointed James P. Carleton, H. D. Downey, Thomas Snyder, Samuel McCrory, Curtis Bates, Silas Foster, E. C. Lyon, James H. Gower, George G. Vincent, Wm. G. Woodward, Theodore S. Parvin, George Atchinson, S. G. Matson, H. W. Starr and Ansel Briggs, the first Board of Trustees.

The organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, however, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three Normal Schools were established. The branches were located—one at Fairfield, and the other at Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University established at Iowa City. "This act," says Col. Benton, "created *three* State Universities, with equal rights and powers, instead of a 'University with such branches as public convenience *may hereafter demand*,' as provided by the Constitution."

The Board of Directors of the Fairfield Branch consisted of Barnet Ristine, Christian W. Slagle, Daniel Rider, Horace Gaylord, Bernhart Henn and Samuel S. Bayard. At the first meeting of the Board, Mr. Henn was elected President, Mr. Slagle Secretary, and Mr. Gaylord Treasurer. Twenty acres of land were purchased, and a building erected thereon, costing $2,500.

This building was nearly destroyed by a hurricane, in 1850, but was rebuilt more substantially, all by contributions of the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State or from the University Fund, and by act approved January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State.

The branch at Dubuque was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and John King, Caleb H. Booth, James M. Emerson, Michael J. Sullivan, Richard Benson and the Governor of the State as Trustees. The Trustees never organized, and its existence was only nominal.

The Normal Schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mount Pleasant, respectively. Each was to be governed by a board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive $500 annually from the income of the University Fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The several Boards of Trustees were appointed. At Andrew, the school was organized Nov. 21, 1849; Samuel Ray, Principal; Miss J. S. Dorr, Assistant. A building was commenced and over $1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. At Oskaloosa, the Trustees organized in April, 1852. This school was opened in the Court House, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two story brick building was completed in 1853, costing $2,473. The school at Mount Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University Fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated $1,000 each for those at Oskaloosa and Andrew, and repealed the law authorizing the payment of money to them from the University Fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held February 21, 1850, the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," established at Davenport, was recognized as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," expressly stipulating, however, that such recognition should not render the University liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the Board to have any control over the property or management of the Medical Association. Soon after, this College was removed to Keokuk, its second session being opened there in November, 1850. In 1851, the General Assembly confirmed the action of the Board, and by act approved January 22, 1855, placed the Medical College under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the University, and it continued in operation until this arrangement was terminated by the new Constitution, September 3, 1857.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the Trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no effectual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Guffin.

In the Spring of 1856, the capital of the State was located at Des Moines; but there were no buildings there, and the capitol at Iowa City was not vacated by the State until December, 1857.

In June, 1856, the faculty was re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856.

There were one hundred and twenty-four students—eighty-three males and forty-one females—in attendance during the year 1856–7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the Board.

Article IX, Section 11, of the new State Constitution, which went into force September 3, 1857, provided as follows:

> The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place; and the University fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

Article XI, Section 8, provided that

> The seat of Government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

The new Constitution created the Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, who was ex officio President, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State. This Board was endowed with "full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools and other educational institutions," subject to alteration, amendment or repeal by the General Assembly, which was vested with authority to abolish or re-organize the Board at any time after 1863.

In December, 1857, the old capitol building, now known as Central Hall of the University, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, and the property, with that exception, passed under the control of the Trustees, and became the seat of the University. The old building had had hard usage, and its arrangement was illy adapted for University purposes. Extensive repairs and changes were necessary, but the Board was without funds for these purposes.

The last meeting of the Board, under the old law, was held in January, 1858. At this meeting, a resolution was introduced, and seriously considered, to exclude females from the University; but it finally failed.

March 12, 1858, the first Legislature under the new Constitution enacted a new law in relation to the University, but it was not materially different from the former. March 11, 1858, the Legislature appropriated $3,000 for the repair and modification of the old capitol building, and $10,000 for the erection of a boarding house, now known as South Hall.

The Board of Trustees created by the new law met and duly organized April 27, 1858, and determined to close the University until the income from its fund should be adequate to meet the current expenses, and the buildings should be ready for occupation. Until this term, the building known as the "Mechanics' Academy" had been used for the school. The Faculty, except the Chancellor (Dean), was dismissed, and all further instruction suspended, from the close of the term then in progress until September, 1859. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted excluding females from the University after the close of the existing term; but this was afterward, in August, modified, so as to admit them to the Normal Department.

At the meeting of the Board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University. Diplomas were awarded to the members of the first graduating class of the Normal Department as follows: Levi P. Aylworth, Cellina H. Aylworth, Elizabeth L. Humphrey, Annie A. Pinney and Sylvia M. Thompson.

An "Act for the Government and Regulation of the State University of Iowa," approved December 25, 1858, was mainly a re-enactment of the law of March 12, 1858, except that changes were made in the Board of Trustees, and manner of their appointment. This law provided that both sexes were to be admitted on equal terms to all departments of the institution, leaving the Board no discretion in the matter.

The new Board met and organized, February 2, 1859, and decided to continue the Normal Department only to the end of the current term, and that it was unwise to re-open the University at that time; but at the annual meeting of the Board, in June of the same year, it was resolved to continue the Normal Department in operation; and at a special meeting, October 25, 1859, it was decided to re-open the University in September, 1860. Mr. Dean had resigned as Chancellor prior to this meeting, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, at a salary of $2,000, and his term commenced June, 1860.

At the annual meeting, June 28, 1860, a full Faculty was appointed, and the University re-opened, under this new organization, September 19, 1860 (third Wednesday); and at this date the actual existence of the University may be said to commence.

August 19, 1862, Dr. Totten having resigned, Prof. Oliver M. Spencer was elected President and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk.

At the commencement, in June, 1863, was the first class of graduates in the Collegiate Department.

The Board of Education was abolished March 19, 1864, and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was restored; the General Assembly resumed control of the subject of education, and on March 21, an act was approved for the government of the University. It was substantially the same as the former law, but provided that the Governor should be ex officio President of the Board of Trustees. Until 1858, the Superintendent of Public Instruction had been ex officio President. During the period of the Board of Education, the University Trustees were elected by it, and elected their own President.

President Spencer was granted leave of absence from April 10, 1866, for fifteen months, to visit Europe; and Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem.*

The North Hall was completed late in 1866.

At the annual meeting in June, 1867, the resignation of President Spencer (absent in Europe) was accepted, and Prof. Leonard continued as President *pro tem.*, until March 4, 1868, when James Black, D. D., Vice President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. Dr. Black entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, in September following, an arrangement was perfected with the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, under the management of Messrs. George G. Wright, Chester C. Cole and William G. Hammond, by which that institution was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the Law Department of the University. The Faculty of this department consisted of the President of the University, Hon. Wm. G. Hammond, Resident Professor and Principal of the Department, and Professors G. G. Wright and C. C. Cole.

Nine students entered at the commencement of the first term, and during the year ending June, 1877, there were 103 students in this department.

At a special meeting of the Board, on the 17th of September, 1868, a Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a Medical De-

partment. This Committee reported at once in favor of the proposition, the Faculty to consist of the President of the University and seven Professors, and recommended that, if practicable, the new department should be opened at the commencement of the University year, in 1869–70. At this meeting, Hon. Ezekiel Clark was elected Treasurer of the University.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11, 1870, the "Board of Regents" was instituted as the governing power of the University, and since that time it has been the fundamental law of the institution. The Board of Regents held its first meeting June 28, 1870. Wm. J. Haddock was elected Secretary, and Mr. Clark, Treasurer.

Dr. Black tendered his resignation as President, at a special meeting of the Board, held August 18, 1870, to take effect on the 1st of December following. His resignation was accepted.

The South Hall having been fitted up for the purpose, the first term of the Medical Department was opened October 24, 1870, and continued until March, 1871, at which time there were three graduates and thirty-nine students.

March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thacher was elected President of the University. Mr. Thacher accepted, entered upon his duties April 1st, and was formally inaugurated at the annual meeting in June, 1861.

In June, 1874, the "Chair of Military Instruction" was established, and the President of the United States was requested to detail an officer to perform its duties. In compliance with this request, Lieut. A. D. Schenck, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed as "Professor of Military Science and Tactics," at Iowa State University, by order of the War Department, August 26, 1874, who reported for duty on the 10th of September following. Lieut. Schenck was relieved by Lieut. James Chester, Third Artillery, January 1, 1877.

Treasurer Clark resigned November 3, 1875, and John N. Coldren elected in his stead.

At the annual meeting, in 1876, a Department of Homœopathy was established.

In March, 1877, a resolution was adopted affiliating the High Schools of the State with the University.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thacher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle, a member of the Board of Regents, was elected President.

In 1872, the ex officio membership of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was abolished; but it was restored in 1876. Following is a catalogue of the officers of this important institution, from 1847 to 1878:

TRUSTEES OR REGENTS.

PRESIDENTS.

| | FROM | TO |
|---|---|---|
| James Harlan, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio | 1847 | 1848 |
| Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio | 1848 | 1854 |
| James D. Eads, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio | 1854 | 1857 |
| Maturin L. Fisher, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio | 1857 | 1858 |
| Amos Dean, Chancellor, ex officio | 1858 | 1859 |
| Thomas H. Benton, Jr. | 1859 | 1863 |
| Francis Springer | 1863 | 1864 |
| William M. Stone, Governor, ex officio | 1864 | 1868 |
| Samuel Merrill, Governor, ex officio | 1868 | 1872 |
| Cyrus C. Carpenter, Governor, ex officio | 1872 | 1876 |
| Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor, ex officio | 1876 | 1877 |
| Joshua G. Newbold, Governor, ex officio | 1877 | 1878 |
| John H. Gear | 1878 | ..... |

VICE PRESIDENTS.

| | FROM | TO |
|---|---|---|
| Silas Foster | 1847 | 1851 |
| Robert Lucas | 1851 | 1853 |
| Edward Connelly | 1854 | 1855 |
| Moses J. Morsman | 1855 | 1858 |

SECRETARIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hugh D. Downey | 1847 | 1851 |
| Anson Hart | 1851 | 1857 |
| Elijah Sells | 1857 | 1858 |
| Anson Hart | 1858 | 1864 |
| William J. Haddock | 1864 | ..... |

TREASURERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Morgan Reno, State Treasurer, ex officio | 1847 | 1850 |
| Israel Kister, State Treasurer, ex officio | 1850 | 1852 |
| Martin L. Morris, State Treasurer, ex officio | 1852 | 1855 |
| Henry W. Lathrop | 1855 | 1862 |
| William Crum | 1862 | 1868 |
| Ezekiel Clark | 1868 | 1876 |
| John N. Coldren | 1876 | ..... |

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amos Dean, LL. D | 1855 | 1858 |
| Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D | 1860 | 1862 |
| Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.* | 1862 | 1867 |
| James Black, D. D | 1868 | 1870 |
| George Thacher, D. D | 1871 | 1877 |
| C. W. Slagle | 1877 | ..... |

The present educational corps of the University consists of the President, nine Professors in the Collegiate Department, one Professor and six Instructors in Military Science ; Chancellor, three Professors and four Lecturers in the Law Department; eight Professor Demonstrators of Anatomy; Prosector of Surgery and two Lecturers in the Medical Department, and two Professors in the Homœopathic Medical Department.

## STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly, approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of $250 was made, to be expended in collecting, embodying, and preserving in an authentic form a library of books, pamphlets, charts, maps, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa; and with the further object to rescue from oblivion the memory of the early pioneers; to obtain and preserve various accounts of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures; to secure facts and statements relative to the history and genius, and progress and decay of the Indian tribes of Iowa; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and past and present resources of the State; to aid in the publication of such collections of the Society as shall from time to time be deemed of value and interest; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers, and in defraying other necessary incidental expenses of the Society.

There was appropriated by law to this institution, till the General Assembly shall otherwise direct, the sum of $500 per annum. The Society is under the management of a Board of Curators, consisting of eighteen persons, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor, and nine elected by the members of the Society. The Curators receive no compensation for their services. The annual

meeting is provided for by law, to be held at Iowa City on Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June of each year.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

## THE PENITENTIARY.

*Located at Fort Madison, Lee County.*

The first act of the Territorial Legislature, relating to a Penitentiary in Iowa, was approved January 25, 1839, the fifth section of which authorized the Governor to draw the sum of $20,000 appropriated by an act of Congress approved July 7, 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors of three persons elected by the Legislature, who should direct the building of the Penitentiary, which should be located within one mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, provided Fort Madison should deed to the directors a tract of land suitable for a site, and assign them, by contract, a spring or stream of water for the use of the Penitentiary. To the Directors was also given the power of appointing the Warden; the latter to appoint his own assistants.

The first Directors appointed were John S. David and John Claypole. They made their first report to the Legislative Council November 9, 1839. The citizens of the town of Fort Madison had executed a deed conveying ten acres of land for the building site. Amos Ladd was appointed Superintendent of the building June 5, 1839. The building was designed of sufficient capacity to contain one hundred and thirty-eight convicts, and estimated to cost $55,933.90. It was begun on the 9th of July, 1839; the main building and Warden's house were completed in the Fall of 1841. Other additions were made from time to time till the building and arrangements were all complete according to the plan of the Directors. It has answered the purpose of the State as a Penitentiary for more than thirty years, and during that period many items of practical experience in prison management have been gained.

It has long been a problem how to conduct prisons, and deal with what are called the criminal classes generally, so as to secure their best good and best subserve the interests of the State. Both objects must be taken into consideration in any humaritarian view of the subject. This problem is not yet solved, but Iowa has adopted the progressive and enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners and the utilization of their labor for their own support. The labor of the convicts in the Iowa Penitentiary, as in most others in the United States, is let out to contractors, who pay the State a certain stipulated amount therefor, the State furnishing the shops, tools and machinery, as well as the supervision necessary to preserve order and discipline in the prison.

While this is an improvement upon the old solitary confinement system, it still falls short of an enlightened reformatory system that in the future will treat the criminal for mental disease and endeavor to restore him to usefulness in the community. The objections urged against the contract system of disposing of the labor of prisoners, that it brings the labor of honest citizens into competition with convict labor at reduced prices, and is disadvantageous to the State, are not without force, and the system will have no place in the prisons of the future.



Silas Gilmore

COLONY TP.

It is right that the convict should labor. He should not be allowed to live in idleness at public expense. Honest men labor; why should not they? Honest men are entitled to the fruits of their toil; why should not the convict as well? The convict is sent to the Penitentiary to secure public safety. The State deprives him of his liberty to accomplish this purpose and to punish him for violations of law, but, having done this, the State wrongs both itself and the criminal by confiscating his earnings; because it deprives his family of what justly belongs to them, and an enlightened civilization will ere long demand that the prisoner in the penitentiary, after paying a fair price for his board, is as justly entitled to his net earnings as the good citizen outside its walls, and his family, if he has one, should be entitled to draw his earnings or stated portion of them at stated periods. If he has no family, then if his net earnings should be set aside to his credit and paid over to him at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he would not be turned out upon the cold charities of a somewhat pharisaical world, penniless, with the brand of the convict upon his brow, with no resource save to sink still deeper in crime. Let Iowa, "The Beautiful Land," be first to recognize the rights of its convicts to the fruits of their labor; keep their children from the alms-house, and place a powerful incentive before them to become good citizens when they return to the busy world again.

## ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY.

*Located at Anamosa, Jones County.*

By an act of the Fourteenth General Assembly, approved April 23, 1872, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were constituted Commissioners to locate and provide for the erection and control of an additional Penitentiary for the State of Iowa. These Commissioners met on the 4th of the following June, at Anamosa, Jones County, and selected a site donated by the citizens, within the limits of the city. L. W. Foster & Co., architects, of Des Moines, furnished the plan, drawings and specifications, and work was commenced on the building on the 28th day of September, 1872. May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred to Anamosa from the Fort Madison Penitentiary. The entire enclosure includes fifteen acres, with a frontage of 663 feet.

## IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

*Mount Pleasant, Henry County.*

By an act of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, $4,425 were appropriated for the purchase of a site, and $50,000 for building an Insane Hospital, and the Governor (Grimes), Edward Johnston, of Lee County, and Charles S. Blake, of Henry County, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building. These Commissioners located the institution at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. A plan for a building designed to accommodate 300 patients, drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts, was accepted, and in October work was commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Winslow. Up to February 25, 1858, and including an appropriation made on that date, the Legislature had appropriated $258,555.67 to this institution, but the building was not finished ready for occupancy by patients until March 1, 1861. The Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; Samuel McFarland, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; D. L.

McGugin, Keokuk; G. W. Kincaid, Muscatine; J. D. Elbert, Keosauqua; John B. Lash and Harpin Riggs, Mt. Pleasant. Richard J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was elected Superintendent; Dwight C. Dewey, M. D., Assistant Physician; Henry Winslow, Steward; Mrs. Catharine Winslow, Matron. The Hospital was formally opened March 6, 1861, and one hundred patients were admitted within three months. About 1865, Dr. Mark Ranney became Superintendent. April 18, 1876, a portion of the hospital building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, 3,584 patients had been admitted. Of these, 1,141 were discharged recovered, 505 discharged improved, 589 discharged unimproved, and 1 died; total discharged, 2,976, leaving 608 inmates. During this period, there were 1,384 females admitted, whose occupation was registered "domestic duties;" 122, no occupation; 25, female teachers; 11, seamstresses; and 25, servants. Among the males were 916 farmers, 394 laborers, 205 without occupation, 39 cabinet makers, 23 brewers, 31 clerks, 26 merchants, 12 preachers, 18 shoemakers, 13 students, 14 tailors, 13 teachers, 14 agents, 17 masons, 7 lawyers, 7 physicians, 4 saloon keepers, 3 salesmen, 2 artists, and 1 editor. The products of the farm and garden, in 1876, amounted to $13,721.26.

*Trustees, 1877:*—T. Whiting, President, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. E. M. Elliott, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; William C. Evans, West Liberty; L. E. Fellows, Lansing; and Samuel Klein, Keokuk; Treasurer, M. Edwards, Mt. Pleasant.

*Resident Officers:*—Mark Ranney, M. D., Medical Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., First Assistant Physician; M. Riordan, M. D., Second Assistant Physician; Jennie McCowen, M. D., Third Assistant Physician; J. W. Henderson, Steward; Mrs. Martha W. Ranney, Matron; Rev. Milton Sutton, Chaplain.

## HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

*Independence, Buchanan County.*

In the Winter of 1867–8, a bill providing for an additional Hospital for the Insane was passed by the Legislature, and an appropriation of $125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton County; E. G. Morgan, of Webster County, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan County, were appointed Commissioners to locate and supervise the erection of the Building. Mr. Clark died about a year after his appointment, and Hon. G. W. Bemis, of Independence, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Commissioners met and commenced their labors on the 8th day of June, 1868, at Independence. The act under which they were appointed required them to select the most eligible and desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge to the State. Several such tracts were offered, but the Commissioners finally selected the south half of southwest quarter of Section 5; the north half of northeast quarter of Section 7; the north half of northwest quarter of Section 8, and the north half of northeast quarter of Section 8, all in Township 88 north, Range 9 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. This location is on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River, and about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence.

Col. S. V. Shipman, of Madison, Wis., was employed to prepare plans, specifications and drawings of the building, which, when completed, were submitted to Dr. M. Ranney, Superintendent of the Hospital at Mount Pleasant, who suggested several improvements. The contract for erecting the building

was awarded to Mr. David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for $88,114. The contract was signed November 7, 1868, and Mr. Armstrong at once commenced work. Mr. George Josselyn was appointed to superintend the work. The main buildings were constructed of dressed limestone, from the quarries at Anamosa and Farley. The basements are of the local granite worked from the immense boulders found in large quantities in this portion of the State.

In 1872, the building was so far completed that the Commissioners called the first meeting of the Trustees, on the 10th day of July of that year. These Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, Mrs. P. A. Appleman, T. W. Fawcett, C. C. Parker, E. G. Morgan, George W. Bemis and John M. Boggs. This board was organized, on the day above mentioned, by the election of Hon. M. L. Fisher, President; Rev. J. G. Boggs, Secretary, and George W. Bemis, Treasurer, and, after adopting preliminary measures for organizing the local government of the hospital, adjourned to the first Wednesday of the following September. A few days before this meeting, Mr. Boggs died of malignant fever, and Dr. John G. House was appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. House was elected Secretary. At this meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron. September 4, 1873, Dr. Willis Butterfield was elected Assistant Physician. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873.

In the Spring of 1876, a contract was made with Messrs. Mackay & Lundy, of Independence, for furnishing materials for building the outside walls of the two first sections of the south wing, next to the center building, for $6,250. The carpenter work on the fourth and fifth stories of the center building was completed during the same year, and the wards were furnished and occupied by patients in the Fall.

In 1877, the south wing was built, but it will not be completed ready for occupancy until next Spring or Summer (1878).

October 1, 1877, the Superintendent reported 322 patients in this hospital, and it is now overcrowded.

The Board of Trustees at present (1878) are as follows: Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; John G. House, M. D., Secretary, Independence; Wm. G. Donnan, Treasurer, Independence; Erastus G. Morgan, Fort Dodge; Mrs. Prudence A. Appleman, Clermont; and Stephen E. Robinson, M. D., West Union.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Albert Reynolds, M. D., Superintendent; G. H. Hill, M. D., Assistant Physician; Noyes Appleman, Steward; Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron.

## IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

*Vinton, Benton County.*

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an Institution for the Instruction of the Blind of Iowa, at Keokuk.

By act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to establish an Asylum for the Blind," approved January 18, 1853, the institution was adopted by the State, removed to Iowa City, February 3d, and opened for the reception of pupils April 4, 1853, free to all the blind in the State.

The first Board of Trustees were James D. Eads, President; George W. McClary, Secretary; James H. Gower, Treasurer; Martin L. Morris, Stephen Hempstead, Morgan Reno and John McCaddon. The Board appointed Prof.

Samuel Bacon, Principal; T. J. McGittigen, Teacher of Music, and Mrs. Sarah K. Bacon, Matron. Twenty-three pupils were admitted during the first term.

In his first report, made in 1854, Prof. Bacon suggested that the name should be changed from "Asylum for the Blind," to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This was done in 1855, when the General Assembly made an annual appropriation for the College of $55 per quarter for each pupil. This was subsequently changed to $3,000 per annum, and a charge of $25 as an admission fee for each pupil, which sum, with the amounts realized from the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils, proved sufficient for the expenses of the institution during Mr. Bacon's administration. Although Mr. Bacon was blind, he was a fine scholar and an economical manager, and had founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois. As a mathematician he had few superiors.

On the 8th of May, 1858, the Trustees met at Vinton, and made arrangements for securing the donation of $5,000 made by the citizens of that town.

In June of that year, a quarter section of land was donated for the College, by John W. O. Webb and others, and the Trustees adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860, the plan was modified, and the contract for enclosing let to Messrs. Finkbine & Lovelace, for $10,420.

In August, 1862, the building was so far completed that the goods and furniture of the institution were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and early in October, the school was opened there with twenty-four pupils. At this time, Rev. Orlando Clark was Principal.

In August, 1864, a new Board of Trustees were appointed by the Legislature, consisting of James McQuin, President; Reed Wilkinson, Secretary; Jas. Chapin, Treasurer; Robert Gilchrist, Elijah Sells and Joseph Dysart, organized and made important changes. Rev. Reed Wilkinson succeeded Mr. Clark as Principal. Mrs. L. S. B. Wilkinson and Miss Amelia Butler were appointed Assistant Teachers; Mrs. N. A. Morton, Matron.

Mr. Wilkinson resigned in June, 1867, and Gen. James L. Geddes was appointed in his place. In September, 1869, Mr. Geddes retired, and was succeeded by Prof. S. A. Knapp. Mrs. S. C. Lawton was appointed Matron, and was succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Knapp. Prof. Knapp resigned July 1, 1875, and Prof. Orlando Clark was elected Principal, who died April 2, 1876, and was succeeded by John B. Parmalee, who retired in July, 1877, when the present incumbent, Rev. Robert Carothers, was elected.

*Trustees, 1877–8.*—Jeremiah L. Gay, President; S. H. Watson, Treasurer; H. C. Platt, Jacob Springer, C. L. Flint and P. F. Sturgis.

*Faculty.*—Principal, Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M.; Matron, Mrs. Emeline E. Carothers; Teachers, Thomas F. McCune, A. B., Miss Grace A. Hill, Mrs. C. A. Spencer, Miss Mary Baker, Miss C. R. Miller, Miss Lorana Mattice, Miss A. M. McCutcheon; Musical Director, S. O. Spencer.

The Legislative Committee who visited this institution in 1878 expressed their astonishment at the vast expenditure of money in proportion to the needs of the State. The structure is well built, and the money properly expended; yet it was enormously beyond the necessities of the State, and shows an utter disregard of the fitness of things. The Committee could not understand why $282,000 should have been expended for a massive building covering about two and a half acres for the accommodation of 130 people, costing over eight thousand dollars a year to heat it, and costing the State about five hundred dollars a year for each pupil.

## INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

*Council Bluffs, Pottawattomie County.*

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. The number of deaf mutes then in the State was 301; the number attending the Institution, 50. The first Board of Trustees were: Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Hon. E. Sells, W. Penn Clarke, J. P. Wood, H. D. Downey, William Crum, W. E. Ijams, Principal. On the resignation of Mr. Ijams, in 1862, the Board appointed in his stead Mr. Benjamin Talbot, for nine years a teacher in the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Talbot was ardently devoted to the interests of the institution and a faithful worker for the unfortunate class under his charge.

A strong effort was made, in 1866, to remove this important institution to Des Moines, but it was located permanently at Council Bluffs, and a building rented for its use. In 1868, Commissioners were appointed to locate a site for, and to superintend the erection of, a new building, for which the Legislature appropriated $125,000 to commence the work of construction. The Commissioners selected ninety acres of land about two miles south of the city of Council Bluffs. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied by the Institution. February 25, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire; and August 6 following, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially demolished by a tornado. At the time of the fire, about one hundred and fifty pupils were in attendance. After the fire, half the classes were dismissed and the number of scholars reduced to about seventy, and in a week or two the school was in running order.

The Legislative Committee which visited this Institution in the Winter of 1857–8 was not well pleased with the condition of affairs, and reported that the building (west wing) was a disgrace to the State and a monument of unskillful workmanship, and intimated rather strongly that some reforms in management were very essential.

*Trustees, 1877–8.*—Thomas Officer, President; N. P. Dodge, Treasurer; Paul Lange, William Orr, J. W. Cattell.

Superintendent, Benjamin Talbot, M. A. Teachers, Edwin Southwick, Conrad S. Zorbaugh, John A. Gillespie, John A. Kennedy, Ellen J. Israel, Ella J. Brown, Mrs. H. R. Gillespie; Physician, H. W. Hart, M. D.; Steward, N. A. Taylor; Matron, Mary B. Swan.

## SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES.

*Davenport, Cedar Falls, Glenwood.*

The movement which culminated in the establishment of this beneficent institution was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war of 1861–65. This noble and patriotic lady called a convention at Muscatine, on the 7th of October 1863, for the purpose of devising measures for the support and education of the orphan children of the brave sons of Iowa, who had fallen in defense of national honor and integrity. So great was the public interest in the movement that there was a large representation from all parts of the State on the day named, and an association was organized called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum.

The first officers were: President, William M. Stone; Vice Presidents, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. R. L. Cadle, Mrs. J. T. Hancock, John R. Needham, J. W. Cattell, Mrs. Mary M. Bagg; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Kibben; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. E. Shelton; Treasurer, N. H. Brainerd; Board of Trustees, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Mrs. C. B. Darwin, Mrs. D. T. Newcomb, Mrs. L. B. Stephens, O. Fayville, E. H. Williams, T. S. Parvin, Mrs. Shields, Caleb Baldwin, C. C. Cole, Isaac Pendleton, H. C. Henderson.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held February 14, 1864, in the Representative Hall, at Des Moines. Committees from both branches of the General Assembly were present and were invited to participate in their deliberations. Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum. Arrangements were made for raising funds.

At the next meeting, in Davenport, in March, 1864, the Trustees decided to commence operations at once, and a committee, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was Chairman, was appointed to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mt. Pleasant, as Steward.

At the annual meeting, in Des Moines, in June, 1864, Mrs. C. B. Baldwin, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Horton, Miss Mary E. Shelton and Mr. George Sherman were appointed a committee to furnish the building and take all necessary steps for opening the "Home," and notice was given that at the next meeting of the Association, a motion would be made to change the name of the Institution to Iowa Orphans' Home.

The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that on the 13th day of July following, the Executive Committee announced that they were ready to receive the children. In three weeks twenty-one were admitted, and the number constantly increased, so that, in a little more than six months from the time of opening, there were seventy children admitted, and twenty more applications, which the Committee had not acted upon—all orphans of soldiers.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed Matron. She resigned, in February, 1865, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont County.

The "Home" was sustained by the voluntary contributions of the people, until 1866, when it was assumed by the State. In that year, the General Assembly provided for the location of several such "Homes" in the different counties, and which were established at Davenport, Scott County; Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and at Glenwood, Mills County.

The Board of Trustees elected by the General Assembly had the oversight and management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes of the State, and consisted of one person from each county in which such Home was located, and one for the State at large, who held their office two years, or until their successors were elected and qualified. An appropriation of $10 per month for each orphan actually supported was made by the General Assembly.

The Home in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, and an old hotel building was fitted up for it. Rufus C., Mary L. and Emma L. Bauer were the first children received, in October, and by January, 1866, there were ninety-six inmates.

October 12, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building, about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years, but in 1876, the General Assembly established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls and appropriated the buildings and grounds for that purpose.

By "An act to provide for the organization and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills County, for feeble minded children," approved March 17, 1876, the buildings and grounds used by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were appropriated for this purpose. By another act, approved March 15, 1876, the soldiers' orphans, then at the Homes at Glenwood and Cedar Falls, were to be removed to the Home at Davenport within ninety days thereafter, and the Board of Trustees of the Home were authorized to receive other indigent children into that institution, and provide for their education in industrial pursuits.

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

*Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County.*

Chapter 129 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, in 1876, established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and required the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to turn over the property in their charge to the Directors of the new institution.

The Board of Directors met at Cedar Falls June 7, 1876, and duly organized by the election of H. C. Hemenway, President; J. J. Toleston, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home met at the same time for the purpose of turning over to the Directors the property of that institution, which was satisfactorily done and properly receipted for as required by law. At this meeting, Prof. J. C. Gilchrist was elected Principal of the School.

On the 12th of July, 1876, the Board again met, when executive and teachers' committees were appointed and their duties assigned. A Steward and a Matron were elected, and their respective duties defined.

The buildings and grounds were repaired and fitted up as well as the appropriation would admit, and the first term of the school opened September 6, 1876, commencing with twenty-seven and closing with eighty-seven students. The second term closed with eighty-six, and one hundred and six attended during the third term.

The following are the Board of Directors, Board of Officers and Faculty:

*Board of Directors.*—H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls, President, term expires 1882; L. D. Lewelling, Salem, Henry County, 1878; W. A. Stow, Hamburg, Fremont County, 1878; S. G. Smith, Newton, Jasper County, 1880; E. H. Thayer, Clinton, Clinton County, 1880; G. S. Robinson, Storm Lake, Buena Vista County, 1882.

*Board of Officers.*—J. J. Toleston, Secretary; E. Townsend, Treasurer; William Pattes, Steward; Mrs. P. A. Schermerhorn, Matron—all of Cedar Falls.

*Faculty.*—J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., Principal, Professer of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Didactics; M. W. Bartlett, A. M., Professor of Languages and Natural Science; D. S. Wright, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Miss Frances L. Webster, Teacher of Geography and History; E. W. Burnham, Professor of Music.

## ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

*Glenwood, Mills County.*

Chapter 152 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, approved March 17, 1876, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble minded children at Glenwood, Mills County, and the buildings and grounds of the

Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were to be used for that purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three Trustees, one at least of whom should be a resident of Mills County. Children between the ages of 7 and 18 years are admitted. Ten dollars per month for each child actually supported by the State was appropriated by the act, and $2,000 for salaries of officers and teachers for two years.

Hon. J. W. Cattell, of Polk County; A. J. Russell, of Mills County, and W. S. Robertson, were appointed Trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. Mr. Robertson was elected President; Mr. Russell, Treasurer, and Mr. Cattell, Secretary. The Trustees found the house and farm which had been turned over to them in a shamefully dilapidated condition. The fences were broken down and the lumber destroyed or carried away; the windows broken, doors off their hinges, floors broken and filthy in the extreme, cellars reeking with offensive odors from decayed vegetables, and every conceivable variety of filth and garbage; drains obstructed, cisterns broken, pump demoralized, wind-mill broken, roof leaky, and the whole property in the worst possible condition. It was the first work of the Trustees to make the house tenable. This was done under the direction of Mr. Russell. At the request of the Trustees, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, Superintendent of the Illinois Asylum, visited Glenwood, and made many valuable suggestions, and gave them much assistance.

O. W. Archibald, M. D., of Glenwood, was appointed Superintendent, and soon after was appointed Secretary of the Board, vice Cattell, resigned. Mrs. S. A. Archibald was appointed Matron, and Miss Maud M. Archibald, Teacher.

The Institution was opened September 1, 1876; the first pupil admitted September 4, and the school was organized September 10, with only five pupils, which number had, in November, 1877, increased to eighty-seven. December 1, 1876, Miss Jennie Van Dorin, of Fairfield, was employed as a teacher and in the Spring of 1877, Miss Sabina J. Archibald was also employed.

## THE REFORM SCHOOL.

*Eldora, Hardin County.*

By "An act to establish and organize a State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a State Reform School at Salem, Lee (Henry) County; provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. For the purpose of immediately opening the school, the Trustees were directed to accept the proposition of the Trustees of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, at Salem, and lease, for not more than ten years, the lands, buildings, etc., of the Institute, and at once proceed to prepare for and open a reform school as a temporary establishment.

The contract for fitting up the buildings was let to Clark & Haddock, September 21, 1868, and on the 7th of October following, the first inmate was received from Jasper County. The law provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. In 1876, this was amended, so that they are now received at ages over 7 and under 16 years.

April 19, 1872, the Trustees were directed to make a permanent location for the school, and $45,000 was appropriated for the erection of the necessary buildings. The Trustees were further directed, as soon as practicable, to organize a school for girls in the buildings where the boys were then kept.

The Trustees located the school at Eldora, Hardin County, and in the Code of 1873, it is permanently located there by law.

The institution is managed by five Trustees, who are paid mileage, but no compensation for their services.

The object is the reformation of the children of both sexes, under the age of 16 years and over 7 years of age, and the law requires that the Trustees shall require the boys and girls under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation and future benefit of the boys and girls.

A boy or girl committed to the State Reform School is there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the Trustees, until he or she arrives at the age of majority, or is bound out, reformed or legally discharged. The binding out or discharge of a boy or girl as reformed, or having arrived at the age of majority, *is a complete release* from all penalties incurred by conviction of the offense for which he or she was committed.

This is one step in the right direction. In the future, however, still further advances will be made, and the right of every individual to the fruits of their labor, even while restrained for the public good, will be recognized.

## FISH HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT.

*Near Anamosa, Jones County.*

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of Fishways for the protection and propagation of Fish," also "An act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated $3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans of Ottumwa, Wapello County; B. F. Shaw of Jones County, and Charles A. Haines, of Black Hawk County, were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer.

The State was partitioned into three districts or divisions to enable the Commissioners to better superintend the construction of fishways as required by law. That part of the State lying south of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was placed under the especial supervision of Mr. Evans; that part between that railroad and the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Shaw, and all north of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Haines. At this meeting, the Superintendent was authorized to build a State Hatching House; to procure the spawn of valuable fish adapted to the waters of Iowa; hatch and prepare the young fish for distribution, and assist in putting them into the waters of the State.

In compliance with these instructions, Mr. Shaw at once commenced work, and in the Summer of 1874, erected a "State Hatching House" near Anamosa, 20x40 feet, two stories; the second story being designed for a tenement; the first story being the "hatching room." The hatching troughs are supplied with water from a magnificent spring four feet deep and about ten feet in diameter, affording an abundant and unfailing supply of pure running water. During

the first year, from May 10, 1874, to May 10, 1875, the Commissioners distributed within the State 100,000 Shad, 300,000 California Salmon, 10,000 Bass, 80,000 Penobscot (Maine) Salmon, 5,000 land-locked Salmon, 20,000 of other species.

By act approved March 10, 1876, the law was amended so that there should be but one instead of three Fish Commissioners, and B. F. Shaw was appointed, and the Commissioner was authorized to purchase twenty acres of land, on which the State Hatching House was located near Anamosa.

In the Fall of 1876, Commissioner Shaw gathered from the sloughs of the Mississippi, where they would have been destroyed, over a million and a half of small fish, which were distributed in the various rivers of the State and turned into the Mississippi.

In 1875–6, 533,000 California Salmon, and in 1877, 303,500 Lake Trout were distributed in various rivers and lakes in the State. The experiment of stocking the small streams with brook trout is being tried, and 81,000 of the speckled beauties were distributed in 1877. In 1876, 100,000 young eels were distributed. These came from New York and they are increasing rapidly.

At the close of 1877, there were at least a dozen private fish farms in successful operation in various parts of the State. Commissioner Shaw is enthusiastically devoted to the duties of his office and has performed an important service for the people of the State by his intelligent and successful operations.

The Sixteenth General Assembly passed an act in 1878, prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except Brook Trout from March until June of each year. Some varieties are fit for food only during this period.

## THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The grants of public lands made in the State of Iowa, for various purposes, are as follows:

1. The 500,000 Acre Grant.
2. The 16th Section Grant.
3. The Mortgage School Lands.
4. The University Grant.
5. The Saline Grant.
6. The Des Moines River Grant.
7. The Des Moines River School Lands.
8. The Swamp Land Grant.
9. The Railroad Grant.
10. The Agricultural College Grant.

### I. THE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRE GRANT.

When the State was admitted into the Union, she became entitled to 500,000 acres of land by virtue of an act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841, which granted to each State therein specified 500,000 acres of public land for internal improvements; to each State admitted subsequently to the passage of the act, an amount of land which, with the amount that might have been granted to her as a Territory, would amount to 500,000 acres. All these lands were required to be selected within the limits of the State to which they were granted.

The Constitution of Iowa declares that the proceeds of this grant, together with all lands then granted or to be granted by Congress for the benefit of schools, shall constitute a perpetual fund for the support of schools throughout the State. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the Legislature established

a board of School Fund Commissioners, and to that board was confided the selection, care and sale of these lands for the benefit of the School Fund. Until 1855, these Commissioners were subordinate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but on the 15th of January of that year, they were clothed with exclusive authority in the management and sale of school lands. The office of School Fund Commissioner was abolished March 23, 1858, and that officer in each county was required to transfer all papers to and make full settlement with the County Judge. By this act, County Judges and Township Trustees were made the agents of the State to control and sell the sixteenth sections; but no further provision was made for the sale of the 500,000 acre grant until April 3d, 1860, when the entire management of the school lands was committed to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties.

### II. THE SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

By the provisions of the act of Congress admitting Iowa to the Union, there was granted to the new State the sixteenth section in every township, or where that section had been sold, other lands of like amount for the use of schools. The Constitution of the State provides that the proceeds arising from the sale of these sections shall constitute a part of the permanent School Fund. The control and sale of these lands were vested in the School Fund Commissioners of the several counties until March 23, 1858, when they were transferred to the County Judges and Township Trustees, and were finally placed under the supervision of the County Boards of Supervisors in January, 1861.

### III. THE MORTGAGE SCHOOL LANDS.

These do not belong to any of the grants of land proper. They are lands that have been mortgaged to the school fund, and became school lands when bid off by the State by virtue of a law passed in 1862. Under the provisions of the law regulating the management and investment of the permanent school fund, persons desiring loans from that fund are required to secure the payment thereof with interest at ten per cent. per annum, by promissory notes endorsed by two good sureties and by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, which must be situated in the county where the loan is made, and which must be valued by three appraisers. Making these loans and taking the required securities was made the duty of the County Auditor, who was required to report to the Board of Supervisors at each meeting thereof, all notes, mortgages and abstracts of title connected with the school fund, for examination.

When default was made of payment of money so secured by mortgage, and no arrangement made for extension of time as the law provides, the Board of Supervisors were authorized to bring suit and prosecute it with diligence to secure said fund; and in action in favor of the county for the use of the school fund, an injunction may issue without bonds, and in any such action, when service is made by publication, default and judgment may be entered and enforced without bonds. In case of sale of land on execution founded on any such mortgage, the attorney of the board, or other person duly authorized, shall, on behalf of the State or county for the use of said fund, bid such sum as the interests of said fund may require, and if struck off to the State the land shall be held and disposed of as the other lands belonging to the fund. These lands are known as the Mortgage School Lands, and reports of them, including description and amount, are required to be made to the State Land Office.

### IV. UNIVERSITY LANDS.

By act of Congress, July 20, 1840, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships was reserved in the Territory of Iowa for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it should become a State. This land was to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, and could be used for no other purpose than that designated in the grant. In an act supplemental to that for the admission of Iowa, March 3, 1845, the grant was renewed, and it was provided that the lands should be used "solely for the purpose of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe."

Under this grant there were set apart and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the State, the following lands:

| | ACRES. |
|---|---|
| In the Iowa City Land District, Feb. 26, 1849 | 20,150.49 |
| In the Fairfield Land District, Oct. 17, 1849 | 9,685.20 |
| In the Iowa City Land District, Jan. 28, 1850 | 2,571.81 |
| In the Fairfield Land District, Sept. 10, 1850 | 3,198.20 |
| In the Dubuque Land District, May 19, 1852 | 10,552.24 |
| Total | 45,957.94 |

These lands were certified to the State November 19, 1859. The University lands are placed by law under the control and management of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State University. Prior to 1865, there had been selected and located under 282 patents, 22,892 acres in sixteen counties, and 23,036 acres unpatented, making a total of 45,928 acres.

### V.—SALINE LANDS.

By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, the State of Iowa was granted the use of the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve. By a subsequent act, approved May 27, 1852, Congress granted the springs to the State in fee simple, together with six sections of land contiguous to each, to be disposed of as the Legislature might direct. In 1861, the proceeds of these lands then to be sold were constituted a fund for founding and supporting a lunatic asylum, but no sales were made. In 1856, the proceeds of the saline lands were appropriated to the Insane Asylum, repealed in 1858. In 1860, the saline lands and funds were made a part of the permanent fund of the State University. These lands were located in Appanoose, Davis, Decatur, Lucas, Monroe, Van Buren and Wayne Counties.

### VI.—THE DES MOINES RIVER GRANT.

By act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, a grant of land was made for the improvement of the navigation of Des Moines River, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be, and hereby is, granted to said Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork (so called) in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands (remaining unsold and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered or appropriated, in a strip five miles in width on each side of said river, to be selected within said Territory by an agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said Territory, nor by any State to be formed out of the same, except as said improvement shall progress; that is, the said Territory or State may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and then the sales shall cease until the Governor of said Territory or State shall certify the fact to the President of the United States that one-half of said sum has been expended upon said improvements, when the said Territory or

State may sell and convey a quantity of the residue of said lands sufficient to replace the amount expended, and thus the sales shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure shall be certified as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said River Des Moines shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States or persons in their service passing through or along the same: *Provided always*, That it shall not be competent for the said Territory or future State of Iowa to dispose of said lands, or any of them, at a price lower than, for the time being, shall be the minimum price of other public lands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Territory of Iowa shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the lands hereby granted for the above purpose shall be and become the property of said State for the purpose contemplated in this act, and for no other: *Provided* the Legislature of the State of Iowa shall accept the said grant for the said purpose." Approved Aug. 8, 1846.

By joint resolution of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 9, 1847, the grant was accepted for the purpose specified. By another act, approved February 24, 1847, entited "An act creating the Board of Public Works, and providing for the improvement of the Des Moines River," the Legislature provided for a Board consisting of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the people. This Board was elected August 2, 1847, and was organized on the 22d of September following. The same act defined the nature of the improvement to be made, and provided that the work should be paid for from the funds to be derived from the sale of lands to be sold by the Board.

Agents appointed by the Governor selected the sections designated by "odd numbers" throughout the whole extent of the grant, and this selection was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. But there was a conflict of opinion as to the extent of the grant. It was held by some that it extended from the mouth of the Des Moines only to the Raccoon Forks; others held, as the agents to make selection evidently did, that it extended from the mouth to the head waters of the river. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 23d of February, 1848, construed the grant to mean that "the State is entitled to the alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, throughout the whole extent of that river within the limits of Iowa." Under this construction, the alternate sections above the Raccoon Forks would, of course, belong to the State; but on the 19th of June, 1848, some of these lands were, by proclamation, thrown into market. On the 18th of September, the Board of Public Works filed a remonstrance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Board also sent in a protest to the State Land Office, at which the sale was ordered to take place. On the 8th of January, 1849, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Iowa also protested against the sale, in a communication to Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, to which the Secretary replied, concurring in the opinion that the grant extended the whole length of the Des Moines River in Iowa.

On the 1st of June, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Iowa City "to withhold from sale all lands situated in the odd numbered sections within five miles on each side of the Des Moines River above the Raccoon Forks." March 13, 1850, the Commissioner of the General Land Office submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a list "showing the tracts falling within the limits of the Des Moines River grant, above the Raccoon Forks, etc., under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, of March 2, 1849," and on the 6th of April following, Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior, reversed the decision of Secretary Walker, but ordered the lands to be withheld from sale until Con-

gress could have an opportunity to pass an explanatory act. The Iowa authorities appealed from this decision to the President (Taylor), who referred the matter to the Attorney General (Mr. Johnson). On the 19th of July, Mr. Johnson submitted as his opinion, that by the terms of the grant itself, it extended to the very source of the Des Moines, but before his opinion was published President Taylor died. When Mr. Tyler's cabinet was formed, the question was submitted to the new Attorney General (Mr. Crittenden), who, on the 30th of June, 1851, reported that in his opinion the grant did not extend above the Raccoon Forks. Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, concurred with Mr. Crittenden at first, but subsequently consented to lay the whole subject before the President and Cabinet, who decided in favor of the State.

October 29, 1851, Mr. Stewart directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to "submit for his approval such lists as had been prepared, and to proceed to report for like approval lists of the alternate sections claimed by the State of Iowa above the Raccoon Forks, as far as the surveys have progressed, or may hereafter be completed and returned." And on the following day, three lists of these lands were prepared in the General Land Office.

The lands approved and certified to the State of Iowa under this grant, and all lying above the Raccoon Forks, are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| By Secretary Stewart, Oct. 30, 1851 | 81,707.93 acres. |
| March 10, 1852 | 143,908.37 " |
| By Secretary McLellan, Dec. 17, 1853 | 33,142.43 " |
| Dec. 30, 1853 | 12,813.51 " |
| Total | 271,572.24 acres. |

The Commissioners and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement, in their report to the Governor, November 30, 1852, estimates the total amount of lands then available for the work, including those in possession of the State and those to be surveyed and approved, at nearly a million acres. The indebtedness then standing against the fund was about $108,000, and the Commissioners estimated the work to be done would cost about $1,200,000.

January 19, 1853, the Legislature authorized the Commissioners to sell "any or all the lands which have or may hereafter be granted, for not less than $1,300,000."

On the 24th of January, 1853, the General Assembly provided for the election of a Commissioner by the people, and appointed two Assistant Commissioners, with authority to make a contract, selling the lands of the Improvement for $1,300,000. This new Board made a contract, June 9, 1855, with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, agreeing to sell *all* the lands donated to the State by Act of Congress of August 8, 1846, which the State had not sold prior to December 23, 1853, for $1,300,000, to be expended on the improvement of the river, and in paying the indebtedness then due. This contract was duly reported to the Governor and General Assembly.

By an act approved January 25, 1855, the Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement were authorized to negotiate with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company for the purchase of lands in Webster County which had been sold by the School Fund Commissioner as school lands, but which had been certified to the State as Des Moines River lands, and had, therefore, become the property of the Company, under the provisions of its contract with the State.

March 21, 1856, the old question of the extent of the grant was again raised and the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided that it was limited to

the Raccoon Fork. Appeal was made to the Secretary of the Interior, and by him the matter was referred to the Attorney General, who decided that the grant extended to the northern boundary of the State; the State relinquished its claim to lands lying along the river in Minnesota, and the vexed question was supposed to be finally settled.

The land which had been certified, as well as those extending to the northern boundary within the limits of the grant, were reserved from pre-emption and sale by the General Land Commissioner, to satisfy the grant of August 8, 1846, and they were treated as having passed to the State, which from time to time sold portions of them prior to their final transfer to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, applying the proceeds thereof to the improvement of the river in compliance with the terms of the grant. Prior to the final sale to the Company, June 9, 1854, the State had sold about 327,000 acres, of which amount 58,830 acres were located above the Raccoon Fork. The last certificate of the General Land Office bears date December 30, 1853.

After June 9th, 1854, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company carried on the work under its contract with the State. As the improvement progressed, the State, from time to time, by its authorized officers, issued to the Company, in payment for said work, certificates for lands. But the General Land Office ceased to certify lands under the grant of 1846. The State had made no other provision for paying for the improvements, and disagreements and misunderstanding arose between the State authorities and the Company.

March 22, 1858, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature submitting a proposition for final settlement to the Company, which was accepted. The Company paid to the State $20,000 in cash, and released and conveyed the dredge boat and materials named in the resolution; and the State, on the 3d of May, 1858, executed to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company fourteen deeds or patents to the lands, amounting to 256,703.64 acres. These deeds were intended to convey all the lands of this grant certified to the State by the General Government not previously sold; but, as if for the purpose of covering any tract or parcel that might have been omitted, the State made another deed of conveyance on the 18th day of May, 1858. These fifteen deeds, it is claimed, by the Company, convey 266,108 acres, of which about 53,367 are below the Raccoon Fork, and the balance, 212,741 acres, are above that point.

Besides the lands deeded to the Company, the State had deeded to individual purchasers 58,830 acres above the Raccoon Fork, making an aggregate of 271,571 acres, deeded above the Fork, all of which had been certified to the State by the Federal Government.

By act approved March 28, 1858, the Legislature donated the remainder of the grant to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, upon condition that said Company assumed all liabilities resulting from the Des Moines River improvement operations, reserving 50,000 acres of the land in security for the payment thereof, and for the completion of the locks and dams at Bentonsport, Croton, Keosauqua and Plymouth. For every three thousand dollars' worth of work done on the locks and dams, and for every three thousand dollars paid by the Company of the liabilities above mentioned, the Register of the State Land Office was instructed to certify to the Company 1,000 acres of the 50,000 acres reserved for these purposes. Up to 1865, there had been presented by the Company, under the provisions of the act of 1858, and allowed, claims amounting to $109,579.37, about seventy-five per cent. of which had been settled.

After the passage of the Act above noticed, the question of the extent of the original grant was again mooted, and at the December Term of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1859–60, a decision was rendered declaring that the grant did *not* extend above Raccoon Fork, and that all certificates of land *above* the Fork had been issued without authority of law and were, therefore, void (see 23 How., 66).

The State of Iowa had disposed of a large amount of land without authority, according to this decision, and appeal was made to Congress for relief, which was granted on the 3d day of March, 1861, in a joint resolution relinquishing to the State all the title which the United States then still retained in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River above Raccoon Fork, that had been improperly certified to the State by the Department of the Interior, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa.

In confirmation of this relinquishment, by act approved July 12, 1862, Congress enacted:

That the grant of lands to the then Territory of Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River, made by the act of August 8, 1846, is hereby extended so as to include the alternate sections (designated by odd numbers) lying within five miles of said river, between the Raccoon Fork and the northern boundary of said State; such lands are to be held and applied in accordance with the provisions of the original grant, except that the consent of Congress is hereby given to the application of a portion thereof to aid in the construction of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved March 22, 1858. And if any of the said lands shall have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States before the passage of this act, except those released by the United States to the grantees of the State of Iowa, under joint resolution of March 3, 1861, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to set apart an equal amount of lands within said State to be certified in lieu thereof; *Provided*, that if the State shall have sold and conveyed any portion of the lands lying within the limits of the grant the title of which has proved invalid, any lands which shall be certified to said State in lieu thereof by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall inure to and be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the person or persons, respectively, whose titles shall have failed as aforesaid.

The grant of lands by the above act of Congress was accepted by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, September 11, 1862, in extra session. On the same day, the Governor was authorized to appoint one or more Commissioners to select the lands in accordance with the grant. These Commissioners were instructed to report their selections to the Registrar of the State Land Office. The lands so selected were to be held for the purposes of the grant, and were not to be disposed of until further legislation should be had. D. W. Kilburne, of Lee County, was appointed Commissioner, and, on the 25th day of April, 1864, the General Land Officer authorized the selection of 300,000 acres from the vacant public lands as a part of the grant of July 12, 1862, and the selections were made in the Fort Dodge and Sioux City Land Districts.

Many difficulties, controversies and conflicts, in relation to claims and titles, grew out of this grant, and these difficulties were enhanced by the uncertainty of its limits until the act of Congress of July, 1862. But the General Assembly sought, by wise and appropriate legislation, to protect the integrity of titles derived from the State. Especially was the determination to protect the actual settlers, who had paid their money and made improvements prior to the final settlement of the limits of the grant by Congress.

### VII.—THE DES MOINES RIVER SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands constituted a part of the 500,000 acre grant made by Congress in 1841; including 28,378.46 acres in Webster County, selected by the Agent of the State under that grant, and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office February 20, 1851. They were ordered into the market June 6,



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1853, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who authorized John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner for Webster County, to sell them as school lands. Subsequently, when the act of 1846 was construed to extend the Des Moines River grant above Raccoon Fork, it was held that the odd numbered sections of these lands within five miles of the river were appropriated by that act, and on the 30th day of December, 1853, 12,813.51 acres were set apart and approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior, as a part of the Des Moines River grant. January 6, 1854, the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a certified copy of the lists of these lands, indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior. Prior to this action of the Department, however, Mr. Tolman had sold to individual purchasers 3,194.28 acres as school lands, and their titles were, of course, killed. For their relief, an act, approved April 2, 1860, provided that, upon application and proper showing, these purchasers should be entitled to draw from the State Treasury the amount they had paid, with 10 per cent. interest, on the contract to purchase made with Mr. Tolman. Under this act, five applications were made prior to 1864, and the applicants received, in the aggregate, $949.53.

By an act approved April 7, 1862, the Governor was forbidden to issue to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company any certificate of the completion of any part of said road, or any conveyance of lands, until the company should execute and file, in the State Land Office, a release of its claim—first, to certain swamp lands; second, to the Des Moines River Lands sold by Tolman; third, to certain other river lands. That act provided that "the said company shall transfer their interest in those tracts of land in Webster and Hamilton Counties heretofore sold by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner, to the Register of the State Land Office in trust, to enable said Register to carry out and perform said contracts in all cases when he is called upon by the parties interested to do so, before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1864.

The company filed its release to the Tolman lands, in the Land Office, February 27, 1864, at the same time entered its protest that it had no claim upon them, never had pretended to have, and had never sought to claim them. The Register of the State Land Office, under the advice of the Attorney General, decided that patents would be issued to the Tolman purchasers in all cases where contracts had been made prior to December 23, 1853, and remaining uncanceled under the act of 1860. But before any were issued, on the 27th of August, 1864, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company commenced a suit in chancery, in the District Court of Polk County, to enjoin the issue of such patents. On the 30th of August, an *ex parte* injunction was issued. In January, 1868, Mr. J. A. Harvey, Register of the Land Office, filed in the court an elaborate answer to plaintiffs' petition, denying that the company had any right to or title in the lands. Mr. Harvey's successor, Mr. C. C. Carpenter, filed a still more exhaustive answer February 10, 1868. August 3, 1868, the District Court dissolved the injunction. The company appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed in December, 1869.

### VIII.—SWAMP LAND GRANT.

By an act of Congress, approved March 28, 1850, to enable Arkansas and other States to reclaim swampy lands within their limits, granted all the swamp and overflowed lands remaining unsold within their respective limits to the several States. Although the total amount claimed by Iowa under this act

does not exceed 4,000,000 acres, it has, like the Des Moines River and some of the land grants, cost the State considerable trouble and expense, and required a deal of legislation. The State expended large sums of money in making the selections, securing proofs, etc., but the General Government appeared to be laboring under the impression that Iowa was not acting in good faith; that she had selected a large amount of lands under the swamp land grant, transferred her interest to counties, and counties to private speculators, and the General Land Office permitted contests as to the character of the lands already selected by the Agents of the State as "swamp lands." Congress, by joint resolution Dec. 18, 1856, and by act March 3, 1857, saved the State from the fatal result of this ruinous policy. Many of these lands were selected in 1854 and 1855, immediately after several remarkably wet seasons, and it was but natural that some portions of the selections would not appear swampy after a few dry seasons. Some time after these first selections were made, persons desired to enter parcels of the so-called swamp lands and offering to prove them to be dry. In such cases the General Land Office ordered hearing before the local land officers, and if they decided the land to be dry, it was permitted to be entered and the claim of the State rejected. Speculators took advantage of this. Affidavits were bought of irresponsible and reckless men, who, for a few dollars, would confidently testify to the character of lands they never saw. These applications multiplied until they covered 3,000,000 acres. It was necessary that Congress should confirm all these selections to the State, that this gigantic scheme of fraud and plunder might be stopped. The act of Congress of March 3, 1857, was designed to accomplish this purpose. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office held that it was only a qualified confirmation, and under this construction sought to sustain the action of the Department in rejecting the claim of the State, and certifying them under act of May 15, 1856, under which the railroad companies claimed all swamp land in odd numbered sections within the limits of their respective roads. This action led to serious complications. When the railroad grant was made, it was not intended nor was it understood that it included any of the swamp lands. These were already disposed of by previous grant. Nor did the companies expect to receive any of them, but under the decisions of the Department adverse to the State the way was opened, and they were not slow to enter their claims. March 4, 1862, the Attorney General of the State submitted to the General Assembly an opinion that the railroad companies were not entitled even to contest the right of the State to these lands, under the swamp land grant. A letter from the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office expressed the same opinion, and the General Assembly by joint resolution, approved April 7, 1862, expressly repudiated the acts of the railroad companies, and disclaimed any intention to claim these lands under any other than the act of Congress of Sept. 28, 1850. A great deal of legislation has been found necessary in relation to these swamp lands.

### IX.—THE RAILROAD GRANT.

One of the most important grants of public lands to Iowa for purposes of internal improvement was that known as the "Railroad Grant," by act of Congress approved May 15, 1856. This act granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi River, to a point on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Platte River; from the city of Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to

Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa; thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the Forty-second Parallel; across the said State of Iowa to the Missouri River; from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri River, near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete des Morts, to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads. It was also provided that if it should appear, when the lines of those roads were definitely fixed, that the United States had sold, or right of preemption had attached to any portion of said land, the State was authorized to select a quantity equal thereto, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, within fifteen miles of the lines so located. The lands remaining to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads were not to be sold for less than the double minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor were any of said lands to become subject to private entry until they had been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Section 4 of the act provided that the lands granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in the manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed, and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States."

At a special session of the General Assembly of Iowa, by act approved July 14, 1856, the grant was accepted and the lands were granted by the State to the several railroad companies named, provided that the lines of their respective roads should be definitely fixed and located before April 1, 1857; and provided further, that if either of said companies should fail to have seventy-five miles of road completed and equipped by the 1st day of December, 1859, and its entire road completed by December 1, 1865, it should be competent for the State of Iowa to resume all rights to lands remaining undisposed of by the company so failing.

The railroad companies, with the single exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants in accordance with the provisions of the above act, located their respective roads and selected their lands. The grant to the Iowa Central was again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, which accepted them.

By act, approved April 7, 1862, the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company was required to execute a release to the State of certain swamp and school lands, included within the limits of its grant, in compensation for an extension of the time fixed for the completion of its road.

A careful examination of the act of Congress does not reveal any special reference to railroad *companies*. The lands were granted to the *State*, and the act evidently contemplate the sale of them *by the* State, and the appropriation of the proceeds to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad within its

limits. Section 4 of the act clearly defines the authority of the State in disposing of the lands.

Lists of all the lands embraced by the grant were made, and certified to the State by the proper authorities. Under an act of Congress approved August 3, 1854, entitled "*An act to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been or may be certified to them*," these certified lists, the originals of which are filed in the General Land Office, conveyed to the State "the fee simple title to all the lands embraced in such lists that are of the character contemplated" by the terms of the act making the grant, and "intended to be granted thereby; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such act of Congress, and were not intended to be granted thereby, said lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void; and no right, title, claim or interest shall be conveyed thereby." Those certified lists made under the act of May 15, 1856, were forty-three in number, viz.: For the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, nine; for the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, 11; for the Iowa Central Air Line, thirteen; and for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, ten. The lands thus approved to the State were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Burlington & Missouri River R. R. | 287,095.34 acres. |
| Mississippi & Missouri River R. R. | 774,674.36 " |
| Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R. | 775,454.19 " |
| Dubuque & Sioux City R. R. | 1,226,558.32 " |

A portion of these had been selected as swamp lands by the State, under the act of September 28, 1850, and these, by the terms of the act of August 3, 1854, could not be turned over to the railroads unless the claim of the State to them as swamp was first rejected. It was not possible to determine from the records of the State Land Office the extent of the conflicting claims arising under the two grants, as copies of the swamp land selections in some of the counties were not filed of record. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, prepared lists of the lands claimed by the State as swamp under act of September 28, 1850, and also claimed by the railroad companies under act of May 15, 1856, amounting to 553,293.33 acres, the claim to which as swamp had been rejected by the Department. These were consequently certified to the State as railroad lands. There was no mode other than the act of July, 1856, prescribed for transferring the title to these lands from the State to the companies. The courts had decided that, for the purposes of the grant, the lands belonged to the State, and to her the companies should look for their titles. It was generally accepted that the act of the Legislature of July, 1856, was all that was necessary to complete the transfer of title. It was assumed that all the rights and powers conferred upon the State by the act of Congress of May 14, 1856, were by the act of the General Assembly transferred to the companies; in other words, that it was designed to put the companies in the place of the State as the grantees from Congress—and, therefore, that which perfected the title thereto to the State perfected the title to the companies by virtue of the act of July, 1856. One of the companies, however, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, was not entirely satisfied with this construction. Its managers thought that some further and specific action of the State authorities in addition to the act of the Legislature was necessary to complete their title. This induced Gov. Lowe to attach to the certified lists his official certificate, under the broad seal of the State. On the 9th of November, 1859, the Governor thus certified to them (commencing at the Missouri River) 187,207.44 acres, and December 27th, 43,775.70 acres, an aggregate of 231,073.14 acres. These were the only

lands under the grant that were certified by the State authorities with any design of perfecting the title already vested in the company by the act of July, 1856. The lists which were afterward furnished to the company were simply certified by the Governor as being correct copies of the lists received by the State from the United States General Land Office. These subsequent lists embraced lands that had been claimed by the State under the Swamp Land Grant.

It was urged against the claim of the Companies that the effect of the act of the Legislature was simply to substitute them for the State as parties to the grant. 1st. That the lands were granted to the State to be held in trust for the accomplishment of a specific purpose, and therefore the State could not part with the title until that purpose should have been accomplished. 2d. That it was not the intention of the act of July 14, 1856, to deprive the State of the control of the lands, but on the contrary that she should retain supervision of them and the right to withdraw all rights and powers and resume the title conditionally conferred by that act upon the companies in the event of their failure to complete their part of the contract. 3d. That the certified lists from the General Land Office vested the title in the State only by virtue of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1854. The State Land Office held that the proper construction of the act of July 14, 1856, when accepted by the companies, was that it became a *conditional contract* that might ripen into a positive sale of the lands as from time to time the work should progress, and as the State thereby became authorized by the express terms of the grant to sell them.

This appears to have been the correct construction of the act, but by a subsequent act of Congress, approved June 2, 1864, amending the act of 1856, the terms of the grant were changed, and numerous controversies arose between the companies and the State.

The ostensible purpose of this additional act was to allow the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad "to modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line," to run through the town of Newton, Jasper County, or as nearly as practicable to that point. The original grant had been made to the State to aid in the construction of railroads within its limits and not to the companies, but Congress, in 1864, appears to have been utterly ignorant of what had been done under the act of 1856, or, if not, to have utterly disregarded it. The State had accepted the original grant. The Secretary of the Interior had already certified to the State all the lands intended to be included in the grant within fifteen miles of the lines of the several railroads. It will be remembered that Section 4, of the act of May 15, 1856, specifies the manner of sale of these lands from time to time as work on the railroads should progress, and also provided that "if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no *further* sale shall be made, and the lands *unsold shall revert to the United States.*" Having vested the title to these lands in trust, in the State of Iowa, it is plain that until the expiration of the ten years there could be no reversion, and the State, not the United States, must control them until the grant should expire by limitation. The United States authorities could not rightfully require the Secretary of the Interior to certify directly to the companies any portion of the lands already certified to the State. And yet Congress, by its act of June 2, 1864, provided that whenever the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad Company should file in the General Land Office at Washington a map definitely showing such new location, the Secretary of the Interior should cause to be certified and conveyed to said Company, from time to time, as the road progressed, out of any of the lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved, or

otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached, and on which a *bona fide* settlement and improvement had not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of such newly located line, an amount of land per mile equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of said road by the act to which this was an amendment.

The term "out of any lands *belonging to the United States*, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, etc.," would seem to indicate that Congress did intend to grant lands already granted, but when it declared that the Company should have an amount per mile *equal* to that originally *authorized to be granted*, it is plain that the framers of the bill were ignorant of the real terms of the original grant, or that they designed that the United States should *resume* the title it had already parted with two years before the lands could revert to the United States under the original act, which was not repealed.

A similar change was made in relation to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad, and dictated the conveyance of lands in a similar manner.

Like provision was made for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and the Company was permitted to change the location of its line between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, so as to secure the best route between those points; but this change of location was not to impair the right to the land granted in the original act, nor did it change the location of those lands.

By the same act, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was authorized to transfer and assign all or any part of the grant to any other company or person, "if, in the opinion of said Company, the construction of said railroad across the State of Iowa would be thereby sooner and more satisfactorily completed: but such assignee should not in any case be released from the liabilities and conditions accompanying this grant, nor acquire perfect title in any other manner than the same would have been acquired by the original grantee."

Still further, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was not forgotten, and was, by the same act, empowered to receive an amount of land per mile equal to that mentioned in the original act, and if that could not be found within the limits of six miles from the line of said road, then such selection might be made along such line within twenty miles thereof out of any public lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached.

Those acts of Congress, which evidently originated in the "lobby," occasioned much controversy and trouble. The Department of the Interior, however, recognizing the fact that when the Secretary had certified the lands to the State, under the act of 1856, that act divested the United States of title, under the vesting act of August, 1854, refused to review its action, and also refused to order any and all investigations for establishing adverse claims (except in pre-emption cases), on the ground that the United States had parted with the title, and, therefore, could exercise no control over the land.

May 12, 1864, before the passage of the amendatory act above described, Congress granted to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City, and for the benefit of the McGregor Western Railroad Company, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the proposed road, reserving the right to substitute other lands whenever it was found that the grant infringed upon pre-empted lands, or on lands that had been reserved or disposed of for any other purpose. In such cases, the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to select, in lieu, lands belonging to the United States lying nearest to the limits specified.

## X.—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM LANDS.

An Agricultural College and Model Farm was established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. By the eleventh section of the act, the proceeds of the five-section grant made for the purpose of aiding in the erection of public buildings was appropriated, subject to the approval of Congress, together with all lands that Congress might thereafter grant to the State for the purpose, for the benefit of the institution. On the 23d of March, by joint resolution, the Legislature asked the consent of Congress to the proposed transfer. By act approved July 11, 1862, Congress removed the restrictions imposed in the "five-section grant," and authorized the General Assembly to make such disposition of the lands as should be deemed best for the interests of the State. By these several acts, the five sections of land in Jasper County certified to the State to aid in the erection of public buildings under the act of March 3, 1845, entitled "An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," were fully appropriated for the benefit of the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. The institution is located in Story County. Seven hundred and twenty-one acres in that and two hundred in Boone County were donated to it by individuals interested in the success of the enterprise.

By act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, an appropriation was made to each State and Territory of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which, by the apportionment under the census of 1860, they were respectively entitled. This grant was made for the purpose of endowing colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Iowa accepted this grant by an act passed at an extra session of its Legislature, approved September 11, 1862, entitled "An act to accept of the grant, and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress entitled 'An act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862." This act made it the duty of the Governor to appoint an agent to select and locate the lands, and provided that none should be selected that were claimed by any county as swamp lands. The agent was required to make report of his doings to the Governor, who was instructed to submit the list of selections to the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College for their approval. One thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the law into effect. The State, having two Senators and six Representatives in Congress, was entitled to 240,000 acres of land under this grant, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Agricultural College. Peter Melendy, Esq., of Black Hawk County, was appointed to make the selections, and during August, September and December, 1863, located them in the Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Sioux City Land Districts. December 8, 1864, these selections were certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and were approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior December 13, 1864. The title to these lands was vested in the State in fee simple, and conflicted with no other claims under other grants.

The agricultural lands were approved to the State as 240,000.96 acres; but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual amount of land approved to the State under this grant was only 204,309.30 acres, located as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| In Des Moines Land District | 6,804.96 acres. |
| In Sioux City Land District | 59,025.37 " |
| In Fort Dodge Land District | 138,478.97 " |

By act of the General Assembly, approved March 29, 1864, entitled, "An act authorizing the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm to sell all lands acquired, granted, donated or appropriated for the benefit of said college, and to make an investment of the proceeds thereof," all these lands were granted to the Agricultural College and Farm, and the Trustees were authorized to take possession, and sell or lease them. They were then, under the control of the Trustees, lands as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Under the act of July 2, 1852 | 204,309.30 acres. |
| Of the five-section grant | 3,200.00 " |
| Lands donated in Story County | 721.00 " |
| Lands donated in Boone County | 200.00 " |
| Total | 208,430.30 acres. |

The Trustees opened an office at Fort Dodge, and appointed Hon. G. W. Bassett their agent for the sale of these lands.

## THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers. They had migrated to the "The Beautiful Land" from other and older States, where the common school system had been tested by many years' experience, bringing with them some knowledge of its advantages, which they determined should be enjoyed by the children of the land of their adoption. The system thus planted was expanded and improved in the broad fields of the West, until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered humble log school houses were built almost as soon as the log cabin of the earliest settlers were occupied by their brave builders. In the lead mining regions of the State, the first to be occupied by the white race, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for their families. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first united public act of the settlers; and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities had increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses, which, long since, superseded the log cabins of the first settlers. To-day, the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in the great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted, by a generous people, for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from $10,000 to $60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than $10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first house erected in Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by James L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the Autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the Winter of 1833-4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the second term with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter

commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

Among the first buildings erected at Burlington was a commodious log school house in 1834, in which Mr. Johnson Pierson taught the first school in the Winter of 1834–5.

The first school in Muscatine County was taught by George Bumgardner, in the Spring of 1837, and in 1839, a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time for school house, church and public hall. The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

When the site of Iowa City was selected as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839, it was a perfect wilderness. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town; and during the same year, Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected, on what is now College street.

The first settlement in Monroe County was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the Summer of 1844, a log school house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years. About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court in the Winter of 1846–7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattomie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854, nearly, if not quite, all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1853, by T. W. Burdick, then a young man of seventeen. In Osceola, the first school was opened by Mr. D. W. Scoville. The first school at Fort Dodge was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County, the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861, there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865, there were 796; in 1870, 336, and in 1875, 121.

Iowa Territory was created July 3, 1838. January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools in each of the counties in this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required

to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

When Iowa Territory became a State, in 1846, with a population of 100,000, and with 20,000 scholars within its limits, about four hundred school districts had been organized. In 1850, there were 1,200, and in 1857, the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of District Secretaries and Treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended, in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849; and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

The first official mention of Teachers' Institutes in the educational records of Iowa occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said, "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has, also, been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time—although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of $150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of $50 each by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the Superintendent.

No legislation in this direction, however, was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The Superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding $100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the County Superintendent as the institute might direct for teachers and lecturers, and one thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

December 6, 1858, Mr. Fisher reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been, but the appropriation had been exhausted.

The Board of Education at its first session, commencing December 6, 1858, enacted a code of school laws which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding fifty dollars annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county."

In 1865, Mr. Faville reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By act approved March 19, 1874, Normal Institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the County Superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the Sixteenth General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The public school system of Iowa is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with the educational interests of the commonwealth are faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

"The public schools are supported by funds arising from several sources. The sixteenth section of every Congressional Township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of five hundred thousand acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State Treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year."

The taxes levied for the support of schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of the district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been sometimes built at a prodigal expense, the tax payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors under certain legal restrictions. These boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support

of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one. Mr. Abernethy, who was Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1872 to 1877, said in one of his reports:

> There is but little opposition to the levy of taxes for the support of schools, and there would be still less if the funds were always properly guarded and judiciously expended. However much our people disagree upon other subjects, they are practically united upon this. The opposition of wealth has long since ceased to exist, and our wealthy men are usually the most liberal in their views and the most active friends of popular education. They are often found upon our school boards, and usually make the best of school officers. It is not uncommon for Boards of Directors, especially in the larger towns and cities, to be composed wholly of men who represent the enterprise, wealth and business of their cities.

At the close of 1877, there were 1,086 township districts, 3,138 independent districts and 7,015 sub-districts. There were 9,948 ungraded and 476 graded schools, with an average annual session of seven months and five days. There were 7,348 male teachers employed, whose average compensation was $34.88 per month, and 12,518 female teachers, with an average compensation of $28.69 per month.

The number of persons between the ages 5 and 21 years, in 1877, was 567,859; number enrolled in public schools, 421,163; total average attendance, 251,372; average cost of tuition per month, $1.62. There are 9,279 frame, 671 brick, 257 stone and 89 log school houses, making a grand total of 10,296, valued at $9,044,973. The public school libraries number 17,329 volumes. Ninety-nine teachers' institutes were held during 1877. Teachers' salaries amounted to $2,953,645. There was expended for school houses, grounds, libraries and apparatus, $1,106,788, and for fuel and other contingencies, $1,136,995, making the grand total of $5,197,428 expended by the generous people of Iowa for the support of their magnificent public schools in a single year. The amount of the permanent school fund, at the close of 1877, was $3,462,000. Annual interest, $276,960.

In 1857, there were 3,265 independent districts, 2,708 ungraded schools, and 1,572 male and 1,424 female teachers. Teachers' salaries amounted to $198,142, and the total expenditures for schools was only $364,515. Six hundred and twenty-three volumes were the extent of the public school libraries twenty years ago, and there were only 1,686 school houses, valued at $571,064.

In twenty years, teachers' salaries have increased from $198,142, in 1857, to $2,953,645 in 1877. Total school expenditures, from $364,515 to $5,197,428.

The significance of such facts as these is unmistakable. Such lavish expenditures can only be accounted for by the liberality and public spirit of the people, all of whom manifest their love of popular education and their faith in the public schools by the annual dedication to their support of more than one per cent. of their entire taxable property; this, too, uninterruptedly through a series of years, commencing in the midst of a war which taxed their energies and resources to the extreme, and continuing through years of general depression in business—years of moderate yield of produce, of discouragingly low prices, and even amid the scanty surroundings and privations of pioneer life. Few human enterprises have a grander significance or give evidence of a more noble purpose than the generous contributions from the scanty resources of the pioneer for the purposes of public education.

## POLITICAL RECORD.

### TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

*Governors*—Robert Lucas, 1838–41; John Chambers, 1841–45; James Clarke, 1845.

*Secretaries*—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

*Auditors*—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843· Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

*Treasurers*—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

*Judges*—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

*Presidents of Council*—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40; M. Bainridge, 1840–1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–2; John D. Elbert, 1842–3; Thomas Cox, 1843–4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–6.

*Speakers of the House*—William H. Wallace, 1838–9; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–1; Warner Lewis, 1841–2; James M. Morgan, 1842–3; James P. Carleton, 1843–4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–6.

*First Constitutional Convention, 1844*—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

*Second Constitutional Convention, 1846*—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

### OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

*Governors*—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Morrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to ——.

*Lieutenant Governor*—Office created by the new Constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–1; John R. Needham, 1862–3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–7; John Scott, 1868–9; M. M. Walden, 1870–1; H. C. Bulis, 1872–3; Joseph Dysart, 1874–5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878–9.

*Secretaries of State*—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to ———.

*Auditors of State*—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855, to Jan. 3, 1859; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859 to 1865; John A. Elliot, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to ———.

*Treasurers of State*—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to

1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to ——.

*Superintendents of Public Instruction*—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1845 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1844, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854–7; Joseph C. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

*Secretaries of Board of Education*—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859–1863; Oran Faville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

*Superintendents of Public Instruction*—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D. Franklin Wells, March 4, 1867, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. Von Coelln, 1877 to ———.

*State Binders*—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to ———.

*Registers of the State Land Office*—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875, to ———.

*State Printers*—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to ———.

*Adjutants General*—Daniel S. Lee, 1851–5; Geo. W. McCleary, 1855–7; Elljah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857–61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to ———.

*Attorneys General*—David C. Cloud, 1853–56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856–60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861–4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867–72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872–6; John F. McJunkin, 1877.

*Presidents of the Senate*—Thomas Baker, 1846–7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848–9; Enos Lowe, 1850–1; William E. Leffingwell, 1852–3; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854–5; William W. Hamilton, 1856–7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

*Speakers of the House*—Jesse B. Brown, 1847–8; Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849–50; George Temple, 1851–2; James Grant, 1853–4; Reuben Noble, 1855–6; Samuel McFarland, 1856–7; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1858–9; John Edwards, 1860–1; Rush Clark, 1862–3; Jacob Butler, 1864–5; Ed. Wright, 1866–7; John Russell, 1868–9; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870–1; James Wilson, 1872–3; John H. Gear, 1874–7; John Y. Stone, 1878.

*New Constitutional Convention, 1859*—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

## STATE OFFICERS, 1878.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; David Secor, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant General; John F. McJunken, Attorney General; Mrs. Ada North, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. Von Coelln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Richard P. Clarkson, State Printer; Henry A. Perkins, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; William H. Fleming, Governor's Private Secretary; Fletcher W. Young, Deputy Secretary of State; John C. Parish, Deputy Auditor of State; Erastus G. Morgan, Deputy Treasurer of State; John M. Davis, Deputy Register Land Office; Ira C. Kling, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

## THE JUDICIARY.

### SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

*Chief Justices.*—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; Geo. G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; Geo. G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; W. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878.

*Associate Judges.*—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greene. Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan. 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 16, 1855, resigned 1856; Lacen D. Stockton, June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; George G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1877; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

### SUPREME COURT, 1878.

James H. Rothrock, Cedar County, Chief Justice; Joseph M. Beck, Lee County, Associate Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque County, Associate Justice; William H. Seevers, Oskaloosa County, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont County, Associate Justice.

## CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

### UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 7, 1848–1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855–1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858–died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of James

Harlan; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866–1872; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3d; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871–1877; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847.*—S. Clinton Hastings; Shepherd Leffler.

*Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849.*—First District, William Thompson; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

*Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851.*—First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller. Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

*Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853.*—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, Lincoln Clark.

*Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855.*—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, John P. Cook.

*Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857.*—First District, Augustus Hall. Second District, James Thorington.

*Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859.*—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, Timothy Davis.

*Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861.*—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, William Vandever.

*Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863.*—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.* First District, Second and Third Sessions, James F. Wilson. Second District, William Vandever.

*Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865.*—First District, James F. Wilson. Second District, Hiram Price. Third District, William B. Allison. Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell. Fifth District, John A. Kasson. Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

*Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867.*—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District, John A. Kasson; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

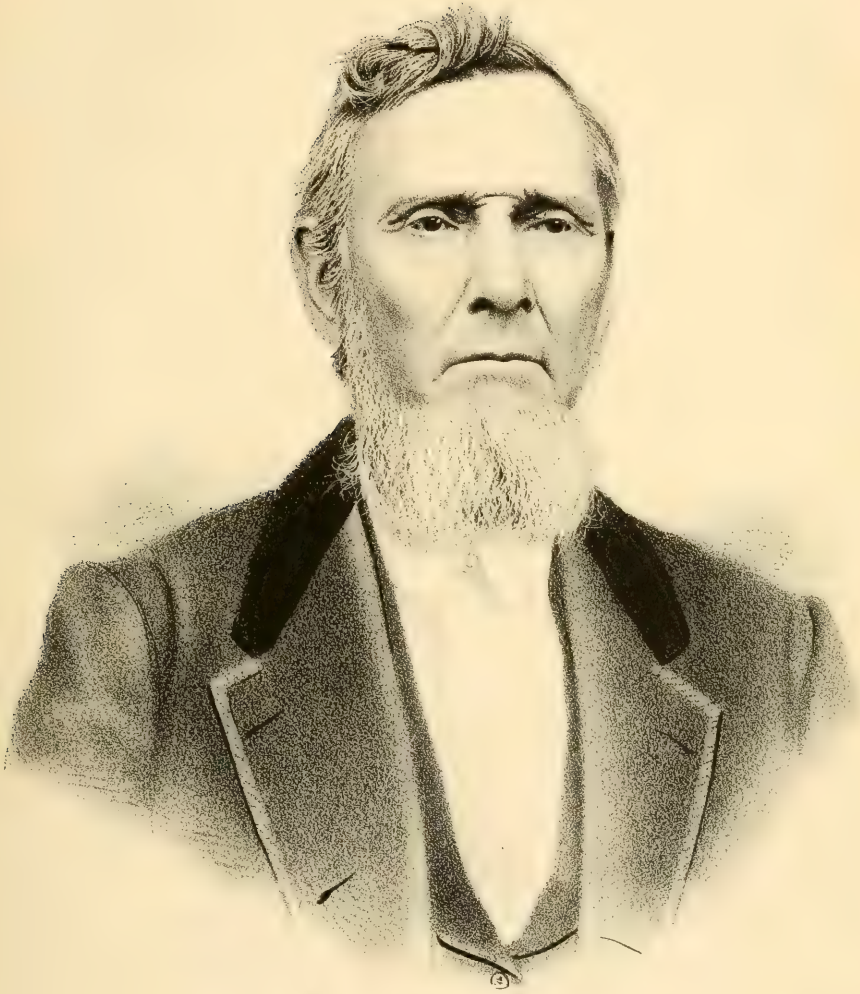
*Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869.*—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison, Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

*Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871.*—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, William Smyth; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

*Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873.*—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, W. G. Donnan; Fourth District, Madison M. Waldon; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

*Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875.*—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, William Y. Donnan; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District,

* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission as Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.



John Martindale

GREELEY

William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

*Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877.*—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Fifth District, Addison Oliver.

*Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879.*—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

## WAR RECORD.

The State of Iowa may well be proud of her record during the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. The following brief but comprehensive sketch of the history she made during that trying period is largely from the pen of Col. A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, the author of "The History of Iowa and the War," one of the best works of the kind yet written.

"Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the General Government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the War of the Rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal State. The proclamation of her Governor, responsive to that of the President, calling for volunteers to compose her First Regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Sumter. At the end of only a single week, men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tithe of the number who had been offered by company commanders for acceptance under the President's call. So urgent were these offers that the Governor requested (on the 24th of April) permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting an answer to this request, he conditionally accepted a sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time, he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the Second and Third Regiments (which was near the close of May), the Adjutant General of the State reported that upward of one hundred and seventy companies had been tendered to the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

"Much difficulty and considerable delay occured in fitting these regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized—principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of $800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (Ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor so elect, his pay therefor in State bonds at par. This con-

tract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, to his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day on which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the regiment, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops."

Other States also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying if not fatal mistakes were liable to be made.

But while engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders, from threatened invasion on the south by the Secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the nation at its very heart.

To provide for the adequate defense of her borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, the Governor of the State was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies.) Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, "but," says Col. Wood, "in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

"The first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field was received on the 13th of June. It was issued by Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats, and moved to Hannibal. Some two weeks later, the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November, the Seventh Iowa, as a part of a force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

"The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, and compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was

captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi River, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which, eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of one of the journals of a neighboring State, 'The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes,' embody the spirit of all.

"In the veteran re-enlistments that distinguished the closing months of 1863 above all other periods in the history of re-enlistments for the national armies, the Iowa three years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State) were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

"In all the important movements of 1864–65, by which the Confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field and endurance on the march.

"Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the rivers of the West.

"The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the Governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

"Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a Home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a Home was opened at Farmington, Van Buren County, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865, it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent Home, Camp Kinsman near the City of Davenport. This property was soon afterward donated to the institution, by act of Congress.

"In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about four hundred and fifty inmates) became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills County. Convenient tracts were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In all ways the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the Home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than two thousand.

"At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about one hundred and fifty thousand men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised, for general service, thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men; and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of one hundred days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including seventeen hundred and twenty-seven men raised by draft, numbered a little more than sixty-nine thousand. The re-enlistments, including upward of seven thousand veterans, numbered very nearly eight thousand. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of eighty thousand. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as five thousand.

"Iowa paid no bounty on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion—that of the call of July 18, 1864—was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where subdistricts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts."

It is to be said to the honor and credit of Iowa that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material addition to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after the restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bonds issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

# NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, TO JANUARY 1, 1865.

| No. Regiment. | No. of men. | No. Regiment. | No. of men. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Iowa Infantry | 959 | 39th Iowa Infantry | 933 |
| 2d " " | 1,247 | 40th " " | 900 |
| 3d " " | 1,074 | 41st Battalion Iowa Infantry | 294 |
| 4th " " | 1,184 | 44th Infantry (100-days men) | 867 |
| 5th " " | 1,037 | 45th " " " | 912 |
| 6th " " | 1,013 | 46th " " " | 892 |
| 7th " " | 1,138 | 47th " " " | 884 |
| 8th " " | 1,027 | 48th Battalion " " | 346 |
| 9th " " | 1,090 | 1st Iowa Cavalry | 1,478 |
| 10th " " | 1,027 | 2d " " | 1,394 |
| 11th " " | 1,022 | 3d " " | 1,360 |
| 12th " " | 981 | 4th " " | 1,227 |
| 13th " " | 989 | 5th " " | 1,245 |
| 14th " " | 840 | 6th " " | 1,125 |
| 15th " " | 1,196 | 7th " " | 562 |
| 16th " " | 919 | 8th " " | 1,234 |
| 17th " " | 956 | 9th " " | 1,178 |
| 18th " " | 875 | Sioux City Cavalry* | 93 |
| 19th " " | 985 | Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry | 87 |
| 20th " " | 925 | 1st Battery Artillery | 149 |
| 21st " " | 980 | 2d " " | 123 |
| 22d " " | 1,008 | 3d " " | 142 |
| 23d " " | 961 | 4th " " | 152 |
| 24th " " | 979 | 1st Iowa African Infantry, 60th U. S† | 903 |
| 25th " " | 995 | Dodge's Brigade Band | 14 |
| 26th " " | 919 | Band of 2d Iowa Infantry | 10 |
| 27th " " | 940 | Enlistments as far as reported to Jan. 1, | |
| 28th " " | 956 | 1864, for the older Iowa regiments | 2,765 |
| 29th " " | 1,005 | Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments | |
| 30th " " | 978 | of other States, over | 2,500 |
| 31st " " | 977 | | |
| 32d " " | 925 | Total | 61,653 |
| 33d " " | 985 | Re-enlisted Veterans for different Regi- | |
| 34th " " | 953 | ments | 7,202 |
| 35th " " | 984 | Additional enlistments | 6,664 |
| 36th " " | 986 | | |
| 37th " " | 914 | Grand total as far as reported up to Jan. | |
| 38th " " | 910 | 1, 1865 | 75,519 |

This does not include those Iowa men who veteranized in the regiments of other States, nor the names of men who enlisted during 1864, in regiments of other States.

* Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

† Only a portion of this regiment was credited to the State.

# NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

| REGIMENT OR BATTERY | KILLED. | | | DIED. | | | | DISCHARGED. | | | WOUNDED. | | | | | | | TRANSFERRED. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In action. | Accidentally. | Total. | Of wounds. | Of disease. | By drowning. | Total. | For disability. | Cause unknown. | Total. | In action. | Accidentally. | Total. | Resigned. | Dismissed. | Total casualties. | Captured. | To Vet. Res. Corps. | By appointment. | Total. |
| First Cavalry | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 4 | ... | 4 | 34 | 3 | 46 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| Second Cavalry | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 12 | ... | 12 | 25 | 3 | 45 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| Third Cavalry | 3 | ... | 3 | 2 | 4 | ... | 6 | ..... | 5 | 5 | 9 | ... | 9 | 39 | 1 | 63 | 5 | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| Fourth Cavalry | 3 | ... | 3 | ..... | 6 | ... | 6 | 6 | ..... | 6 | 8 | ... | 7 | 31 | 2 | 55 | 4 | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Fifth Cavalry | 5 | ... | 5 | 2 | 2 | ... | 4 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 6 | ... | 6 | 35 | ..... | 51 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sixth Cavalry | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 15 | 2 | 21 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Seventh Cavalry | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 6 | 23 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Eighth Cavalry | 3 | ... | 3 | ..... | 2 | ... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 10 | ... | 10 | 23 | 1 | 41 | 22 | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Ninth Cavalry | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | ..... | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Artillery, First Battery | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 6 | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Artillery, Second Battery | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No | casu | alt's | rep. |
| Artillery, Third Battery | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Artillery, Fourth Battery | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| First Infantry | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Second Infantry | 6 | ... | 6 | 4 | 2 | ... | 6 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 23 | ... | 23 | 25 | ..... | 61 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Second Veteran Infantry | 2 | ... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ... | 3 | 3 | ..... | 9 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Second and Third Infantry (consolidated) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Third Infantry | 2 | ... | 2 | 4 | ..... | ... | 4 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 35 | ... | 34 | 40 | ..... | 81 | 8 | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Third Veteran Infantry | 2 | ... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fourth Infantry | 3 | .. | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | 5 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 16 | ... | 16 | 34 | ..... | 59 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| Fifth Infantry | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | ... | 6 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 17 | ... | 17 | 28 | 1 | 63 | 7 | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| Sixth Infantry | 7 | ... | 7 | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 18 | ... | 18 | 32 | 2 | 67 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Seventh Infantry | 4 | ... | 4 | 3 | 3 | ... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 1 | 23 | 37 | 3 | 73 | 6 | ..... | 7 | 7 |
| Eighth Infantry | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 | ... | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 14 | ... | 14 | 30 | 2 | 57 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Ninth Infantry | 6 | ... | 6 | 7 | 2 | ... | 9 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 24 | 2 | 26 | 26 | ..... | 72 | 9 | ..... | 6 | 6 |
| Tenth Infantry | 6 | ... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 | 16 | ... | 16 | 32 | ..... | 58 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Eleventh Infantry | 3 | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | ... | 8 | 25 | 3 | 47 | 4 | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| Twelfth Infantry | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | 8 | ... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 2 | 13 | 19 | 1 | 45 | 22 | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Thirteenth Infantry | 2 | ... | 2 | 4 | 3 | ... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | ... | 19 | 36 | 1 | 65 | 4 | ..... | 4 | 4 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fourteenth Infantry** | 3 | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ... | 6 | 22 | 1 | 35 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fourteenth Residuary Battalion | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fifteenth Infantry | 6 | ... | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 3 | 22 | ... | 22 | 27 | 1 | 62 | 5 | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| Sixteenth Infantry | 5 | ... | 5 | 3 | 3 | ... | 6 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 21 | ... | 21 | 13 | ..... | 47 | 15 | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Seventeenth Infantry | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | 5 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 20 | 40 | ..... | 69 | 14 | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Eighteenth Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ... | 5 | 20 | 5 | 33 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| Nineteenth Infantry | 5 | ... | 5 | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 7 | ... | 7 | 18 | 1 | 36 | 12 | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| Twentieth Infantry | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | ... | 6 | 20 | ..... | 33 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Twenty-first Infantry | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 15 | ... | 11 | 26 | 1 | 48 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Twenty-second Infantry | 4 | ... | 4 | 2 | ..... | ... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 22 | ... | 22 | 26 | 1 | 56 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Twenty-third Infantry | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | ... | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 9 | ... | 9 | 27 | ..... | 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Twenty-fourth Infantry | 7 | ... | 7 | 2 | 4 | ... | 6 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 17 | ... | 17 | 23 | ..... | 54 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Twenty-fifth Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ... | 4 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 19 | ... | 19 | 24 | 1 | 49 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Twenty-sixth Infantry | 2 | ... | 2 | 4 | 4 | ... | 8 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 22 | ... | 22 | 28 | ..... | 66 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Twenty-seventh Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ... | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | ... | 7 | 17 | ..... | 32 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Twenty-eighth Infantry | 4 | ... | 4 | 2 | 3 | ... | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 16 | ... | 16 | 21 | 1 | 50 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Twenty-ninth Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 8 | ... | 8 | 25 | ..... | 39 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thirtieth Infantry | 4 | ... | 4 | 5 | 2 | ... | 7 | ..... | 3 | 3 | 17 | ... | 17 | 27 | ..... | 58 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Thirty-first Infantry | 2 | ... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | ... | 8 | 33 | 1 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thirty-second Infantry | 3 | ... | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | 5 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 9 | ... | 9 | 13 | 1 | 38 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Thirty-Third Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | 4 | 1 | ... | 5 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 26 | ..... | 42 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Thirty-fourth Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | 3 | 28 | ..... | 35 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] consolidated | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thirty-fifth Infantry | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 | ... | 5 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 12 | 2 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thirty-sixth Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | 1 | 6 | ... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ... | 4 | 16 | ..... | 27 | 23 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Thirty-seventh Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thirty-eighth Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | 21 | 3 | 27 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Thirty-ninth Infantry | 7 | ... | 7 | ..... | 2 | ... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ... | 5 | 15 | ..... | 29 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Fortieth Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 2 | ... | 2 | 18 | 1 | 35 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Forty-fourth Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Forty-fifth Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Forty-sixth Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No | casu | alt's | ..... |
| Forty-seventh Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion) | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| First Colored Regiment of Iowa (60th U. S.) | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | 11 | 3 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Total** | 133 | 2 | 135 | 88 | 115 | 2 | 205 | 51 | 80 | 132 | 565 | 8 | 566 | 1225 | 56 | 2321 | 241 | 4 | 105 | 109 |

# NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG ENLISTED MEN OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

| REGIMENT OR BATTERY. | KILLED. | | | DIED. | | | | | DISCHARGED. | | | WOUNDED. | | | | | | TRANSFERRED. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In Action. | Accidentally. | Total. | Of Wounds. | Of Disease. | By Suicide. | By Drowning. | Total. | For Disability | Cause Unknown. | Total. | In Action. | Accidentally. | Total. | Missing. | Total Casualties. | Captured. | To V. R. Corps. | By Appointment. | Total. |
| First Cavalry | 34 | 8 | 42 | 20 | 187 | 1 | 4 | 312 | 187 | 16 | 203 | 81 | 3 | 84 | 2 | 543 | 21 | 14 | 22 | 36 |
| Second Cavalry | 37 | 3 | 40 | 28 | 191 | ... | 3 | 222 | 140 | 29 | 169 | 158 | 3 | 161 | 10 | 602 | 73 | 26 | 11 | 37 |
| Third Cavalry | 58 | 4 | 62 | 19 | 224 | ... | 2 | 245 | 220 | 85 | 305 | 155 | 2 | 157 | 1 | 770 | 141 | 24 | 7 | 31 |
| Fourth Cavalry | 37 | 4 | 41 | 11 | 186 | ... | 4 | 201 | 151 | 82 | 233 | 108 | 4 | 112 | 3 | 590 | 90 | 25 | 8 | 33 |
| Fifth Cavalry | 36 | 6 | 42 | 7 | 127 | 1 | 2 | 137 | 172 | 51 | 223 | 47 | 3 | 50 | ..... | 452 | 209 | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| Sixth Cavalry | 16 | 3 | 19 | 5 | 59 | 2 | 4 | 70 | 70 | 16 | 86 | 15 | 3 | 18 | ..... | 193 | ..... | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Seventh Cavalry | 37 | 8 | 45 | 2 | 92 | ... | 7 | 101 | 228 | 18 | 246 | 4 | 1 | 8 | ..... | 402 | ..... | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Eighth Cavalry | 24 | 3 | 27 | 9 | 91 | ... | 4 | 104 | 49 | 15 | 64 | 75 | 2 | 77 | 2 | 274 | 237 | 20 | ..... | 20 |
| Ninth Cavalry | 5 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 162 | ... | 3 | 175 | 54 | 8 | 62 | 13 | 2 | 15 | ..... | 258 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| Artillery, 1st Battery | 7 | ... | 7 | 3 | 51 | ... | ..... | 54 | 25 | 9 | 34 | 28 | 1 | 29 | ..... | 124 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| Artillery, 2d Battery | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 29 | ... | ..... | 30 | 16 | ..... | 16 | 14 | 1 | 15 | ..... | 62 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Artillery, 3d Battery | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 33 | ... | ..... | 34 | 23 | 3 | 26 | 15 | 1 | 16 | ..... | 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Artillery, 4th Battery | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ... | 1 | 6 | 11 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Independent Company Sioux City Cavalry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| †Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry | 1 | ... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dodge's Brigade Band | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| First Infantry | 12 | ... | 12 | 5 | 7 | ... | 1 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 137 | ..... | 137 | 3 | 165 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Second Infantry | 55 | 3 | 58 | 17 | 107 | ... | 4 | 128 | 137 | 191 | 328 | 244 | 1 | 245 | ..... | 758 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Second Veteran Infantry | 11 | ... | 11 | 3 | 11 | ... | ..... | 14 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 41 | ..... | 41 | ..... | 69 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Second and Third Consolidated Infantry | 4 | ... | 4 | ..... | 27 | ... | ..... | 27 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 8 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 67 | 18 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Third Infantry | 52 | 3 | 55 | 28 | 99 | ... | 2 | 129 | 163 | 67 | 230 | 333 | 2 | 335 | 10 | 749 | 85 | 13 | 4 | 17 |
| Third Veteran Infantry | 17 | ... | 17 | 1 | 9 | ... | ..... | 10 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 23 | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Fourth Infantry | 57 | 1 | 58 | 51 | 237 | ... | 2 | 290 | 152 | 146 | 298 | 319 | 3 | 322 | 5 | 973 | 44 | 30 | 2 | 32 |
| Fifth Infantry | 59 | 1 | 60 | 29 | 90 | 1 | ..... | 120 | 222 | 15 | 237 | 278 | 4 | 282 | ..... | 699 | 96 | 45 | 2 | 47 |
| Sixth Infantry | 102 | .... | 102 | 30 | 124 | .... | ..... | 154 | 211 | 47 | 258 | 331 | 4 | 335 | 3 | 855 | 54 | 7 | ..... | 7 |
| Seventh Infantry | 94 | .... | 94 | 35 | 135 | .... | 2 | 172 | 180 | 108 | 288 | 328 | 3 | 331 | ..... | 885 | 73 | 15 | 7 | 22 |
| Eighth Infantry | 49 | 1 | 50 | 44 | 137 | .... | 1 | 182 | 245 | 63 | 308 | 210 | 4 | 214 | 8 | 761 | 382 | 21 | 13 | 34 |
| Ninth Infantry | 76 | 2 | 78 | 57 | 208 | .... | 1 | 266 | 243 | 26 | 269 | 354 | 5 | 359 | 1 | 973 | 23 | 24 | ..... | 24 |
| Tenth Infantry | 56 | 1 | 57 | 35 | 134 | .... | 1 | 170 | 137 | 115 | 252 | 257 | 4 | 261 | ..... | 739 | 16 | 41 | 5 | 48 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Eleventh Infantry** | 54 | 1 | 55 | 25 | 148 | ... | 1 | 174 | 121 | 30 | 151 | 220 | 6 | 226 | 4 | 610 | 59 | 26 | 11 | 37 |
| Twelfth Infantry | 30 | ... | 30 | 32 | 243 | ... | 1 | 276 | 124 | 133 | 257 | 208 | 1 | 209 | ..... | 768 | 382 | 19 | 3 | 22 |
| Thirteenth Infantry | 65 | 1 | 66 | 34 | 182 | ... | 1 | 217 | 192 | 77 | 269 | 290 | 4 | 294 | 6 | 852 | 84 | 15 | 15 | 30 |
| Fourteenth Infantry | 27 | 1 | 28 | 23 | 122 | ... | ..... | 145 | 137 | 53 | 190 | 162 | ..... | 162 | 1 | 526 | 249 | 13 | 10 | 23 |
| Fourteenth Residuary Battalion | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 4 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Fifteenth Infantry | 52 | ... | 52 | 78 | 194 | ... | 2 | 274 | 270 | 32 | 302 | 392 | 2 | 394 | 7 | 1029 | 78 | 13 | 14 | 27 |
| Sixteenth Infantry | 57 | ... | 57 | 32 | 217 | ... | ..... | 249 | 160 | 49 | 209 | 289 | 1 | 290 | 14 | 819 | 242 | 21 | 6 | 27 |
| Seventeenth Infantry | 43 | ... | 43 | 18 | 97 | ... | 1 | 116 | 129 | 93 | 222 | 225 | ..... | 225 | 8 | 614 | 264 | 23 | 3 | 26 |
| Eighteenth Infantry | 26 | 2 | 28 | 7 | 109 | ... | 3 | 119 | 222 | 6 | 228 | 73 | 1 | 74 | ..... | 449 | 63 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Nineteenth Infantry | 53 | ... | 53 | 33 | 91 | ... | 6 | 130 | 183 | 5 | 188 | 190 | 1 | 191 | ..... | 562 | 204 | 27 | 13 | 40 |
| Twentieth Infantry | 8 | ... | 8 | 5 | 130 | ... | 7 | 142 | 157 | 6 | 163 | 43 | 3 | 46 | ..... | 359 | 10 | 36 | 2 | 38 |
| Twenty-first Infantry | 37 | 1 | 38 | 29 | 157 | ... | 2 | 188 | 139 | 14 | 153 | 147 | 3 | 150 | 2 | 531 | 20 | 49 | 5 | 54 |
| Twenty-second Infantry | 53 | 1 | 54 | 52 | 126 | ... | 2 | 180 | 150 | 8 | 158 | 245 | ..... | 245 | ..... | 634 | 79 | 40 | 2 | 42 |
| Twenty-third Infantry | 39 | ... | 39 | 30 | 196 | ... | 2 | 228 | 171 | 6 | 177 | 123 | 3 | 126 | ..... | 570 | 3 | 41 | 1 | 42 |
| Twenty-fourth Infantry | 58 | 1 | 59 | 53 | 197 | ... | 3 | 253 | 200 | 4 | 204 | 240 | 3 | 243 | 2 | 761 | 72 | 48 | 6 | 54 |
| Twenty-fifth Infantry | 39 | ... | 39 | 22 | 199 | ... | ..... | 219 | 120 | 18 | 138 | 162 | 2 | 164 | 4 | 564 | 17 | 16 | 8 | 69 |
| Twenty-sixth Infantry | 40 | 2 | 42 | 29 | 204 | ... | 3 | 236 | 140 | 1 | 141 | 140 | 3 | 143 | ..... | 562 | 24 | 69 | ..... | 69 |
| Twenty-seventh Infantry | 7 | ... | 7 | 14 | 162 | ... | 4 | 180 | 134 | 68 | 202 | 132 | 3 | 135 | 6 | 530 | 32 | 40 | 5 | 45 |
| Twenty-eighth Infantry | 52 | ... | 52 | 24 | 180 | 1 | 1 | 206 | 166 | 16 | 182 | 242 | 4 | 246 | 10 | 696 | 89 | 33 | 10 | 43 |
| Twenty-ninth Infantry | 19 | 2 | 21 | 17 | 248 | ... | 1 | 266 | 117 | 7 | 124 | 97 | 2 | 99 | 1 | 511 | 53 | 31 | 6 | 37 |
| Thirtieth Infantry | 39 | 1 | 40 | 24 | 233 | ... | ..... | 257 | 129 | 13 | 142 | 202 | 3 | 205 | 2 | 646 | 19 | 46 | 1 | 47 |
| Thirty-first Infantry | 11 | ... | 11 | 16 | 261 | ... | ..... | 277 | 137 | 38 | 175 | 77 | ..... | 77 | ..... | 540 | 13 | 72 | ..... | 72 |
| Thirty-second Infantry | 56 | ... | 56 | 33 | 203 | ... | 1 | 237 | 156 | 10 | 166 | 132 | 1 | 133 | ..... | 589 | 93 | 27 | 6 | 33 |
| Thirty-third Infantry | 25 | 1 | 26 | 37 | 166 | ... | 3 | 236 | 109 | 34 | 143 | 166 | 2 | 168 | 7 | 580 | 73 | 18 | 10 | 28 |
| Thirty-fourth Infantry | 4 | ... | 4 | 2 | 228 | 1 | ..... | 231 | 286 | 27 | 313 | 13 | ..... | 13 | ..... | 561 | 3 | 22 | ..... | 22 |
| Thirty-fourth consolidated Battalion Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ... | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] Infantry consolidated | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 10 | ... | ..... | 12 | 29 | 7 | 36 | 12 | 2 | 14 | ..... | 66 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thirty-fifth Infantry | 23 | 2 | 25 | 19 | 182 | 1 | 1 | 203 | 172 | 17 | 189 | 93 | ..... | 93 | 3 | 510 | 15 | 51 | 14 | 65 |
| Thirty-sixth Infantry | 35 | ... | 35 | 24 | 226 | ... | 1 | 251 | 187 | 4 | 191 | 142 | ..... | 142 | ..... | 619 | 437 | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| Thirty-seventh Infantry | 3 | ... | 3 | ..... | 141 | ... | 1 | 142 | 326 | 30 | 356 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 503 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Thirty-eighth Infantry | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... | 310 | ... | 1 | 311 | 108 | 9 | 117 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 431 | ..... | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Thirty-ninth Infantry | 33 | 1 | 34 | 21 | 119 | ... | 1 | 141 | 89 | 34 | 123 | 105 | 3 | 108 | ..... | 406 | 203 | 12 | 3 | 15 |
| Fortieth Infantry | 5 | ... | 5 | 10 | 179 | ... | 5 | 194 | 117 | 4 | 121 | 41 | ..... | 41 | ..... | 361 | 2 | 20 | 6 | 26 |
| *Forty-first Infantry (battalion) | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ... | ..... | 2 | 15 | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Forty-fourth Infantry | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 14 | ... | ..... | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Forty-fifth Infantry | ..... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 17 | ... | 1 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 22 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Forty-sixth Infantry | ..... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 23 | ... | ..... | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 21 | ..... | 28 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Forty-seventh Infantry | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | 45 | ... | 1 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Forty-eighth Infantry | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| First African Infantry [60th U. S.] | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 331 | ... | 5 | 337 | 40 | ..... | 40 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 383 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | 1940 | 78 | 2017 | 1199 | 8695 | 8 | 109 | 10011 | 8005 | 1982 | 9987 | 8180 | 112 | 8282 | 115 | 30394 | 4489 | 1264 | 281 | 1545 |

* Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cavalry. † Partial returns.

# POPULATION OF IOWA,

## By Counties.

| COUNTIES. | AGGREGATE. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1875. | 1870. | 1860. | 1850. | 1840. | Voters. |
| Adair | 7045 | 3982 | 984 | ..... | ..... | 1616 |
| Adams | 7832 | 4614 | 1533 | ..... | ..... | 1727 |
| Allamakee | 19158 | 17868 | 12237 | 777 | ..... | 3653 |
| Appanoose | 2370 | 16456 | 11931 | 3131 | ..... | 527 |
| Audubon | 17405 | 1212 | 454 | ..... | ..... | 3679 |
| Benton | 28807 | 22454 | 8496 | 672 | ..... | 4778 |
| Black Hawk | 22913 | 21706 | 8244 | 135 | ..... | 4877 |
| Boone | 17251 | 14584 | 4232 | 735 | ..... | 3515 |
| Bremer | 13220 | 12528 | 4915 | ..... | ..... | 2656 |
| Buchanan | 17315 | 17034 | 7906 | 517 | ..... | 3890 |
| Buena Vista | 3561 | 1585 | 57 | ..... | ..... | 817 |
| Buncombe* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Butler | 11734 | 9951 | 3724 | ..... | ..... | 2598 |
| Calhoun | 3185 | 1602 | 147 | ..... | ..... | 681 |
| Carroll | 5760 | 2451 | 281 | ..... | ..... | 1197 |
| Cass | 10552 | 5464 | 1612 | ..... | ..... | 2422 |
| Cedar | 17879 | 19731 | 12949 | 3941 | 1253 | 3934 |
| Cerro Gordo | 6685 | 4722 | 940 | ..... | ..... | 1526 |
| Cherokee | 4249 | 1967 | 58 | ..... | ..... | 1001 |
| Chickasaw | 11400 | 10180 | 4336 | ..... | ..... | 2392 |
| Clarke | 10118 | 8735 | 5427 | 79 | ..... | 2213 |
| Clay | 3559 | 1523 | 52 | ..... | ..... | 868 |
| Clayton | 27184 | 27771 | 20728 | 3873 | 1101 | 5272 |
| Clinton | 34295 | 35357 | 18938 | 2822 | 821 | 5569 |
| Crawford | 6039 | 2530 | 383 | ..... | ..... | 1244 |
| Dallas | 14386 | 12019 | 5244 | 854 | ..... | 3170 |
| Davis | 15757 | 15565 | 13764 | 7264 | ..... | 3448 |
| Decatur | 13249 | 12018 | 8677 | 965 | ..... | 2882 |
| Delaware | 16893 | 17432 | 11024 | 1759 | 168 | 3662 |
| Des Moines | 35415 | 27256 | 19611 | 12988 | 5577 | 6654 |
| Dickinson | 1748 | 1389 | 180 | ..... | ..... | 394 |
| Dubuque | 43845 | 38969 | 31164 | 10841 | 3059 | 8759 |
| Emmett | 1436 | 1392 | 105 | ..... | ..... | 299 |
| Fayette | 20515 | 16973 | 12073 | 825 | ..... | 4637 |
| Floyd | 13100 | 10768 | 3744 | ..... | ..... | 2884 |
| Franklin | 6558 | 4738 | 1309 | ..... | ..... | 1374 |
| Fremont | 13719 | 11173 | 5074 | 1244 | ..... | 2998 |
| Greene | 7028 | 4627 | 1374 | ..... | ..... | 1622 |
| Grundy | 8134 | 6399 | 793 | ..... | ..... | 1525 |
| Guthrie | 9638 | 7061 | 3058 | ..... | ..... | 2339 |
| Hamilton | 7701 | 6055 | 1699 | ..... | ..... | 1455 |
| Hancock | 1482 | 999 | 179 | ..... | ..... | 303 |
| Hardin | 15029 | 13684 | 5440 | ..... | ..... | 3215 |
| Harrison | 11818 | 8931 | 3621 | ..... | ..... | 2658 |
| Henry | 21594 | 21463 | 18701 | 8707 | 3772 | 4641 |
| Howard | 7875 | 6282 | 3168 | ..... | ..... | 1712 |
| Humboldt | 3455 | 2596 | 332 | ..... | ..... | 695 |
| Ida | 794 | 226 | 43 | ..... | ..... | 172 |
| Iowa | 17456 | 16644 | 8029 | 822 | ..... | 3576 |
| Jackson | 23061 | 22619 | 18493 | 7210 | 1411 | 4901 |
| Jasper | 24128 | 22116 | 9883 | 1280 | ..... | 5239 |
| Jefferson | 17127 | 17839 | 15038 | 9904 | 2773 | 3721 |
| Johnson | 24654 | 24898 | 17573 | 4472 | 1491 | 5225 |
| Jones | 19168 | 19731 | 13306 | 3007 | 471 | 4180 |

* In 1862, name changed to Lyon.

## POPULATION OF IOWA—Concluded.

| COUNTIES. | AGGREGATE. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1875. | 1870. | 1860. | 1850. | 1840. | Voters. |
| Keokok | 20488 | 19434 | 13271 | 4822 | ..... | 4202 |
| Kossuth | 3765 | 3351 | 416 | ..... | ..... | 773 |
| Lee | 33913 | 38210 | 29232 | 18861 | 6093 | 5709 |
| Linn | 31815 | 28852 | 18947 | 5444 | 1373 | 7274 |
| Louisa | 12499 | 12877 | 10370 | 4939 | 1927 | 2899 |
| Lucas | 11725 | 10388 | 5766 | 471 | ..... | 2464 |
| Lyon* | 1139 | 221 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 287 |
| Madison | 16030 | 13884 | 7339 | 1179 | ..... | 2632 |
| Mahaska | 23718 | 22508 | 14816 | 5989 | ..... | 5287 |
| Marion | 24094 | 24436 | 16813 | 5482 | ..... | 4988 |
| Marshall | 19629 | 17576 | 6015 | 338 | ..... | 4445 |
| Mills | 10555 | 8718 | 4481 | ..... | ..... | 2365 |
| Mitchell | 11523 | 9582 | 3409 | ..... | ..... | 2338 |
| Monona | 2267 | 3654 | 832 | ..... | ..... | 1292 |
| Monroe | 12811 | 12724 | 8612 | 2884 | ..... | 2743 |
| Montgomery | 10389 | 5934 | 1256 | ..... | ..... | 2485 |
| Muscatine | 21623 | 21688 | 16444 | 5731 | 1942 | 6588 |
| O'Brien | 2349 | 715 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 595 |
| Osceola | 1778 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 498 |
| Page | 14274 | 9975 | 4419 | 551 | ..... | 3222 |
| Palo Alto | 2728 | 1336 | 132 | ..... | ..... | 556 |
| Plymouth | 5282 | 2199 | 148 | ..... | ..... | 1136 |
| Pocahontas | 2249 | 1446 | 103 | ..... | ..... | 464 |
| Polk | 31558 | 27857 | 11625 | 4513 | ..... | 6842 |
| Pottawattomie | 21665 | 16893 | 4968 | 7828 | ..... | 4392 |
| Poweshiek | 16482 | 15581 | 5668 | 615 | ..... | 3634 |
| Ringgold | 7546 | 5691 | 2923 | ..... | ..... | 1496 |
| Sac | 2873 | 1411 | 246 | ..... | ..... | 657 |
| Scott | 39763 | 38599 | 25959 | 5986 | 2140 | 7109 |
| Shelby | 5664 | 2540 | 818 | ..... | ..... | 1084 |
| Sioux | 3720 | 576 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 637 |
| Story | 13111 | 11651 | 4051 | ..... | ..... | 2574 |
| Tama | 18771 | 16131 | 5285 | 8 | ..... | 3911 |
| Taylor | 10418 | 6989 | 3590 | 204 | ..... | 2282 |
| Union | 8827 | 6986 | 2012 | ..... | ..... | 1924 |
| Van Buren | 17980 | 17672 | 17081 | 12270 | 6146 | 3893 |
| Wapello | 18541 | 22346 | 14518 | 8471 | ..... | 3923 |
| Warren | 19269 | 17980 | 10281 | 961 | ..... | 4168 |
| Washington | 23865 | 18952 | 14235 | 4957 | 1594 | 5346 |
| Wayne | 13978 | 11287 | 6409 | 340 | ..... | 2947 |
| Webster | 13114 | 10484 | 2504 | ..... | ..... | 3747 |
| Winnebago | 24233 | 1562 | 168 | ..... | ..... | 4117 |
| Winneshiek | 2986 | 23570 | 13942 | 546 | ..... | 406 |
| Woodbury | 8568 | 6172 | 1119 | ..... | ..... | 1776 |
| Worth | 4908 | 2892 | 756 | ..... | ..... | 763 |
| Wright | 3244 | 2392 | 653 | ..... | ..... | 694 |
| Total | 1353118 | 1191792 | 674913 | 192214 | 43112 | 284557 |

* Formerly Buncombe.

## ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woolen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for

Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at $4,870,937, with a balance of $1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, $840,031,703; equalized $480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,539,891, in 1870.



## INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, $3,896,541 as against disbursements, $3,532,406, leaving a balance, $364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, $3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warefare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

## IOWA.

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the "divide" of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of $20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic — are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812,

when it merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

## MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula — length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of land was $398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, $13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to $2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to $266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of $800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan (a term of Chippeway origin, and



Oscar Weltman

COFFINS GROVE TP.

signifying "Great Lake), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress; in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

## WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorgum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, $300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, $14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, $78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, $1,045,933; of lumber, $1,327,618; of home manufactures, $338,423; of all live-stock, $45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at $85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached $333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating $602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, $886,-696; disbursements, $906,329. Value of church property, $4,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of $2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totalized 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

## MINNESOTA.

Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superfices, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi — which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country — the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead — all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important; the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of scaled logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which in 1869, gave returns to the amount of $14,831,043.

Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being $857,816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at $2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of $136,164, being a gain of $44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Missisippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

## NEBRASKA.

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to $53,000,000, being an increase of $11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869–70 was $77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

# CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

*We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*

## ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of th Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[*The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

*This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

## ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

## ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

## ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

## Article VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
*President and Deputy from Virginia.*

*New Hampshire.*
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

*Massachusetts.*
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

*Connecticut.*
WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

*New York.*
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

*New Jersey.*
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

*Pennsylvania.*
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

*Delaware.*
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

*Maryland.*
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

*Virginia.*
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

*North Carolina.*
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

*South Carolina.*
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

*Georgia.*
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

## Articles in Addition to and Amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of America.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

### Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

### Article II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

### Article III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

### Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

### Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

### Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

### Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

### Article VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

### Article IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

### Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

### Article XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

### Article XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

## Article XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

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## ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877, AND PRESIDENT, 1876.

| COUNTIES. | 1877. Governor. | | | | 1876. President. | | COUNTIES. | 1877. Governor. | | | | 1876. President. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rep. | Dem. | Gr. | Pro. | Rep. | Dem. | | Rep. | Dem. | Gr. | Pro. | Rep. | Dem. |
| Adair | 982 | 161 | 581 | 15 | 1334 | 593 | Johnson | 1884 | 2345 | 18 | 273 | 2345 | 3563 |
| Adams | 876 | 397 | 485 | 38 | 1376 | 626 | Jones | 1868 | 1218 | 14 | 68 | 2591 | 1763 |
| Allamakee | 1547 | 1540 | 69 | 36 | 1709 | 1646 | Keokuk | 1772 | 1526 | 322 | 105 | 2364 | 1862 |
| Appanoose | 1165 | 1049 | 729 | 32 | 1711 | 1419 | Kossuth | 463 | 236 | 13 | 89 | 638 | 227 |
| Audubon | 410 | 352 | 26 | | 427 | 352 | Lee | 2157 | 2863 | 350 | 299 | 3160 | 3682 |
| Benton | 1432 | 712 | 567 | 449 | 2901 | 1356 | Linn | 2524 | 2316 | 75 | 585 | 4331 | 2917 |
| Black Hawk | 1780 | 1111 | 95 | 244 | 2979 | 1592 | Louisa | 1328 | 817 | 89 | 108 | 1920 | 1008 |
| Boone | 1612 | 981 | 466 | 10 | 2018 | 1305 | Lucas | 1203 | 804 | 103 | 12 | 1478 | 1044 |
| Bremer | 1180 | 582 | 196 | 1 | 1737 | 757 | Lyon | 261 | 17 | 9 | 14 | 262 | 46 |
| Buchanan | 1290 | 769 | 725 | 223 | 2227 | 1416 | Madison | 1792 | 1077 | 616 | 56 | 2246 | 1538 |
| Buena Vista | 747 | 192 | 161 | 20 | 770 | 200 | Mahaska | 1823 | 1086 | 1011 | 596 | 3221 | 1701 |
| Butler | 1453 | 758 | 19 | 95 | 1828 | 780 | Marion | 1976 | 1866 | 760 | 95 | 2736 | 2304 |
| Calhoun | 418 | 75 | 171 | 74 | 622 | 196 | Marshall | 1448 | 837 | 389 | 504 | 3056 | 1189 |
| Carroll | 633 | 744 | 141 | 11 | 799 | 771 | Mills | 1435 | 1102 | 98 | 28 | 1452 | 1165 |
| Cass | 1592 | 839 | 116 | 30 | 1876 | 979 | Mitchell | 1396 | 459 | 35 | 36 | 1663 | 671 |
| Cedar | 1315 | 1093 | 206 | 446 | 2328 | 1445 | Monona | 580 | 119 | 432 | 9 | 713 | 304 |
| Cerro Gordo | 903 | 348 | 72 | 40 | 1274 | 448 | Monroe | 1034 | 928 | 247 | 26 | 1418 | 1246 |
| Cherokee | 562 | 74 | 383 | 86 | 864 | 175 | Montgomery | 1122 | 441 | 532 | 47 | 1749 | 759 |
| Chickasaw | 1279 | 1107 | 37 | 94 | 1574 | 1090 | Muscatine | 1753 | 1775 | 171 | 387 | 2523 | 2075 |
| Clark | 1054 | 267 | 813 | 19 | 1405 | 816 | O'Brien | 306 | 21 | 201 | 14 | 463 | 116 |
| Clay | 517 | 16 | 20 | 67 | 567 | 94 | Osceola | 295 | 40 | 13 | 33 | 329 | 59 |
| Clayton | 1873 | 1770 | 66 | 167 | 2662 | 2621 | Page | 1166 | 508 | 348 | 293 | 2243 | 861 |
| Clinton | 2444 | 2327 | 286 | 66 | 3654 | 3398 | Palo Alto | 311 | 357 | | 3 | 343 | 333 |
| Crawford | 898 | 651 | 19 | 111 | 1043 | 638 | Plymouth | 779 | 487 | 77 | 39 | 835 | 502 |
| Dallas | 1541 | 215 | 1241 | 80 | 2136 | 752 | Pocahontas | 370 | 93 | 44 | 36 | 374 | 141 |
| Davis | 893 | 1231 | 803 | 12 | 1586 | 1631 | Polk | 3171 | 1885 | 1353 | 94 | 4321 | 2382 |
| Decatur | 1269 | 961 | 310 | 19 | 1647 | 1282 | Pottawattamie | 2223 | 2059 | 218 | 121 | 2565 | 2414 |
| Delaware | 1226 | 1143 | 32 | 525 | 2233 | 1466 | Poweshiek | 1496 | 882 | 420 | 346 | 2509 | 1083 |
| Des Moines | 2315 | 1384 | 767 | 6 | 3325 | 2917 | Ringgold | 964 | 71 | 671 | 47 | 1246 | 422 |
| Dickinson | 197 | 8 | | 12 | 259 | 48 | Sac | 656 | 128 | 177 | 13 | 661 | 166 |
| Dubuque | 1587 | 3415 | 406 | 53 | 2798 | 4977 | Scott | 3031 | 1963 | 309 | 37 | 3819 | 2853 |
| Emmett | 213 | 28 | | | 246 | 36 | Shelby | 888 | 639 | 3 | 16 | 897 | 631 |
| Fayette | 1933 | 1067 | 889 | 27 | 3029 | 1709 | Sioux | 436 | 132 | 49 | | 439 | 220 |
| Floyd | 1233 | 208 | 162 | 30 | 2032 | 751 | Story | 1260 | 344 | 644 | 187 | 1843 | 579 |
| Franklin | 1311 | 336 | 16 | 10 | 1178 | 379 | Tama | 1426 | 833 | 196 | 133 | 2337 | 1317 |
| Fremont | 1250 | 1331 | 334 | | 1658 | 1682 | Taylor | 1325 | 293 | 868 | | 1727 | 676 |
| Greene | 1031 | 215 | 551 | 27 | 1310 | 510 | Union | 899 | 516 | 830 | 63 | 1238 | 795 |
| Grundy | 909 | 504 | | 8 | 1099 | 417 | Van Buren | 1490 | 1305 | 301 | 130 | 2113 | 1661 |
| Guthrie | 1160 | 496 | 364 | 21 | 1434 | 629 | Wapello | 1730 | 1029 | 1265 | 296 | 2582 | 2412 |
| Hamilton | 842 | 263 | 422 | 57 | 1187 | 425 | Warren | 1726 | 944 | 742 | 101 | 2479 | 1315 |
| Hancock | 340 | 95 | 29 | 2 | 281 | 99 | Washington | 1687 | 1221 | 303 | 112 | 2467 | 1508 |
| Hardin | 1492 | 661 | 238 | 154 | 2152 | 980 | Wayne | 1316 | 832 | 404 | 3 | 1692 | 1341 |
| Harrison | 1348 | 865 | 523 | 19 | 1557 | 1386 | Webster | 850 | 127 | 1421 | 47 | 1299 | 987 |
| Henry | 1770 | 424 | 1041 | 140 | 2809 | 1485 | Winnebago | 544 | 40 | | | 498 | 39 |
| Howard | 551 | 647 | 201 | 519 | 1194 | 600 | Winneshiek | 2074 | 1009 | 279 | 238 | 2759 | 1617 |
| Humboldt | 382 | 149 | 115 | 64 | 523 | 183 | Woodbury | 1109 | 867 | 226 | 9 | 1631 | 997 |
| Ida | 321 | 54 | 104 | | 212 | 57 | Worth | 628 | 132 | 8 | 14 | 703 | 149 |
| Iowa | 1132 | 1120 | 642 | 228 | 1870 | 1348 | Wright | 391 | 166 | 117 | 98 | 574 | 184 |
| Jackson | 1619 | 1966 | 224 | 15 | 2126 | 2485 | | | | | | | |
| Jasper | 1977 | 1154 | 1018 | 268 | 3375 | 1804 | Totals | 121546 | 79353 | 34228 | 10639 | 171332 | 112121 |
| Jefferson | 1396 | 753 | 576 | 109 | 2166 | 1449 | Majorities | 42193 | | | | 59211 | |

Total vote, 1877, 245,766, 1876 (including 949 Greenback), 292,943.

## VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1876.

| District. | Rep. | Dem. | R. Maj. | Total. | Maj. '74. | District. | Rep. | Dem. | R. Maj. | Total. | Maj. '74. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 17188 | 14814 | 2374 | 32002 | D. 1863 | VII | 19496 | 11688 | 7808 | 31184 | R. 2300 |
| II | 16439 | 14683 | 1756 | 31122 | R. 657 | VIII | 19358 | 15236 | 4122 | 34594 | R. 2127 |
| III | 17423 | 16100 | 1323 | 33523 | D. 63 | IX | 19563 | 10583 | 8980 | 30146 | R. 5849 |
| IV | 20770 | 9379 | 11391 | 30149 | R. 3824 | | | | | | |
| V | 19274 | 11154 | 8120 | 30428 | R. 5243 | | 168289 | 118356 | 49933 | *292111 | |
| VI | 18778 | 14719 | 4059 | 33497 | R. 2724 | | | | | | |

Total vote, 1874, 184,640; aggregate Republican majority, 24,524. *Including 5,466 Greenback votes.

# Practical Rules for Every Day Use.

*How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.*

Rule.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

*How to change gold into currency.*

Rule.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

*How to change currency into gold.*

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

*How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.*

Rule.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

*How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.*

*A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.*

Note.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs **diminished** by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight **increased** by ¼ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

*To find the net weight or gross price.*

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

*To find the gross weight or net price.*

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

*How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.*

Rule.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off one decimal place—the result will be the correct nswer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

*For only an approximate answer*, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

*How to find the contents of a corn-crib.*

Rule.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or

by 4½ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the car, the **quality** and the **time it has been cribbed** must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

*How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.*

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of 31½ gallons.

*How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.*

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

*How to measure boards.*

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

*How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.*

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

*How to find the number of acres in a body of land.*

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

*How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.*

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

*How to find the number of bricks required in a building.*

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 22½.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height nd thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills 1-6 of the space.

*How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.*

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed 4½ inches, or by 7 1-5 if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By ¼ or ⅓ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be ¼ or ⅓ the width of the building **higher** than the walls or base of the rafters.

*How to reckon the cost of hay.*

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

*How to measure grain.*

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

*Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.*

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

*Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.*

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

*To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.*

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

*How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.*

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

*The diameter being given, to find the circumference.*

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

*How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.*

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

*To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.*

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

*General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.*

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

*To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.*

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

*Howard's new rule for computing interest.*

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes ⅓ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

*Rule for converting English into American currency.*

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

## U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

## SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 92-100 inches | make 1 link. |
| 25 links | " 1 rod. |
| 4 rods | " 1 chain. |
| 80 chains | " 1 mile. |

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to 1¼ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

## HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

| 1875. | | A. H. JACKSON. | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 10 | To 7 bushels Wheat ..... at $1.25 | $8 75 | |
| " | 17 | By shoeing span of Horses ..... | | $2 50 |
| Feb. | 4 | To 14 bushels Oats ..... at $ .45 | 6 30 | |
| " | 4 | To 5 lbs. Butter ..... at .25 | 1 25 | |
| March | 8 | By new Harrow ..... | | 18 00 |
| " | 8 | By sharpening 2 Plows ..... | | 40 |
| " | 13 | By new Double-Tree ..... | | 2 25 |
| " | 27 | To Cow and Calf ..... | 48 00 | |
| April | 9 | To half ton of Hay ..... | 6 25 | |
| " | 9 | By Cash ..... | | 25 00 |
| May | 6 | By repairing Corn-Planter ..... | | 4 75 |
| " | 24 | To one Sow with Pigs ..... | 17 50 | |
| July | 4 | By Cash, to balance account ..... | | 35 15 |
| | | | $88 05 | $88 05 |

| 1875. | | CASSA MASON. | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 21 | By 3 days' labor ..... at $1.25 | | $3 75 |
| " | 21 | To 2 Shoats ..... at 3.00 | $6 00 | |
| " | 23 | To 18 bushels Corn ..... at .45 | 8 10 | |
| May | 1 | By 1 month's Labor ..... | | 25 00 |
| " | 1 | To Cash ..... | 10 00 | |
| June | 19 | By 8 days' Mowing ..... at $1.50 | | 12 00 |
| " | 26 | To 50 lbs. Flour ..... | 2 75 | |
| July | 10 | To 27 lbs. Meat ..... at $ .10 | 2 70 | |
| " | 29 | By 9 days' Harvesting ..... at 2.00 | | 18 00 |
| Aug. | 12 | By 6 days' Labor ..... at 1.50 | | 9 00 |
| " | 12 | To Cash ..... | 20 00 | |
| Sept. | 1 | To Cash to balance account ..... | 18 20 | |
| | | | $67 75 | $67 75 |

## INTEREST TABLE.

A Simple Rule for Accurately Computing Interest at Any Given Per Cent. for Any Length of Time.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this *product* by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and *the quotient thus obtained* will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of $462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. $462.50 multiplied by 48 gives $222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and $222.0000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is $3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the $222.0000 by 30 (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30); if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45: and in like manner for any other per cent.

*Solution.*

$462.50
.48
370000
185000
6)360
60 ) $222.0000 ($3.70
180
420
420
00

## MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.
20 things, 1 Score.

196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.
200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.
56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.

24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
20 quires paper 1 Ream.
4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.

## NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

*Virginia.*—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

*Florida.*—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or "Feast of Flowers."

*Louisiana* was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

*Alabama* was so named by the Indians, and signifies "Here we Rest."

*Mississippi* is likewise an Indian name, meaning "Long River."

*Arkansas*, from Kansas, the Indian word for "smoky water." Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for "bow."

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called "Carolana," after Charles the Ninth of France.

*Georgia* owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

*Tennessee* is the Indian name for the "River of the Bend," *i. e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

*Kentucky* is the Indian name for "at the head of the river."

*Ohio* means "beautiful;" *Iowa*, "drowsy ones;" *Minnesota*, "cloudy water," and *Wisconsin*, "wild-rushing channel."

*Illinois* is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying "tribe of men."

*Michigan* was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

*Missouri* is from the Indian word "muddy," which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

*Oregon* owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California.*

*Massachusetts* is the Indian for "The country around the great hills."

*Connecticut*, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying "Long River."

*Maryland*, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

*New York* was named by the Duke of York.

*Pennsylvania* means "Penn's woods," and was so called after William Penn, its orignal owner.

*Delaware* after Lord De La Ware.

*New Jersey*, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

*Maine* was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

*Vermont*, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

*New Hampshire*, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

*Texas* is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

| States and Territories. | Total Population. |
|---|---|
| Alabama | 996,992 |
| Arkansas | 484,471 |
| California | 560,247 |
| Connecticut | 537,454 |
| Delaware | 125,015 |
| Florida | 187,748 |
| Georgia | 1,184,109 |
| Illinois | 2,539,891 |
| Indiana | 1,680,637 |
| Iowa | 1,191,792 |
| Kansas | 364,399 |
| Kentucky | 1,321,011 |
| Louisiana | 726,915 |
| Maine | 626,915 |
| Maryland | 780,894 |
| Massachusetts | 1,457,351 |
| Michigan | 1,184,059 |
| Minnesota | 439,706 |
| Mississippi | 827,922 |
| Missouri | 1,721,295 |
| Nebraska | 122,993 |
| Nevada | 42,491 |
| New Hampshire | 318,300 |
| New Jersey | 906,096 |
| New York | 4,382,759 |
| North Carolina | 1,071,361 |
| Ohio | 2,665,260 |
| Oregon | 90,923 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,521,791 |
| Rhode Island | 217,353 |
| South Carolina | 705,606 |
| Tennessee | 1,258,520 |
| Texas | 818,579 |
| Vermont | 330,551 |
| Virginia | 1,225,163 |
| West Virginia | 442,014 |
| Wisconsin | 1,054,670 |
| Total States | 38,113,253 |
| Arizona | 9,658 |
| Colorada | 39,864 |
| Dakota | 14,181 |
| District of Columbia | 131,700 |
| Idaho | 14,999 |
| Montana | 20,595 |
| New Mexico | 91,874 |
| Utah | 86,786 |
| Washington | 23,955 |
| Wyoming | 9,118 |
| Total Territories | 442,730 |
| Total United States | 38,555,983 |

## POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

| Cities. | Aggregate Population. |
|---|---|
| New York, N. Y. | 942,292 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 674,022 |
| Brooklyn, N. Y. | 396,099 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 310,864 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 298,977 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 267,354 |
| Boston, Mass. | 250,526 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 216,239 |
| New Orleans, La. | 191,418 |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 149,473 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 117,714 |
| Washington, D. C. | 109,199 |
| Newark, N. J. | 105,059 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 100,753 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 92,829 |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | 86,076 |
| Jersey City, N. J | 82,546 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 79,577 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 71,440 |
| Albany, N. Y. | 69,422 |
| Providence, R. I. | 68,904 |
| Rochester, N. Y. | 62,386 |
| Allegheny, Pa. | 53,180 |
| Richmond, Va. | 51,038 |
| New Haven, Conn. | 50,840 |
| Charleston, S. C. | 48,956 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 48,244 |
| Troy, N. Y. | 46,465 |
| Syracuse, N. Y. | 43,051 |
| Worcester, Mass. | 41,105 |
| Lowell, Mass. | 40,928 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 40,226 |
| Cambridge, Mass. | 39,634 |
| Hartford, Conn. | 37,180 |
| Scranton, Pa. | 35,092 |
| Reading, Pa. | 33,930 |
| Paterson, N. J. | 33,579 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 32,260 |
| Mobile, Ala. | 32,034 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 31,584 |
| Portland, Me. | 31,413 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 31,274 |
| Wilmington, Del. | 30,841 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 30,473 |
| Lawrence, Mass. | 28,921 |
| Utica, N. Y. | 28,804 |
| Charlestown, Mass. | 28,323 |
| Savannah, Ga. | 28,235 |
| Lynn, Mass. | 28,233 |
| Fall River, Mass. | 26,766 |

# POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

| States and Territories. | Area in square Miles. | Population. 1870. | Population. 1875. | Miles R. R. 1872. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *States.* | | | | |
| Alabama | 50,722 | 996,992 | ..... | 1,671 |
| Arkansas | 52,198 | 484,471 | ..... | 25 |
| California | 188 981 | 560,247 | ..... | 1,013 |
| Connecticut | 4.674 | 537,454 | ..... | 820 |
| Delaware | 2,120 | 125,015 | ..... | 227 |
| Florida | 59,268 | 187,748 | ..... | 466 |
| Georgia | 58,000 | 1,184,109 | ..... | 2,108 |
| Illinois | 55,410 | 2,539,891 | ..... | 5,904 |
| Indiana | 33,809 | 1,680,637 | ..... | 3.529 |
| Iowa | 55,045 | 1,191,792 | 1,350,544 | 3.160 |
| Kansas | 81,318 | 364,399 | 528,349 | 1,760 |
| Kentucky | 37,600 | 1,321,011 | ..... | 1,123 |
| Louisiana | 41,346 | 726,915 | 857,039 | 539 |
| Maine | 31,776 | 626,915 | ..... | 871 |
| Maryland | 11,184 | 780,894 | ..... | 820 |
| Massachusetts | 7,800 | 1,457,351 | 1,651,912 | 1,606 |
| Michigan* | 56,451 | 1,184,059 | 1,334,031 | 2,235 |
| Minnesota | 83,531 | 439,706 | 598,429 | 1,612 |
| Mississippi | 47,156 | 827,922 | ..... | 990 |
| Missouri | 65,350 | 1,721,295 | ..... | 2,580 |
| Nebraska | 75,995 | 123,993 | 246,280 | 828 |
| Nevada | 112,090 | 42,491 | 52,540 | 593 |
| New Hampshire | 9,280 | 318,300 | ..... | 790 |
| New Jersey | 8,320 | 906,096 | 1,026,502 | 1,265 |
| New York | 47,000 | 4,382,759 | 4,705,208 | 4,470 |
| North Carolina | 50,704 | 1,071,361 | ..... | 1,190 |
| Ohio | 39,964 | 2,665,260 | ..... | 3,740 |
| Oregon | 95,244 | 90,923 | ..... | 159 |
| Pennsylvania | 46,000 | 3,521,791 | ..... | 5,113 |
| Rhode Island | 1,306 | 217,353 | 258,239 | 136 |
| South Carolina | 29,385 | 705,606 | 925,145 | 1,201 |
| Tennessee | 45,600 | 1,258,520 | ..... | 1,520 |
| Texas | 237,504 | 818,579 | ..... | 865 |
| Vermont | 10,212 | 330,551 | ..... | 675 |
| Virginia | 40,904 | 1,225,163 | ..... | 1,490 |
| West Virginia | 23,000 | 442,014 | ..... | 485 |
| Wisconsin | 53,924 | 1,054,670 | 1,236,729 | 1,725 |
| *Total States* | 1,950,171 | 38,113,253 | ..... | 59,587 |
| *Territories.* | | | | |
| Arizona | 113,916 | 9,658 | ..... | ..... |
| Colorado | 104,500 | 39,864 | ..... | 392 |
| Dakota | 147,490 | 14,181 | ..... | ..... |
| Dist. of Columbia | 60 | 131,700 | ..... | * |
| Idaho | 90,932 | 14,999 | ..... | ..... |
| Montana | 143,776 | 20,595 | ..... | ..... |
| New Mexico | 121,201 | 91,874 | ..... | ..... |
| Utah | 80,056 | 86,786 | ..... | 375 |
| Washington | 69,944 | 23,955 | ..... | ..... |
| Wyoming | 93,107 | 9,118 | ..... | 498 |
| *Total Territories.* | 965,032 | 442,730 | ..... | 1,265 |
| Aggregate of U. S. | 2,915,203 | 38,555,983 | ..... | 60,852 |

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

# PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

## Population and Area.

| Countries. | Population. | Date of Census. | Area in Square Miles. | Inhabitants to Square Mile. | Capitals. | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China | 446,500,000 | 1871 | 3,741,846 | 119.3 | Pekin | 1,648,800 |
| British Empire | 226,817,108 | 1871 | 4,677,432 | 48.6 | London | 3,251,800 |
| Russia | 81,925,400 | 1871 | 8,003,778 | 10.2 | St. Petersburg | 667,000 |
| United States with Alaska | 38,925,600 | 1870 | 4,603,884 | 7.78 | Washington | 109,199 |
| France | 36,469,800 | 1866 | 204,091 | 178.7 | Paris | 1,825,300 |
| Austria and Hungary | 35,904,400 | 1869 | 240,348 | 149.4 | Vienna | 833,900 |
| Japan | 34,785,300 | 1871 | 149,399 | 232.8 | Yeddo | 1,554,900 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | 31,817,100 | 1871 | 121,315 | 262.3 | London | 3,251,800 |
| German Empire | 29,906,092 | 1871 | 160,207 | 187. | Berlin | 825,400 |
| Italy | 27,439,921 | 1871 | 118,847 | 230.9 | Rome | 244,484 |
| Spain | 16,642,000 | 1867 | 195,775 | 85. | Madrid | 332,000 |
| Brazil | 10,000,000 | ..... | 3,253,029 | 3.07 | Rio Janeiro | 420,000 |
| Turkey | 16,463,000 | ..... | 672,621 | 24.4 | Constantinople | 1,075,000 |
| Mexico | 9,173,000 | 1869 | 761,526 | ..... | Mexico | 210,300 |
| Sweden and Norway | 5,921,500 | 1870 | 292,871 | 20. | Stockholm | 136,900 |
| Persia | 5,000,000 | 1870 | 635,964 | 7.8 | Teheran | 120,000 |
| Belgium | 5,021,300 | 1869 | 11,373 | 441.5 | Brussels | 314,100 |
| Bavaria | 4,861,400 | 1871 | 29,292 | 165.9 | Munich | 169,500 |
| Portugal | 3,995,200 | 1868 | 34,494 | 115.8 | Lisbon | 224,063 |
| Holland | 3,688,300 | 1870 | 12,680 | 290.9 | Hague | 90,100 |
| New Grenada | 3,000,000 | 1870 | 357,157 | 8.4 | Bogota | 45,000 |
| Chili | 2,000,000 | 1869 | 132,616 | 15.1 | Santiago | 115,400 |
| Switzerland | 2,669,100 | 1870 | 15,992 | 166.9 | Berne | 36,000 |
| Peru | 2,500,000 | 1871 | 471,838 | 5.3 | Lima | 160,100 |
| Bolivia | 2,000,000 | ..... | 497,321 | 4. | Chuquisaca | 25,000 |
| Argentine Republic | 1,812,000 | 1869 | 871,848 | 2.1 | Buenos Ayres | 177,800 |
| Wurtemburg | 1,818,500 | 1871 | 7,533 | 241.4 | Stuttgart | 91,600 |
| Denmark | 1,784,700 | 1870 | 14,753 | 120.9 | Copenhagen | 162,042 |
| Venezuela | 1,500,000 | ..... | 368,238 | 4.2 | Caraccas | 47,000 |
| Baden | 1,461,400 | 1871 | 5,912 | 247. | Carlsruhe | 36,600 |
| Greece | 1,457,900 | 1870 | 19,353 | 75.3 | Athens | 43,400 |
| Guatemala | 1,180,000 | 1871 | 40,879 | 28.9 | Guatemala | 40,000 |
| Ecuador | 1,300,000 | ..... | 218,928 | 5.9 | Quito | 70,000 |
| Paraguay | 1,000,000 | 1871 | 63,787 | 15.6 | Asuncion | 48,000 |
| Hesse | 823,138 | ..... | 2,969 | 277. | Darmstadt | 30,000 |
| Liberia | 718,000 | 1871 | 9,576 | 74.9 | Monrovia | 3,000 |
| San Salvador | 600,000 | 1871 | 7,335 | 81.8 | Sal Salvador | 15,000 |
| Hayti | 572,000 | ..... | 10,205 | 56. | Port au Prince | 20,000 |
| Nicaragua | 350,000 | 1871 | 58,171 | 6. | Managua | 10,000 |
| Uruguay | 300,000 | 1871 | 66,722 | 6.5 | Monte Video | 44,500 |
| Honduras | 350,000 | 1871 | 47,092 | 7.4 | Comayagua | 12,000 |
| San Domingo | 136,000 | ..... | 17,827 | 7.6 | San Domingo | 20,000 |
| Costa Rica | 165,000 | 1870 | 21,505 | 7.7 | San Jose | 2,000 |
| Hawaii | 62,950 | ..... | 7,633 | 80. | Honolulu | 7,633 |




STARVED ROCK, ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER, LA SALLE CO., ILL.

# ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

## BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Upon negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

## INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent. to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

## DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him.

The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband or surviving wife.

Subject to the above, the remaining estate of which the decedent died seized, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

*First.* To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

*Second.* Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts; the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

*Third.* When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

*Fourth.* If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

*Fifth.* If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

## WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds of sale of real estate, five per cent. for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent. on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent. on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within *ten days* after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such *notice of appointment* as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed *within one year* thereafter, are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances* entitle the claimant to equitable relief.

Claims are *classed* and *payable* in the following order:

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.
3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.

6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.

7. All other debts.

8. Legacies.

The *award*, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of a family, would have been *exempt from execution.*

## TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, *are liable* for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz.:

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.

2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institution, used for their education.

3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.

4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.

5. The polls or estates of both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity may, in the opinion of the Assessor, be unable to contribute to the public revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based, being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farming, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges.

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortgagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Equalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinquent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday in October of each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount* of sale, and *twenty per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent. *interest* as before.

If *notice* has been given, by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.

## JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

### DISTRICT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistsates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

### CIRCUIT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

have jurisdiction in civil matters where $100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding $300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which *the fine*, by law, does not exceed *$100* or *the imprisonment thirty days*.

## LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation; for a stutute penalty; and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts; for injuries to property; for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not otherwise provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed —time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

## JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

## A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

## EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot-gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale: a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic laber kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

## ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an estray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the lawful enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on his place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such estray, any other householder of the township may take up such estray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the Justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such estray was taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat. horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained (for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an estray.

Within five days after taking up an estray, notice, containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such estray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such estray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The estray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the estray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an estray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the estray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of estray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An estray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an estray, or take up an estray and fail to comply with the law regarding estrays. or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such estray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any estray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after the taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.

But if the owner appear within eighteen months from the taking up, prove his ownership and pay all costs and expenses, the finder shall pay him the appraised value of such estray, or may, at his option, deliver up the estray.

## MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, and have a description thereof recorded by the Township Clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any other person residing in his township.

## DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of any domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by distraining the animals doing the damage; and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisement need be made by the Trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter,

the party shall have the township Trustees assess the damage, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, on *the tenth day after posting the notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days, from the action of the Trustees to the Circuit Court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not.

## FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence which, in the opinion of the Fence Viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more that twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fence as he should maintain, the Fence Viewers (the township Trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party, may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insufficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or re-build the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the Fence Viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the Fence Viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done; and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land inclosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence; but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desires to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the Fence Viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the Viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

## MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a sub-contractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the Clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is accustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once with an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person wronged.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break upon, plow or dig within the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or lots, within his district, the owner, lessee or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Bridges when erected or maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge.

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it is sufficient here to say that the first step is by petition, filed in the Auditor's office, addressed in substance as follows :

The Board of Supervisors of ——— County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at ——— and running thence ——— and terminating at ———, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be.)

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.

## ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child; or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by party or parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

## SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his Duputy, to make

all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

Their fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

## SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for aid, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.

Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The Court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied, as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

## LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to terminate a tenancy at will.

In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on March 1st; except that field tenants' or croppers' leases expire when crop is harvested; provided, that in case of a corn crop, it shall not be later than December 1st, unless otherwise agreed.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises; or, if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building or in some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for the period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the period above prescribed, for the rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ of attachment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to recover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises described in the affidavit.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, Peaches or Quinces, | 48 | Sand | 130 |
| Cherries, Grapes, Currants or Gooseberries, | 40 | Sorghum Seed | 30 |
| Strawberries, Raspberries or Blackberries, | 32 | Broom Corn Seed | 30 |
| Osage Orange Seed | 32 | Buckwheat | 52 |
| Millet Seed | 45 | Salt | 50 |
| Stone Coal | 80 | Barley | 48 |
| Lime | 80 | Corn Meal | 48 |
| Corn in the ear | 70 | Castor Beans | 46 |
| Wheat | 60 | Timothy Seed | 45 |
| Potatoes | 60 | Hemp Seed | 44 |
| Beans | 60 | Dried Peaches | 33 |
| Clover Seed | 60 | Oats | 33 |
| Onions | 57 | Dried Apples | 24 |
| Shelled Corn | 56 | Bran | 20 |
| Rye | 56 | Blue Grass Seed | 14 |
| Flax Seed | 56 | Hungarian Grass Seed | 45 |
| Sweet Potatoes | 46 | | |

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and costs and five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

## DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

$—— means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£—— means *pounds*, English money.

*@* stands for *at* or *to*; lb for *pounds*, and bbl. for *barrels*; ℔ for *per* or *by the*. Thus. Butter sells at 20@30c ℔ lb, and Flour at $8@$12 ℔ bbl.

% for *per cent.*, and ♯ for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at $1.20@$1.25, "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short" to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

## NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned:

$100. CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hundred dollars, for value received. L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

## ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS: CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall, twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

## RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

$100. CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

## BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON, SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at | $1.50 | $6 00 |
| 2 Seamless Sacks " | 30 | 60 |
| | Received payment, | $6 60 |

A. A. GRAHAM.

## CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

$——. ———, Iowa, ———, 18—.

——— after date — promises to pay to the order of ———, —— dollars, at ———, for value received, with interest at ten per cent. per annum after —— until paid. Interest payable ——, and on interest not paid when due, interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due shall cause the whole note to become due and collectable at once.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, $—— shall be allowed as attorney fees.

No. —. P. O. ———, ———.

COFFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

— vs. —. In —— Court of ——— County, Iowa, ———, of ——— County, Iowa, do hereby confess that —— justly indebted to ———, in the sum of ——— dollars, and the further sum of $—— as attorney fees, with interest thereon at ten per cent. from ———, and — hereby confess judgment against ——— as defendant in favor of said ———, for said sum of $——, and $—— as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the —— Court of said county to enter up judgment for said sum against —— with costs, and interest at 10 per cent. from ———, the interest to be paid ——.

Said debt and judgment being for ———.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And —— hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said ——— so far as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution for this judgment.

Dated ———, 18—. ——— ———.

——— ———.

The State of Iowa, }
——— County. }

——— being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to ——, and that — understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said ——— as aforesaid.

——— ———.

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said ——— this —— day of ———, 18—. ——— ———, Notary Public.

## ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

This Agreement, made the Second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, County of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

Witnesseth, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to

and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Melrose, Iowa, during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,
THOMAS WHITESIDE.

### AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, County of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of McGregor, County of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.
GEORGE BARCLAY.

## BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or* the bill of sale *must be acknowledged and recorded.*

### COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten Dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the farm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses,

sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

## NOTICE TO QUIT.

To F. W. ARLEN,

*Sir:* Please observe that the term of one year, for which the house and land, situated at No. 6 Indiana Street, and now occupied by you, were rented to you, expired on the first day of October, 1875, and as I desire to repossess said premises, you are hereby requested and required to vacate the same.

Respectfully Yours,

P. T. BARNUM.

LINCOLN, NEB., October 4, 1875.

## TENANT'S NOTICE OF LEAVING.

DEAR SIR:

The premises I now occupy as your tenant, at No. 6 Indiana Street, I shall vacate on the first day of November, 1875. You will please take notice accordingly.

Dated this tenth day of October, 1875. F. W. ARLEN.

To P. T. BARNUM, ESQ.

## GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Bellevue, County of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

*First.* I give, devise and bequeath unto my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the Township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

*Second.* I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars in bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also, each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the Township of Fairfield, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office, in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

*Third.* I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, five shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

*Fourth.* I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law —said farm being my present place of residence.

*Fifth.* I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

*Sixth.* It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

*And lastly.* I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Dubuque, Iowa,
FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

## CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three ; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five. CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa,
JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

*(Form No. 1.)*

## SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
—— County, }

I, ———, of the County of ——, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of ———, bearing date the —— day of ——, A. D. 18—, made and executed by ——— and ———, his wife, to said ——— on the following described Real Estate, in the County of ——, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the County of ——, and State of Iowa, on the —— day of ———, A. D. 18—, at —— o'clock . M.; and recorded in Book —— of Mortgage Records, on page ——, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full.

———. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
—— County, }

Be it Remembered, That on this —— day of ———, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a ——— in and for said county, personally appeared ——, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged —— signature thereto to be —— voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and ——— seal, the day and year last above written.

———.

## ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of —— County, and State of ——, in consideration of ——— dollars, in hand paid by ——— of —— County, and State of ——, do hereby sell and convey unto the said —— the following described premises, situated in the County ———, and State of ——, to wit: (here insert description,) and —— do hereby covenant with the said ——— that —— lawfully seized of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that —— have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and —— do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon condition that the said ——— shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of —— certain promissory note for the sum of —— dollars.

One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.

And the said Mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said ——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed to —— day of ——, A. D. 18—.

——— ———.

——— ———.

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed —— by and between ——— of the county of —— and State of ——, part of the first part, and ——— of the county of —— and State of —— party of the second part, *Witnesseth*, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of —— dollars, paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, —— heirs and assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate situated in the county of —— and State of ——, described as follows, to-wit:

(*Here insert description.*)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part of the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said premises, that they are free from encumbrance and that he will warrant and defend them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do expressly hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relinquish and convey all rights of homestead therein.

This Instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit:

*First.* Said first part agree to pay said —— or order ———————

*Second.* Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, that if he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the same.

*Third.* Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes and assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, and if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of money herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such taxes or assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid.

*Fourth.* Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, within —— days after the same becomes due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or agreements, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, and this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of said money, interest and costs.

*Fifth.* Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of either principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclosure of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of —— dollars shall become due and payable, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as security therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure and shall be made by the Sheriff on general or special execution with the other money, interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the note described herein, shall in all respects be governed, constructed and adjudged by the laws of ———, where the same is made. The foregoing conditions being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

——— ———,

——— ———.

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

## FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, Made and entered into on this —— day of ——, A. D. 187–, by and between ————, of the county of ———, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and ————, of the county of ———, and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to wit:

[*Here insert Description.*]

for the term of ——— from and after the — day of ——, A. D. 187–, at the ——— rent of ———— dollars, to be paid as follows, to wit:

[*Here insert Terms.*]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises, or to destrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3,612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenantable by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons —— family, or in —— employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that —— will use the said premises as a ————, and for no other purposes whatever; and that —— especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever; that —— will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all —— rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that ——— will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, trees, vines, shrubbery, etc., from damage by fire, and the depredations of animals; that —— will keep buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of —— family, or in —— employ, excepted; and that at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, —— will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit, damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of

—— ——

——— ———

## FORM OF NOTE.

$———

——— —, 18—.

On or before the — day of ——, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay ——— ——— or order, ——— dollars, with interest from date until paid, at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, at ————. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent. per annum. On failure to pay interest within —— days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once.

——— ———



Hillard F. LeRoy

ATTY. AT LAW MANCESTER

## CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of —— County, and State of—— in consideration of —— dollars, in hand paid by ———, of —— County and State of —— do hereby sell and convey unto the said ——— the following described personal property, now in the possession of ——— in the county —— and State of ——, to wit:

[*Here insert description.*]

And —— do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of —— certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of —— dollars,

One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.
One note for $——, due———, 18—, with interest annually at —— per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including $—— Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the —— day of ———, 18—. ——— ———.

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.] ——— ———.

## WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of —— County and State of ——, in consideration of the sum of ——— Dollars, in hand paid by ——— of ——, County and State of ——, do hereby sell and convey unto the said ——— and to —— heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of ——, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[*Here insert description.*]

And I do hereby covenant with the said ——— that — lawfully seized in fee simple, of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that — ha good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said ——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the —— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

IN PRESENCE OF

—— ——
—— ——
—— ——

——— ———
——— ———

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

## QUIT CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of —— County, State of ——, in consideration of the sum of ——— dollars, to — in hand paid by ———, of —— County, State of ——, the receipt whereof — do

hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said ——— and to — heirs and assigns forever, all — right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this —— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

——— ———
——— ———
——— ———
——— ———
——— ———
——— ———

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

## BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of —— County, and State of —— am held and firmly bound unto ——— of —— County, and State of ——, in the sum of ——— Dollars, to be paid to the said ———, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the —— day of ——— A. D. 18 —.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of ——— Dollars,

One note for $——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.
One note for $——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.

and pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of —— and State of Iowa, described as follows, to wit: [here insert description,] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee terminate his liability under the bond and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

——— ———

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

## SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

*A subscription* is in the *nature of a contract* of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to *pay a certain sum* for the work described; the *consideration is concurrent* that the publisher shall *publish the book named*, and

deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. *The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown.* These should be *carefully examined before subscribing*, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too *often exaggerated statements of the agent*, who is *merely employed* to *solicit subscriptions*, for which he is usually *paid a commission* for each subscriber, and has *no authority to change or alter* the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the *agent assume* to agree to make the subscription conditional or *modify or change the agreement of the publisher*, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to *bind the principal*, the *subscriber* should see that such condition or changes are stated *over or in connection with his signature*, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is*, that they can *not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore *important* that all *persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.*

*Persons employed to solicit subscriptions* are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents *appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode*, and *have no authority* to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They *can not collect money*, or agree that payment may be made in *anything else but money.* They *can not extend* the time of payment *beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal* for the *payment of expenses* incurred in their business.

*It would save a great deal of trouble*, and often serious loss, if persons, *before signing* their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would *examine carefully what it is:* if they can not read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.

# ERRATA.

Page 505. Fourth line of Olive Branch Chapter, No 48, Thomas *Toogrod* should read *Toogood.*

Page 514. End of fourth line from top of page, date 1851 should read 1858; next line, I. W. *Grist* should be I. W. *Ghrist.*

Page 526. Last line of "Business Interests," *Session* should be *Sisson.*

Page 530. Last line but one before GREELEY, *Rev.* should be *Pres.*

Page 530. Third line of GREELEY—Richard *T.* Barrett should be Richard *F.* Last line of same paragraph, Benjamim *Laken* should be Benjamin *Lakin.*

Page 535. Second line, fourth word under head of "Religious" should be *by* instead of *when.*

Page 536. Fifth line from bottom, J. A. *Rooker* should be J. A. *Hooker.*

Page 540. Sixteenth line from bottom, "the first *brick* house" should read "the first brick *school* house."

Page 543. The date at end of fifth line should be 1856 instead of 1852.

Page 558. The first line of Delaware Center, the date 1853 should be 1854.

Page 607. Delhi Township, *Swinbune* J. B should be *Swinburne* J. B.

*The pages to* 331 *are omitted, on account of a mistake in calculating the amount of preceding matter.*



Joel Bailey

MANCHESTER.

# HISTORY OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

At the close of the Black Hawk war, in August, 1832, by treaty, the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, until then the undisputed occupants of the lands lying west of the Mississippi, included in the present State of Iowa, ceded to the United States a strip bordering on the Mississippi and extending westward about fifty miles, which was called "The Black Hawk Purchase." The western boundary of this purchase was fifty miles west of the river and parallel with it, and of course included the present territory of Delaware County. This treaty went into operation June 1, 1833.

In June, 1834, the Black Hawk Purchase was made a part of Michigan Territory, and in September following, the Legislature of that Territory erected two counties west of the Mississippi—Dubuque and Des Moines—the dividing line being drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island, and these counties were partially organized. July 4, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was erected, including the two Iowa counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. Under Wisconsin jurisdiction, Dubuque County was divided, in 1837, into Dubuque, Delaware, Clayton, Fayette, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Benton, Clinton and Cedar, and their boundaries defined. Delaware was attached to Dubuque for judicial, revenue and election purposes until its organization in 1841. The county contained sixteen congressional townships, and was bounded as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of Township 90 north, Range 2, west of Fifth Principal Meridian, thence west to the northwest corner of Township 90 north, Range 6 west, thence south on the west line of the sixth range of townships west to the southwest corner of Township 87 north, Range 6 west, thence east to the southwest corner of Township 87 north, Range 2 west, thence north to place of beginning.

It is said that Thomas McCraney, Esq., a member of the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin from Dubuque, named the new county in honor of Delaware County, New York, from which he came.

In tracing the early settlement of this county, it may be well to insert here for reference the civil township divisions of the county, as they exist at present, 1878: South Fork, T. 87 N., R. 3 W.; North Fork, T. 88 N., R. 3 W.; Bremen, T. 89 N., R. 3 W.; Colony, T. 90 N., R. 3 W.; Elk, T. 90 N., R. 4 W.; Oneida, T. 89 N., R. 4 W.; Delhi, T. 88 N., R. 4 W.; Union, T. 87 N., R. 4 W.; Hazel Green, T. 87 N., R. 5 W.; Milo, T. 88 N., R. 5 W.; Delaware, T. 89 N., R. 5 W.; Honey Creek, T. 90 N., R. 5 W.; Richland, T. 90 N., R. 6 W.; Coffin's Grove, T. 89 N., R. 6 W.; Prairie, T. 88 N., R. 6 W.; Adams, T. 87 N., R. 6 W.

Coffin's Grove is in the southerly part of Coffin's Grove Township; Eads' Grove in the south part of Honey Creek, and extends into Delaware; Penn's Grove in Delhi Township; Hickory Grove, north part of Oneida Township: Hinkle's Grove, north part of Honey Creek, near present

site of York; Lindsey's Grove, western part of Eads' Grove; Center Grove, near center of county.

The south fork of the Maquoketa River, a beautiful and rapidly flowing stream over two hundred miles in length, enters the county near the northwest corner, and flows in a general southeasterly direction through the townships of Richland, Coffin's Grove, Delaware, Milo, Delhi, Union and South Fork. The north fork of the Maquoketa flows for several miles on the eastern edge of North Fork and South Fork Townships. Buffalo Creek flows across the southwest corner of Adams Township. Coffin's Grove Creek empties into the Maquoketa from the west, just north of Manchester; Honey Creek from the northeast, a little above; Spring Branch flows in from the north in Milo Township; Buck Creek from the west from Hazel Green through Union Township; Sand Creek from the west from Prairie through Milo; Plum Creek from Oneida through Delhi, North and South Fork; Bear Creek, in Bremen Township, flows into the north fork of Maquoketa, in Dubuque County; Elk Creek heads in Elk Township and flows north to the Turkey River in Clayton County.

Timber skirts the streams, but about three-fourths of the county is beautifully undulating prairie.

The underlying rock formation is magnesian limestone of the Niagara Group, in which are found numerous marine fossils—corals, shells, articulates, &c. In many places the rock is exposed, and much of it is adapted for building purposes, that near Delhi being fully equal to the celebrated Anamosa stone. Near Colesburg, in Colony Township, is a deposit of fine potter's clay, and good clay for the manufacture of brick is found in various localities. In fact, clay generally underlies the soil on the ridges, while in the bottoms the subsoil is sand and fine gravel. Along the shores of the streams are found agates, pieces of slate and pebbles of quartz foreign to this region, and boulders scattered over the surface are the silent monuments of the glacial period.

The correction line which runs through Delaware County, falling near Dyersville (in Dubuque County), Earlville, Delaware, Manchester and Masonville, was run and the township lines established in 1836, by Mr. —— Burt and Orson Lyon. Mr. Burt was the son of Judge Burt, of Michigan, the inventor of Burt's Solar Compass. This was the first surveying done with the new instrument, and, says Judge Bailey, "They did excellent work with it."

It is conceded that William Bennett, from Galena, was the first white settler to locate within the limits of Delaware County, and that he built the first cabin on the banks of Honey Creek, in a beautiful grove now known as Eads' Grove, on the south part of Section 35, Township 90 north, Range 5 west of Fifth Principal Meridian. There is apparently some conflict of opinion as to the precise date of his settlement. Some authorities have stated that he settled there in 1836. Hon. Joel Bailey, the oldest living settler of Delaware, and perfectly familiar with the county and its settlers, says that Bennett, who was a hunter and trapper, probably built his cabin in the Winter of 1834–5 or Summer following, and occupied it with his family as early as 1835–6. Mrs. Bennett was the first white woman now known to have settled in Delaware County. Bennett remained until the Spring of 1838, when, it is said, he removed to Missouri.

A Mr. Lindsey was with Bennett probably as early as 1836, perhaps still earlier, and a part of the timber afterward known as Eads' Grove was known to the first settlers as Lindsey's Grove. The West Branch of Honey Creek was called Lindsey's Creek, and is sometimes called by that name by the old settlers to this day.

Henry T. Garden, a trapper and Indian trader, is said to have built a cabin probably as early as 1836 or 1837, near the east line of the county, southeast from the present town of Colesburg. Whether he lived here with his family is uncertain, but he resided for several years just over the county line in Dubuque County, on Section 7, Township 89 north, Range 2 west, and afterward removed to Fayette County, where, in February, 1843, he and a man named Atkins were murdered by Winnebagoes, to whom he sold whisky, and whom he had offended by trying to get them out of the house. The boy escaped, slightly injured; the little girl, after being ravished by the fiends. Through the deep snow, in a cold Winter night, these poor children, wounded and bleeding, made their way to the nearest neighbor's house, one mile, and were badly frozen when they arrived and told their tale of horror. The Indians, three in number, were afterward arrested at Camp Atkinson, and taken to Dubuque, where they were confined in the old log jail. One of them turned "State's evidence," and was released. The other two were condemned to imprisonment for life. Before leaving for Fort Madison, they quarreled in jail, and the larger one killed his companion with a billet of stove wood.

Mr. Lucius Kibbee settled in Township 88 N., R. 3 W. (North Fork), on Section 24, where Rockville was afterward located, on the west bank of the North Fork of the Maquoketa, probably in 1836 or early in 1837. Kibbee, after remaining several years on his claim, removed to Dubuque County, where he died. His widow subsequently died in Linn County, where one of the sons is still living in 1878.

In 1837, a party of emigrants from the Selkirk colony, on the Red River of the North, mostly Scotch people, settled at a grove in the northwesterly part of Jones County, since called "Scotch Grove." They came bringing their household goods and other movable property, including a valuable variety of spring wheat, in rude ox-carts.*

James Livingston and Hugh Rose accompanied them. At Dubuque, James Livingston was joined by his brother Hugh, who was in Dubuque, and both brothers and Rose settled in Township 87 N., R. 3 W., a short distance below the present site of Hopkinton.

Hugh Livingston came southward with a party who left Red River in 1835. They came with carts to the point where St. Cloud now stands, where they constructed boats and floated down the Mississippi River to Dubuque, where Hugh remained until the arrival of his brother, and the remainder of the party settled at Apple River, Ill.

In 1837, Milo Jones, of Milwaukee, secured a contract for subdividing a number of townships in Iowa, including eight of the southern townships in Delaware County, and, during that Summer and Fall, these townships were surveyed by him and Joel Bailey. They found four settlers here at that time, viz.: Lucius Kibbee, Hugh Livingston, James Livingston and Hugh Rose.

A Mr. Porter, from Ohio, subdivided the townships in the northern part of the county during the same year, but the work was very imperfectly done.

The surveyors in this part of the county found only Wm. Bennett and ——— Lindsey, at what has since been known as Eads' Grove.

The first settler in Township 89, Range 3 (Bremen), was a Mr. John Flinn. The date of his settlement is not certainly known, but it was probably in the Fall of 1837 or Spring of 1838. He located on Bear Creek, a little east of

* These carts were clumsy two-wheeled vehicles, made without a particle of iron, drawn by a single ox, in thills, harnessed like a horse. The harness consisted of wooden hames, and rawhide tugs and breeching. With these primitive carts, these hardy pioneers traveled 1,100 miles, piloted by an old trapper named Fred. Dixon.

the center of the township, where John Bolton now (1878) lives. He lived for some time the only settler in the township, and was followed by the Bockenstedts, seven brothers, who became permanent residents.

It is stated, and generally believed, that the first white child born in Delaware County was born to William Bennett, in the Fall or Winter of 1837–38, but it lived only a few days, and its death was the first recorded.

Early in the Spring of 1838, Bennett and his family removed southwestward, and his father-in-law, William Eads, and his family, removed from Galena and occupied Bennett's cabin, in the timber since known as Eads' Grove.

John Hinkle, whose wife was Eads' daughter, came with Eads and settled near him. Hinkle afterward attempted to make a claim further north, in a little grove afterward called Hinkle's Grove, near the spot where the village of York was subsequently laid out.

In the same Spring, in March, Thomas Nicholson and his sons, William Nicholson and Montgomery Nicholson, located near the Maquoketa, in the east part of the Township 87, N., R. 4 W. (now included in South Fork Township), where Hopkinton now stands, built a cabin and broke a little prairie.

A few days after the Nicholsons, Joel Bailey, who had assisted in the survey during the previous season, Cyrus Keeler and John Keeler came from Milwaukee. They had intended to locate where Hopkinton now stands, but, arriving there in March, they found that Nicholson and his sons were ahead of them, and they came up the river and located on Sections 10 and 15, Township 88—5 (now Milo), at the place since called Bailey's Ford. Here they built a cabin and "broke" about twenty acres of prairie—the first breaking of any considerable size in the county. The Keelers were the cousins of William B. Ogden, late of Chicago. Cyrus died in 1846. Mr. Bailey has been closely identified with the history of the county from that day to the present. He possessed, to a remarkable degree, the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. Modest, retiring and a man of sterling worth and unimpeachable integrity, he was often called to positions of honor and trust, and faithfully discharged his duties as an officer and as a citizen. He became first County Surveyor, when the county was organized, and served one term as County Judge. Judge Bailey now resides in Manchester, one of the oldest living settlers of the county, honored and respected by all who know him.

Bailey's Ford was afterward a station on the stage road from Dubuque to Quasqueton and Independence, and in 1855, a post office was established, called Bailey's Ford. Joel Bailey was appointed Postmaster, succeeded, about 1857, by Amos H. McKay. The people of Delaware Center and Burrington obtained their mail at the office until the establishment of a Post Office at Manchester, soon after which the office was discontinued.

The Land Office at Dubuque was established in 1838. Thomas McKnight, who was Deputy Superintendent of the United States Lead Mines, at Galena, in 1828–9, was the Receiver. The first entry made at this office was by William Phillips, who made an entry Nov. 1, 1838, of land in Jackson County. The lands in Delaware County were first proclaimed for sale Nov. 5, 1838. Abner Eads (William's brother) and Richard F. Barrett entered some land in Township 90 N., R. 5 W. (Honey Creek), Nov. 12, 1838. Eads lived in Galena, Ill., and, undoubtedly, made his entry for speculative purposes: wife and son spent the Fall of 1840 here. In December, 1838, one Jeremiah O'Sullivan entered land near Eads' Grove.

After building his cabin and breaking prairie in the Spring, Mr. Bailey worked, during the Summer of 1838, for Mr. Delong, at Cascade, Dubuque

County, and in the Fall, having raised some wheat and corn, Bailey and his employer carried a load of each to Sage's mill, on the Little Maquoketa, six miles from Dubuque, then the nearest mill the settlers had. When their grists were ground, they returned to Dubuque, where they peddled out their flour and corn meal. This was the first flour carried to the Dubuque market from the Western settlements. Thomas McKnight, the Receiver of the United States Land Office, purchased one sack of the flour and then requested Mr. Bailey to wait until he found Mr. Morton, the Register, who, said Mr. McKnight, must "patronize home productions," and who bought another sack. Thus, forty years ago the first load of flour carried into Dubuque from the West was peddled out in the streets of the town.

The next Fall, 1839, Mr. Bailey, having raised a crop of wheat of his own, again started for Sage's, still the nearest mill, with forty bushels of wheat, loaded on a wagon drawn by three "yokes of oxen." In two days, he reached the mill, but the water was low, several "grists" were ahead of him, and he was obliged to wait a week for his turn; while waiting, he boarded with the miller, and paid for his board by working in the blacksmith shop. When at last his "grist" was ground, he returned to Dubuque, where he peddled out his flour as before and purchased some groceries, clothing, etc., and returned home —having been absent two weeks. There were no roads nor bridges then, and the trail was a hard one to travel. This was the first flour sent to market from Delaware County.

During the first session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa in the Winter of 1838–39, by an act approved January 25, 1839. James Fanning, John Paul and Benjamin C. Pierce, were appointed Commissioners "to lay out a territorial road running the most practicable route from Dubuque to the settlement in Delaware County." These Commissioners were directed to meet at Dubuque on the first Monday in June following, and "proceed to the discharge of their duties." The road was laid out to the county line east of Rockville. The Commissioners were very cautious about locating a road in Delaware County.

John W. Penn made a claim in a little grove, since called Penn's Grove, in the northern part of Township 88, Range 4, on the bank of Plum Creek, in 1838, and built a cabin in the Spring following.

At the close of 1838, the Delaware settlement had not increased very materially, although the county had been visited and examined during the Summer and Fall by a number of men, some of whom afterward became actual settlers. At Eads' Grove the only families were those of William Eads and John Hinkle.

Early in the Spring of 1839, Silas Gilmore settled in the northern part of Township 90 north, Range 3 west (Colony), near the present residence of Lawrence McNamee, Esq. One B. T. Lounsberry entered some land in the vicinity of Eads' Grove, April 4th, and, eight days after, Eleazer Frentress, one of the earliest settlers in Dunleith, Ill., entered lands in the Grove, now (1878) occupied by his son, John B. Frentress, and two brothers. Frentress also entered some land further north, at Hinkle's Grove (now York). May 22d, David Moreland, William McMullen, William McQuilkin, Benjamin Reckner, wtih their families, and P. C. Bolsinger, arrived from Pennsylvania and located in the northern part of Township 90 north, Range 3 west, near Gilmore, where Colesburg was afterward founded. McMullen and McQuilkin located on the prairie, about a mile west of Moreland's. Bolsinger went back to Pennsylvania, but afterward returned again and settled. This settlement was named the "Colony," by Judge Thomas S. Wilson, and from this the present township of Colony took its name.

Mr. Moreland and his "colony" came from Uniontown, Fayette County, Penn. For eighteen years, Mr. Moreland had managed the stage line between Wheeling, Washington and Baltimore, and, in 1833, when Black Hawk was taken to Washington, he was transported from Wheeling in one of Moreland's coaches. In the Spring of 1839, he and his colony chartered the small steamboat, "Fayette," Capt. Benedict Kimball, for $1,500, from Brownsville to Cassville. On this boat they loaded their household goods, supplies, farming implements, wagons, stock, etc., and steamed down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi to Cassville. Here they landed, and came across the country to the spot where they located. They were thus enabled to bring more of the conveniences of their Eastern homes than were enjoyed by any other family in the Delaware settlements at that time. They immediately commenced operations, breaking prairie and building cabins, sleeping in their wagons, which were covered with oil-cloth, and cooking in the open air until their cabins were completed. Judge Bailey went up and broke some prairie for them that Spring. Missouri Dickson and family came in July, and settled at White Oak Grove, about four miles southeast of Moreland's. Samuel Dickson came about the same time. The Dicksons were hunters, withal, and many of their adventures are related. Hon. Eliphalet Price, in some sketches of early history, recently published, relates the following, of which Missouri Dickson was the hero:

A short distance from the mouth of the Volga, there is a tributary known as Bear Creek, which receives its name from the following hunting incident. Missouri Dickson and his brother Samuel, having started a large bear in the timber of Turkey River, late in the Fall of 1839, followed its footprints in the snow until they reached the vicinity of this stream, when they separated, Missouri following the trail, and his brother making a circuit, in the hope of heading off the retreat of the animal. Soon after they had parted, Missouri came up with the bear, which had curled down to sleep beneath an overhanging rock. He fired his rifle and wounded the bear, when it immediately turned upon him, and he fled in the direction of the creek. Dickson was wont to tell his adventure thus: "Fur half a mile or so, there wuz suthin' more'n daylight atween us, an' if Sam hadn't afired just as I wuz hoovin' it across the crik, there'd abeen one old bear hunter a considerably spiled."

Wellington Wiltse, Thomas Cole, James Cole, Albert Baker, A. J. Blackman, James Rutherford and, perhaps others, located near Moreland's. Some authorities state that Wellington Wiltse built a cabin on Section 4, Township 90, Range 3, in 1838, and that Thomas Cole, Albert Baker and Gilmore made claims in that year. Judge Bailey states that, when he was breaking prairie two weeks for Moreland, in June, 1839, only Gilmore and John Nagle were there. Nagle was just over the line, in Clayton County.

Gilbert D. Dillon settled in the east part of Township 88, Range 3, near Kibbee's, in the Spring of 1839, and built the first frame house in the county. So far as is known, he was the first Justice of the Peace in Delaware. Mr. Dillon is said to have been the first banker in Iowa. He settled in Dubuque in 1837, and, in connection with citizens of that place, established the Miners' Bank, of which ——— Lockwood was President and Dillon, Cashier. They applied to the Legislature for a charter, and, in order to show sufficient reserve, Mr. Dillon went to Galena and borrowed $5,000, which was returned after a few days. The President and other stockholders soon borrowed the money they had put in, and appeared to be anxious to obtain Dillon's, also —some $5,000 or $6,000 in gold—leaving him to run the business with the deposits alone. He refused to discount any more of their paper, whereupon they secretly held another meeting and elected another Cashier. Dillon, hearing of their action, promptly buried the gold he had put in, and, when called upon, meekly gave up the keys of the safe, but the new Cashier found the bank

destitute of funds. Lockwood and his associates secured some wild-cat money and resumed business. Afterward, at the instance of Lockwood and Langworthy, Dillon was indicted for perjury, in swearing to a false statement of assets, but Messrs. McKnight and Gratiot staunchly stood by him, and the prosecution was abandoned.

Jacob Schwartz settled on the banks of Plum Creek, east of the lake, on Congressional Township 88—3, probably on or near Section 20, in the timber, in the early Spring of 1839.

Roland Aubrey, a Kentuckian by birth, went from Missouri to Illinois and enlisted as a volunteer, to serve in the Black Hawk war in 1832. His brother ——— Aubrey (Auberry, in the History of Jo Daviess County, Illinois), was murdered and scalped by the Winnebago Indians, at Blue Mound, Wisconsin, in June, 1832. After the war, Roland married his brother's widow and settled in Southwestern Wisconsin. He states that in August, 1839, he came to Delaware County, Iowa, built a cabin near the center of Township 88—3, a short distance northeast of Schwartz's, made some hay, returned to Wisconsin and removed to his new home with his family in the Fall. Mr. Aubrey is still (1878) living near his original claim, hale and hearty, about 70 years of age, and in full possession of all his faculties. He was a strong, athletic man, a genuine specimen of a jovial, genial, rollicking Western frontiersman, and was very popular among the early settlers. Mr. Aubrey relates that in the Winter of 1839–40, he went to Schwartz's, early one morning. The snow, he says, was "crotch deep." Schwartz's boys, while he was there, took their axes, and called up three big dogs, saying that they were going out to kill a deer. One of the boys soon came to the door, his eyes as big as saucers, saying they had just killed a panther. Schwartz and Aubrey followed the boy, and saw that it was indeed true. The dogs had found the animal in a tree, whence he sprang among them. Before he could gather himself they seized him, and while struggling with the dogs one of the boys ran up and despatched the panther by crushing his skull with his axe. Aubrey says it was a full grown specimen.

Robert B. Hutson, John Clark and Michael H. Hingst settled near Eads' Grove. The Land Office records show that Ebenezer Taylor and William Davis entered land in the vicinity of the Eads settlement in 1839, and it is proper to remark that, for several years from 1839, lands were entered in various parts of the county by parties who never became actual settlers.

John Corbin and his wife, from Ohio, settled, this year, on Plum Creek, about four miles southeast of Penn's cabin.

Samuel P. Whittaker located in Township 87 north, Range 4 west (Union), in 1839. His claim was southwest of the present town of Hopkinton.

Hawley Lowe and Jefferson Lowe settled west of Kibbee's.

Thomas Nicholson died in 1839, and was the first adult death in the county.

## THE FIRST ELECTION.

July 29, 1839, the County Commissioners of Dubuque County passed the following:

*Ordered*, That an election precinct be established at the house of Jacob Schwartz, to be known as the Schwartz Precinct.

There is no record of an election at Schwartz's in that year, but that there was such is indicated by the Commissioners' records of Dubuque County, of date Monday, August 26, which provided for the payment of Judges of Election, Clerk and Messenger, of Schwartz Precinct, at the election held the first Monday in August, as follows: John W. Penn, Lucius Kibbee and Jacob

Swart (Schwartz), Judges, $1.00 each; G. D. Dillon, Clerk, $1.00, and William H. Morning, Clerk and Messenger, $4.50.

At this election, the settlers of Delaware County voted for Dubuque County officers and for members of the Territorial Legislature; but in relation to the number of votes polled, the records are silent.

Lucius Kibbee served on the Grand Jury of Dubuque County in August, 1839. Leroy Jackson and William H. Whiteside were, also, Grand Jurors in that year, but not from Delaware.

The first religious services in Delaware, of which record or tradition remains, were held in 1839, by Mr. Simeon Clark, a Methodist preacher from Dubuque County, at the Moreland settlement, or colony. He was called Preacher Clark by the settlers, and "Cap-head" Clark by the ungodly boys, because he generally went without a hat, having a handkerchief bound around his head. He was not an ordained minister at that time, but was an earnest exhorter, and generally preached to the settlers on Sunday, while out upon his bee-hunting expeditions. In the Summer of 1839, Mr. Clark and a Mr. Funston, also of Dubuque, traversed Delaware County, hunting bees. In relation to the first religious services by Mr. Clark, Mr. McNamee writes: "The first sermons he preached were in a little cabin occupied by four or five young men (names not given, but probably Gilmore, Baker, Thomas Cole and others), who were "keeping bach," as they termed it. Said cabin was the first one that was built in this township, and the first sermon that was preached in this township was in this bachelor cabin."

In the Fall of 1839, a war party of the Sacs and Foxes, or Musquakas, numbering twenty-five, under the lead of one of Keokuk's sons, stopped at Moreland's on their way to the head waters of the Volga, whither they were going to surprise a camp of Winnebagoes. While at the Colony, Jacob B. Moreland, then a lad of 18, sold them his dog for a deer and coon they had killed. This party afterward surprised the camp of Winnebagoes while the chief and his braves were absent hunting, killed twenty-five old men, squaws and children, and captured two of the chief's children.

During 1840, immigration to the Delaware settlements began to increase very considerably, and relatively large accessions were made to the population. Among those who sought homes in the groves and on the prairiesof Delaware in 1840, may be mentioned the following:

Clement Coffin, who made his headquarters at Eads' Grove, while he explored the country, permanently located in the beautiful grove since known by his name, in the southern central part of Township 89 N., R. 6 W. (Coffin's Grove), and became one of the leading, influential citizens of the county; at that time his family was located farther west than any other white family in this part of the Territory of Iowa.

Of Judge Coffin, Mr. Peet in his Centennial sketch remarks: "He was a genuine and true man to his friends; of great fidelity to his trust; entirely free from anything like hypocrisy; he made up his mind with deliberation, and then expressed his opinion whether his hearers were pleased or not; and we always knew where to find him. He was a millwright, a carpenter, a dairyman, a wagon maker and a successful, energetic farmer. Mrs. Coffin knew how to draw around her wilderness home the wise and the good. She raised her family well, and fitted them for the highest and best social positions.

Daniel Brown had settled at Eads' Grove. Brown is said to have been the first blacksmith in the county, but Joel Bailey was a gunsmith, and, as we have seen, worked some at blacksmithing.

Robert Gamble, William R. Evans, and perhaps others settled near Eads. Drury R. Dance had settled near Schwartz, and Oliver A. Olmstead located near Dillon's.

The Moreland colony received comparatively large additions to its population during this year. Leonard Wiltse and family (April), John Melugin and family, Drake Nelson, Nathan Springer, Amasa Wiltse, William Montgomery and James Montgomery settled in that vicinity. Abraham and William H. Whiteside, formerly of Jo Daviess County, Ill, located and probably settled on the North Fork of the Maquoketa in the Fall; William H. Whiteside was one of the Judges of Election in Paul's Precinct, Dubuque County, in August, 1840.

Duncan McCullom settled in the southeast part of the county, near the Livingstons. Richard Waller, Joseph Ogilby, Elder Ira A. Blanchard (who was the first minister of the Gospel, Baptist) to settle in Delaware County, Orlean Blanchard and perhaps some others settled on Buck Creek, in Township 87, R. 4 W.

Benjamin F. Moffatt settled on Plum Creek (east of the present town of Delhi), near Schwartz; between Moffatt's and Penn's Grove George and John Cutler built their cabins, and near them settled Moses Pennock. The Lindsey family, formerly at Eads' Grove, settled in this vicinity about this time.

Charles W. Hobbs came in 1840, and lived one year at Dillon's, then moved to Penn's Grove.

William R., Adin, John and Leverett Padelford, with their mother and three sisters, settled near the mouth of Honey Creek, in Township 89 N., R. 5 W. (one of the sisters, Delotia, subsequently married John Nagle, one of the first settlers of the Colony. Leverett Padelford, his mother and sister Sarah died here, and lie buried in a field south of Jones' woolen mills, and a little west of Acers' Addition to Manchester, with nothing to mark their last resting places.) Leverett Rexford, who was the brother of Mrs. Padelford, his son Francis, daughter Olive, and nephew, Valorus B. Rexford, came with the Padelfords.

About the same time, Joel Pike took up land in the same township, near Hutson's, and near the present site of Millheim.

Leroy Jackson, whose boyhood days were spent in the frontier settlements of Kentucky, served in the Black Hawk war, and settled in Dubuque, in 1833. He was well skilled in all the arts of woodcraft, and frequently traversed the Delaware prairies on hunting expeditions. He took a plat of the lake, in 1837. In one of his hunting expeditions in 1840, he came to Nicholson's cabin. The father was dead and the widow did not wish to remain, and Jackson bought the sons' claim and property, consisting of thirty-five acres improved land, 160 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels corn, 2 yokes of oxen, 2 cows, 3 or 4 young cattle, 2 bbls. strained honey,* 1 barrel honey in comb, some hogs, hay, etc The price was $800, and Jackson paid $775. One of the Nicholsons afterward went to California. After making the bargain, Jackson returned to Dubuque, and induced Henry A. Carter, then in trade at that place, to join him in the purchase.

* This seems at this day to be almost incredible, but it must be remembered that at that time, wild bees were numerous, and this was a land literally "flowing with wild honey," if not with milk. The groves were full of "bee-trees," and the early settlers always had plenty of honey. Judge Bailey states that in 1840, the Spring was mild, and one afternoon in March, he took his bait box, went out and found two bee-trees, from one of which, he and Keeler took about one hundred pounds of nice honey. Their mode of finding the bees was simple. The hunter was provided with a small box, in the bottom of which a piece of honey-comb was placed; this box was pinned with a lid in which a piece of glass was set. There was also a slide by which the honey could be shut from the bees in the top. Sometimes a piece of bee bread was taken along to be burned to "toll" the bees. Arriving at the scene of operation, the hunter watched until he found a bee on a flower, when he would quietly approach with his open box, suddenly shut the lid, and the bee finding itself imprisoned would fly up against the glass, the slide would then be closed until the insect became quiet, when it would be gently opened and the bee would soon drop down upon the honey and go to work. The box was then opened and the bee rising in the air would circle round a few times and then strike a "bee-line" for its tree. If it was near, it would be but a short time before there would be several bees return to the treasure the first had found, indicating some mode of communication between these industrious and intelligent insects; watching their flight, the hunter was soon able to determine what direction to take, and seldom failed to find the tree.

Jackson moved to the Nicholson place in 1840, and in the Winter of 1840–41, built a house of hewed logs, for Carter, who removed thither the following Spring. This was the first house built on the site where Hopkinton was afterward founded. While raising this house, it is said that Hugh Livingston, who was a very athletic man, picked up one the logs eighteen feet long, and raised it, without aid, to its place. Roland Aubrey imitated his example, but it is said did not handle his log with quite the same ease.

Jackson and Carter each entered a quarter section, in 1840.

William Bennett and his family returned to Eads' Grove in the Fall of 1840, but his restless disposition would not permit him to remain long in any one place, and in the Summer of 1841, he removed to Buchanan County and built a log cabin on the bank of the Wapsipinicon, becoming the first white settler of that county. April 16, 1842, he laid out a town there, employing Joel Bailey to do the surveying, and called it "Democracy," afterward changed to Quasqueton. He also built a mill there during the same year, but in 1843, sold out and went to Dubuque, where he had a tin shop for awhile.

Among those who settled on Buck Creek at a very early day (but dates of settlement are now lost), were Nelson Main, Silas Main, Charles Roff, ——— Green, William Robinson and Aaron Blanchard.

By an "act to organize, discipline and govern the militia of the Territory," approved January 4, 1839, the Territory was divided into three divisions. The counties of Clinton, Jones, Jackson, Dubuque, Clayton, Delaware, Fayette, Buchanan and Benton were constituted the Third Division. It was provided that "whenever a county or district of country is distant, or so detached that in the opinion of the Governor it would be inconvenient for the persons residing there to belong to a organized regiment, they shall be organized as a separate battalion under the command of a Major." According to the best information now accessible, there appears to have been a meeting held at "Schwartz's," on Plum Creek, in 1840, for the election of officers for a military company, at which John W. Penn was elected Captain, and John Hinkle, Lieutenant.

May 27, 1840, Daniel Brown was appointed Constable for Eads Precinct, by the County Commissioners of Dubuque, and July 20th, Wm. H. Whiteside was appointed one of the Judges of Election in Paul's Precinct, Dubuque County.

The early records of Dubuque County are imperfect and do not show the appointment of Judges of Election in Schwartz Precinct or the creation of Eads Precinct, but September 14, 1840, the Commissioners of Dubuque ordered the payment of the following Judges and Clerks of Election and Messengers in Delaware County, at the election in August: Schwartz Precinct, B. F. Moffatt, D. R. Dance and Hawley Lowe, Judges; John Corbin and G. D. Dillon, Clerks; H. Lowe, Messenger. Eads Precinct, Daniel Brown, A. Dike and Thomas J. (G.) Eads, Judges; Leverett Rexford and Valorus B. Rexford, Clerks; Thomas J. (G.) Eads, Messenger. Michael H. Hingst, Wm. R. Evans and W. H. Morning served as Grand Jurors at Dubuque, at the Fall term of court, 1840. Oliver A. Olmstead and a William Bennett also served as Jurors in September, 1840.

In 1840, in the Summer, says Mr. Jacob B. Moreland, who was then a young man of 19, a log school house was built about three-fourths of a mile north of his father's house.

In this school house, before it was "chinked," says Mr. Moreland, Preacher Clark held religious services. "One pleasant Sunday morning, Clark, with his

rifle on his shoulder, rode up to the fence near my father's (David Moreland's) house, and called father and me from the cabin and informed us that he had just shot and badly wounded a deer, in the grove near by, and if we would go out we could get it. We went out, of course, and brought it in. That day, Mr. Clark preached in the new school house." Shooting deer on the Sabbath was evidently considered by the pioneer preacher of Delaware as falling within his legitimate calling, and he probably wanted a nice venison steak for dinner.

"As soon as the new school house was completed," states Mr. Moreland, "the first school in the county was opened in it, during the same Fall, by Mrs. McClelland, wife of Hon. James A. McClelland, who had been for some years a Member of Congress from Fayette Co., Penn., and who came to Iowa shortly before in reduced circumstances." Congressmen did not get rich in those days.

"About two months after school commenced, the school house was burned, and afterward Mrs. McClelland kept her school in James Cole's cabin. In the Spring of 1842, another school house was built, of logs, near the site of the former one, and the first school in it was taught by Miss Maria Phillips."

In the Autumn of 1840, William and Cornelia Dillon, twin children of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Dillon, were born, being the first births recorded after the birth and death of Mr. Bennett's child, in 1837–38; and on the 7th of January, 1841, John W. Corbin was born.

The first law suit, so far as is known, occurred about this time. Charles W. Hobbs bought a yoke of cattle of Mr. Kibbee, and, shortly after, one of the oxen died. Hobbs thought he ought not to pay full price, and Kibbee thought differently. Suit was brought before Gilbert D. Dillon, Justice of the Peace, and the case was considered one of such magnitude that a jury was called. Among the jurymen remembered were Joel Bailey, Leroy Jackson and Roland Aubrey. The jury thought that if they adhered strictly to law they could not do equal and exact justice to both parties, and failed to agree, but intimated that referees might agree. At the request of both parties, the jurymen consented to act as referees. Sitting in equity thereon, they readily agreed upon a decision they considered just and right, but, says one of them, "we made both parties mad."

## THE FIRST MARRIAGES.

The first marriage license issued to Delaware people by the Clerk of Dubuque County, now on record, was issued to John Delong and Matilda A. Kibbee, June 19, 1840. Miss Kibbee was the daughter of Lucius Kibbee, then living where Rockville now stands, and the inference is, in the absence of absolute knowledge, that the wedding, which took place June 21, 1840, was at his house. If so, this must, in the light of present knowledge, be considered the first wedding in Delaware County. Mr. Delong lived at Cascade, Dubuque County.

July 20, 1840, it is said that Thomas Cole and Miss Barbara Nicholson, step-daughter of William Eads, were married at Eads' Grove, by Rev. Simeon Clark; and it has been stated that this was the first wedding in the county.

The license register of Dubuque County does not show that license was issued, and the marriage certificate is not now on file there. There is on file, in the Office of the Clerk of the Court at Dubuque, a document which was, doubtless, filed to show Mr. Clark's authority to solemnize marriages as a substitute for a minister of the Gospel. This is a certificate, signed by Bishop Thomas A. Morris, certifying that "Simeon Clark is set apart for a Deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church," and "recommending him, in the absence of an Elder,

as a suitable person to administer the ordinance of baptism, marriage and burial of the dead." This document was dated at Plattville, W. T., August 29, 1841. Doubtless Mr. Clark neglected to make the proper return of the marriage to be recorded at Dubuque.

The next license recorded after Delong–Kibbee was granted January 7, 1841, to John Nagle and Delotia Padelford: "on oath of Nagle," certifies P. S. Dade, the Clerk, "that she was a resident of Delaware County, and of the age of eighteen years, and had no husband, and that he was over the age of twenty-one and had no wife." This couple was married at Eads' Grove, January 13, 1841, by the Rev. Hiram Hubbard.

June 14, 1841, Gilbert D. Dillon, Justice of the Peace, certifies that B. Beardsley and Miss Mary Ann Wright were joined in matrimony by him; and, November 17, of the same year, Daniel Brown, Justice of the Peace, officiated at the marriage of John Clark and Miss Olive Rexford. Samuel Kelly and Phebe Ann Tubbs were married in September, 1842.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

The people of Delaware had no representative from their own territory in the second Legislature of the Territory of Iowa, of 1839–40. There were hardly settlers enough in the county to make one full school district. But difficulties arose between the two counties of Dubuque and Delaware, as the latter, being unorganized, was practically a part of the former; territorial roads had been and were being laid out across the county, and the people of Dubuque were sharp enough to see that they might be called upon to expend more money in Delaware than they could reasonably expect to receive in revenue from its settlers. They did not like the idea of expending their money in sloughs fifty miles away when they needed it so much nearer home. The settlers of Delaware, they thought, ought to take care of themselves and build their own roads, and concluded, by a little gentle force, to compel them to organize their county, and thus relieve the Dubuque people from a disagreeable burden. Hence it is said that the following act was passed without the knowledge or consent of the Delaware people, and was originated by the Dubuque delegation in the Territorial Legislature. If any of the settlers of Delaware knew of such contemplated action, it is certain, says Judge Bailey, that "the most of them were entirely ignorant of it until after the passage of the act," which, as a matter of historical interest, is given in full as follows:

[CHAPTER 7, LAWS 1839.]

*AN ACT to provide for the organization of the County of Delaware, and to locate the seat of justice thereof.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa:* That the County of Delaware shall be organized for county purposes as other counties of this Territory have heretofore been organized.

SEC. 2. The seat of justice of said county shall be located by three Commissioners, non-residents of said county, which said Commissioners shall meet together on or before the first day of May next, eighteen hundred and forty, and forthwith proceed to examine into and determine upon the most eligible point for the county seat of said county, having reference as far as practicable to a central situation, and also to the convenience of the present and prospective population.

SEC. 3. The said Commissioners shall, before they enter upon the performance of their said duties, take and subscribe before some District Judge or Justice of the Peace, the following oath, to wit: "I, ——— ———, one of the Commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice in and for the county of Delaware, do hereby swear by Almighty God, the searcher of all hearts, that I will perform the duty imposed by said appointment honestly and faithfully, according to the best of my understanding and abilities, and according to the law relative to locating said county seat; and I do further swear, as aforesaid, that I am not interested in said location in

any manner whatever, present or in expectancy, but that in locating said county seat, I will be actuated only by a desire for the best interests of said county, without the slightest partiality toward any person or persons, and without any bias from fear, favor or recompense, or the hope of gain or advantage to myself in any respect whatever."

SEC. 4. So soon as convenient, not exceeding fifteen days after the location shall have been made, the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall make out and return to the Governor a full statement or report of the place selected, describing the same as fully as practicable, which report, together with the foregoing affidavits, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, to remain of public record.

SEC. 5. The county shall, so soon as said report shall be filed, be considered as a separate county, and shall have all the privileges and be subject to all laws and provisions now in force, or that may be hereafter in force, in regard to the counties of this Territory, and shall proceed hereafter to elect their county officers at the same time and in the same manner as in other organized counties.

SEC. 6. The first general election shall be held, for the whole county, at the houses of Wm. Eads, J. Schwartz and David Morland; and thereafter, the county shall be divided, by the County Commissioners elect, into precincts, at the first regular meeting of their Board after said first general election, so as to suit the convenience of the inhabitants generally. And the Judges of said election shall seal up and direct the returns to the Clerk of the Commissioners' Court of Dubuque County; and the said Commissioners shall proceed to open and canvass the said returns, and enter the same upon their records; and shall issue certificates, notifying the persons having a majority of votes for the different offices.

SEC. 7. The Commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice, as aforesaid, shall receive $3.00 per diem for the time they shall be actually engaged in locating the same, not exceeding ten days, together with $3.00 for every twenty miles' travel in going and returning to and from said county.

SEC. 8. S. B. Umstead, of Clayton County, Shadrach Burliston, of Jackson County, and Paul Cain of Dubuque County, shall [be] and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to locate said county seat, under the provisions of this act.

Approved December 20, 1839.

For some reason, now unknown, the Commissioners appointed by the act did not meet, as directed, on the 1st day of May, 1840. Perhaps they thought it idle waste of time to locate a county seat on the broad and almost trackless prairie. Perhaps the opposition to the proposed organization among the settlers, when the action of the Legislature became known, may have influenced them. However that may be, at the extra session of the Legislature, in July following, the act was passed:

*An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization of the county of Delaware, and to locate the county seat thereof."*

WHEREAS, The Commissioners appointed by "An act to provide for the organization of the county of Delaware, and to locate the seat of justice thereof," approved December 20, 1839, did wholly fail to meet on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and forty, be it enacted, etc., that William Smith, Sr., of Dubuque County; William Jones, of Jackson County, and Thomas Denson, of Jones County, are hereby appointed Commissioners, to meet at the house of William Eads, in said county, on the first Monday of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty, or within ten days thereafter, and proceed to permanently locate the county seat in and for said county, according to the provisions and requirements of the act to which this is amendatory.

SEC. 2. That the eighth section of the act to which this is amendatory is hereby repealed.

Approved July 24, 1840.

Accordingly, at the time appointed, two of the Commissioners, Smith and Denson, met at the house of William Eads, at Eads' Grove, to attend to the arduous duty assigned them. Smith and Eads were old acquaintances, and it soon became evident that the former had become convinced that the county seat should be located in or near Eads' Grove; but it was necessary, for the sake of appearances, if for nothing more, that the Commissioners should visit other localities and make some examinations elsewhere. From Eads' Grove they proceeded to Bailey's Ford. There was hardly a man in the county, and certainly there was no man not a resident of the county, so well qualified to make a judicious and satisfactory selection as Joel Bailey. He had surveyed a large part

of its territory, and was familiar with every stream, grove and spring within its limits. There were three essential points to be considered, viz., wood, water and an eligible site for a town. The exact geographical center of the county was destitute of wood and water, and, hence, it could not be expected that the county seat would be located at that precise point; but the settlers of the county evidently desired, if they must be organized, that the county seat should be located as near the geographical center as an eligible site could be found.

Mr. Bailey frankly informed the Commissioners that he had made his location at that point (Bailey's Ford) because, in his judgment, it was the best and most desirable site for the seat of justice of the county. There was an excellent mill privilege on the Maquoketa, there was an abundance of wood, a good spring of water, and there was a fine site for a town. These essentials could not be found nearer the geographical center. The next most desirable location, in his judgment, was Penn's Grove, and the third at "The Lake."

Mr. Denson informed Mr. Bailey that Mr. Smith was "set upon locating the county seat at Eads' Grove," but that if Mr. Bailey would relinquish to the county a certain "forty" on Section 9, at a mill site on the Maquoketa, he (Denson) would favor the location of the county seat at Bailey's Ford. Mr. Bailey replied that the location at Eads' Grove would not satisfy the people; it was too far north of the geographical center of the county, and that the "forty" that Denson had designated was not a good location for a town, but that if the ford was considered too far west—as the settlements, at that time, were nearly all on the eastern side of the county—then the Commissioners had better take Penn's Grove and The Lake into consideration.

From Bailey's Ford, the Commissioners went to "The Lake," visited the "Big Spring," and Denson appears to have decided that this was the right spot for the county seat. Smith was equally determined to locate it at Eads' Grove. They spent some time in discussing the question, and the more they argued, the more firmly each was convinced that the other was wrong and ought to submit. It does not appear to have occurred to them that Mr. Jones might have been called in to settle the dispute, and at last they determined to go home and leave the question unsettled.

"The somewhat important question occurred to Mr. Smith, however," says Mr. Hobbs, "that, if they failed to locate the county seat, they would not be entitled to pay for what they had done, and he didn't like the idea of losing so much heavy and useless work." Accordingly, he suggested to Mr. Denson that they had spent two weeks in their arduous efforts to fix the location, and if they went home without doing it they would not be likely to get any pay. "Now," said Smith, "I think Eads' is the best place, you think The Lake the most eligible; we can't agree, and Jones isn't here; suppose we 'flip a dollar?'" "Agreed!" said Denson. The dollar was "flipped," Smith won, and the county seat was located in the southern part of Eads' Grove, near the present site of Millheim, or "Dutchtown," as it was sometimes called, in the northern part of Township 89 north, Range 5 west (Delaware). The county seat, thus located by one of the three Commissioners, was named by Smith, "Elizabeth," in honor of Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett, the first white woman who lived in the county.

As soon as the action of the Commissioners became known, it created intense dissatisfaction among the settlers in all parts of the county, except those in the immediate vicinity of Eads' Grove, and they did not propose to submit to it without vigorous protest. A mass meeting, called by the settlers in the southeastern part of the county, assembled at Penn's Grove, and strong resolutions

were unanimously adopted, protesting against "Elizabeth," denouncing the Commissioners for their unfair action, and the indignant settlers determined to petition the Legislature for permission to re-locate the county seat by a vote of the people. They justly considered themselves as capable of making a selection as non-residents could be, and, besides, they thought it was their right to locate their own county seat. Petitions were circulated, signed by every man in the county, except those at "Eads' Settlement."

The petition was presented to the Territorial Legislature, and a bill was reported from the committee to which it was referred, providing that the citizens of the county should locate their county seat by a vote of the people at the general election in August following. The bill received no opposition, except from Dr. Mason, of Dubuque, who argued, very eloquently, that the question of locating the county seat was one of such great importance that it could not be safely entrusted to the people most interested and best qualified to decide it. The Delaware people had been forced into organization, and Mason evidently thought that outsiders ought to locate their seat of justice, and, perhaps, run their county machine as well. But his eloquence failed to convince his colleagues and associates that there was any danger in permitting the people of the county to manage their own affairs without foreign interference. The bill passed, and was approved January 13, 1841.

"An act to establish a Territorial road from the town of Dubuque to Camp Atkinson," approved January 13, 1841, appointed Calvert Roberts, Samuel L. Clifton and Joseph Hewett Commissioners to locate that road. So much of this act as related to the road in Dubuque County was repealed February 16, 1842, and so much of the road as had been located in Dubuque County was declared vacated; but this repealing act was repealed June 11, 1845, and Peter D. Sharp, David Moreland and William J. Anderson were appointed by the Legislature to re-locate the road through Dubuque County, and, by way of the Colony and Eads', to Camp Atkinson.

In the Spring of 1841, in order to fix upon some location for the county seat, that the people might vote intelligently and with some degree of harmony, another mass meeting was called at Penn's Grove, and after discussing the matter, a committee consisting of Joel Bailey, Leroy Jackson, William H. Whiteside, Roland Aubrey, S. P. Whittaker, John W. Penn and Cyrus Keeler, were appointed to select a proper location to be voted for. A few days later, four members of the committee, viz., Bailey, Aubrey, Whiteside and Jackson, met at Penn's Grove, and first proceeded to the geographical center of the county, a short distance west of the present village of Delaware. But it was a high, rolling prairie, destitute of wood and water, and the committee unanimously decided that that point was ineligible. They then proceeded to the nearest timber, southwest on Spring Branch, but upon examination, it was found to be too much broken for a town site. They followed the stream to its confluence with the Maquoketa, two miles west and two miles south of the geographical center, and here some of the committee were in favor of locating, but all were not satisfied, and they determined to visit "The Lake" (since known as Delhi or Silver Lake), a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by burr-oak groves, in which was a large spring of living water, at that time considered indispensable in the location of a town site. As they were riding leisurely along, approaching the spring and lake from the west, in a little "run" (about forty rods northwest of the present Catholic Church at Delhi, and a little west of the town as afterwards surveyed), a large deer suddenly sprang up and stood looking at the party. Settlers were not numerous then, and the deer were not so timid as they afte[r]

ward became. The party stopped instantly, and Aubrey, who, like the true frontiersman he was, always carried his trusty rifle, dismounted, and as he raised his piece, Jackson exclaimed, "Now, Aubrey, kill that deer and we will stick the county seat stake right here." Aubrey's aim was unerring, and the deer fell dead. Jackson's jocular remark was accepted in earnest, and the stake was planted on the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 88 N., R. 4 W., which the committee recommended to the people as the most suitable site, in their judgment, for the county seat.

During 1841, the pioneer settlements of Delaware County were considerably enlarged. Charles Osborn, Hiram Minkler, Henry Baker, Horace Tubbs and others settled at Coffin's Grove. Ezra Hubbard, Jared Hubbard (April), Horace Pierce (April), Robert Torrence, Allen Fargo, Amos Williams, William Burnham, John Burnham, Patrick Hogan and others in the northern part of the county, near Moreland colony. Alexander Brown and Morris Reed, near Eads'. Simeon Phillips and his son, Fayette Phillips settled near "The Lake." Theodore Marks settled in T. 87, R. 3, about three miles northeast of Jackson's. "But," says Judge Bailey, "settlers came in very slowly for ten years, and we were frequently discouraged. I never expected to see the day when settlers would go on the open prairie west of us and make farms away from the timber." The idea of planting timber on the open prairie had not then occurred to the settlers, and all the early settlements were made in or very near the groves and water courses.

In 1841, Leverett Rexford put up the walls of a cabin east of Bailey's, where John Lillibridge now resides, and helped Bailey build a new cabin just north of his first one, which is now (May, 1878) still standing in a good state of preservation. After the marriage of his daughter, in November, however, Mr. Rexford went back to "York State."

April 5, 1841, by order of the Dubuque Commissioners, Lucius Kibbee was paid $3.00 and Missouri Dickson $1.50 for wolf scalps.

April 7, 1841, the County Commissioners of Dubuque again appointed Judges of Election in Delaware as follows: Eads Precinct, Daniel Brown, John Hinkle and William Eads; Schwartz Precinct, John W. Penn, John Keeler and Leroy Jackson; Moreland Precinct, —— Cole, —— Mallory, —— Moreland.

## FIRST COUNTY ELECTION.

The election for the location of the county seat, and for the choice of County officers, was held at the several precincts, according to the records, August 2, 1841. The following incident of this election is related: Bennett, whose claim was as likely to be his saddle as one on terra firma, was at Eads Grove where Joel Bailey went to vote. Bailey was informed that Bennett intended to vote, to which he replied, "I shall challenge any illegal vote." Bennett soon heard the remark, approached Bailey, and after introducing the subject, shook his finger in the latter's face and menacingly remarked, "If anybody challenges my vote, there's a finger that never trembles." Mr. Bailey fired up a little. He was not a man to be bluffed by a bully, and he very firmly informed Bennett that he should "challenge any man's vote that he believed to be illegal." Bennett finding that his opponent didn't scare worth a cent, did not offer his vote.

In September, 1841, the Dubuque Commissioners ordered the payment of Judges and Clerks of the election held August 2, 1841, as follows: Judges and Clerks one dollar each. Schwartz Precinct—Leroy Jackson, John Keeler and



Aaron Sullivan

COFFINS GROVE TP.

John W. Penn, Judges; J. R. Harvey and Charles W. Hobbs, Clerks; J. W. Penn, Messenger (40 miles), $4. Eads Precinct—William Eads, John Hinkle and Daniel Brown, Judges; Leverett Rexford and Robert Gamble, Clerks; William Eads, Messenger (50 miles), $5. Moreland Precinct—Thomas Cole, Missouri Dickinson and David Moreland, Judges; W. Montgomery and James Rutherford, Clerks; Thomas Cole, Messenger (35 miles), $3.50. Afterward, however, on the 5th of October, the Dubuque Commissioners rescinded the order for paying these officers, "the Board being of the opinion that the County of Delaware being, by law, a separate county, she in consequence is bound to pay that expense."

Under the law, providing for the first election in Delaware County, the returns were to be made to the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Dubuque County, and Charles W. Hobbs was appointed to carry them to Dubuque, which he did on foot, walking forty-five miles, and arriving in Dubuque about 9 o'clock P. M. of the last day on which the returns could be legally filed. On the 4th day of October, at a meeting of the County Commissioners of Dubuque County, the votes were canvassed, and the following officers of Delaware County declared elected: Leroy Jackson, Sheriff, having received twenty-two votes; William H. Whiteside (thirty-six votes), William Eads (twenty-three votes), Daniel Brown (twenty-three votes), County Commissioners; Robert B. Hutson, Treasurer (thirty-nine votes), John Padelford, Recorder (twenty-seven votes); Joseph Bayley (Joel Bailey), County Surveyor (thirty-four votes); Roland Aubrey, Judge of Probate (twenty votes); Fayette Phillips, County Assessor (twenty-one votes); William L. Woods, Coroner (fifteen votes); Theodore Marks, Public Administrator (two votes); Hawley Lowe, Constable for "Swartz" Precinct; Robert Gamble (eleven votes) and William Evins (Evans) (seven votes), Constables for "Eads" Precinct.

For county seat, twenty-five votes were cast for Township 88 north, Range 4 west, southeast quarter of Section 17, and, says the Commissioners' record, "the old location received six votes." The "old location" was "Elizabeth," located by William Smith, who was also one of the County Commissioners of Dubuque County at this time.

The County Commissioners elect, met at the house of William Eads at Eads' Grove, November 19, 1841. There is no record of the appointment of a Chairman, and the presumption is that Whiteside, being first on the roll, acted as Chairman. Charles W. Hobbs was appointed Clerk of the Board "during its pleasure."

Mr. Hobbs made an admirable Clerk. It was no easy task to perform the duties of Clerk and Recorder in a new county, without knowledge of the numerous details, and without guide or precedent, yet Mr. Hobbs was equal to the emergency; his records compare favorably with those of other and older counties, and Delaware owes a debt of gratitude to its first Clerk that it cannot repay.

Having selected a county seat, it became the duty of the County Commissioners to secure the land, but there was no money in the treasury, and, as subsequent events proved, the credit of the county was not remarkably good. To provide for the exigency, on the 20th the following order was passed:

*Ordered*, That William H. Whiteside be and he is hereby authorized to borrow money to enter the county seat, and he is not to exceed 40 per cent. interest for the loan thereof; and that he enter the quarter section on which the county seat is located, for the benefit of the County Board.

Judge Bailey says that the quarter section selected was pre-empted by the county, that is, it was marked, in the land office at Dubuque, so that it could not

be entered by any other parties, but it was necessary that the county should raise the money ($200) within the time specified by law.

The first deed recorded in Delaware County was one bearing date January 4, 1842, signed by John Hinkle and his wife, Cynthia Hinkle, witnessed by Thomas G. Eads and William H. Reed, conveying to John Clark 120 acres of land in Township 88, Range 5, in consideration of $1,500, and acknowledged before Daniel Brown, Justice of the Peace. It would seem that the consideration of $1,500 was a large sum for 120 acres at that time.

January 17, 1842, the Commissioners met at the house of John W. Penn, when it was ordered that Fayette Phillips be appointed County Assessor; Chas. W. Hobbs, County Recorder; Robert B. Hutson, County Treasurer, and Joel Bailey, County Surveyor, for the year 1842. Joel Bailey was also Deputy Treasurer in the same year.

At the election, in August previous, all these had been elected, except Hobbs, who was appointed in place of Padelford, who probably did not qualify, and this action of the Board is not explained.

On the 18th, John W. Penn was appointed County Collector, and Daniel Beck, one of the County Constables, in Eads Precinct, for the year 1842.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 17, 1842, entitled "An act for the organization of Townships," a former act, approved January 10, 1840, was repealed, and County Commissioners were authorized to divide their respective counties into townships of "such shape and size as the convenience and interests of the citizens may require."

It appears that Mr. Whiteside was not successful in raising money, notwithstanding the enormous rate of interest offered, sufficient, one would think, to tempt the cupidity of the money loaners of that day, and at this meeting the order of November 19, 1841, relating to the matter, was rescinded. The Commissioners evidently thought that if settlers could get money to enter their lands at 25 per cent. interest* the county ought to be able to drive as good a bargain. Accordingly, on the 18th of January, 1842, the Board passed the following order:

*Ordered*, That Daniel Brown be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow money on the best terms he can, not to exceed 25 per cent., to enter the county seat, and if he can get the money, he is authorized to enter the county seat as soon as the money is procured, without any delay, for the use and benefit of the county.

Until now, the county seat had no name, and it became necessary that a name should be designated. The Commissioners did not like to take the responsibility without first consulting their constituents, and they therefore requested the settlers, many of whom had gathered at Penn's, for the session of the County Commissioners' Court was an important event, to select a name. Several were suggested. Mr. J. W. Penn thought that "Chester" would do; the name of Marysville was suggested, in honor of Mrs. Mary E. A. Hobbs; and Joel Bailey and John Keeler proposed, inasmuch as Delhi was the county seat of Delaware County, N. Y., that "Delhi" would be a suitable name for the seat of justice of Delaware County, Iowa. A vote was taken, and "Delhi" received the greatest number. This was reported to the Commissioners, who thereupon, January 18, passed the following:

*Ordered*, That the county seat of Delaware County be and it is hereby called and named DELHI.

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*The early settlers found it very difficult to raise the money with which to pay for their land, and many of them were obliged to borrow. Judge Bailey states that the usual rate was 25 per cent., to be paid annually. The lender entered the land in his own name, giving the settler a bond for a deed, if the interest was paid when due and the principal at maturity, and these loans were seldom made for a longer time than two years. It was hard for the pioneers, but many of them had no other way of paying for their land.

*Ordered*, That the County Surveyor proceed to survey and lay off the county seat into lots, on the 15th day of March, or as soon thereafter as the weather will permit.

*Ordered*, That the County Commissioners shall meet the County Surveyor at the county seat on the 15th day of March, or as soon thereafter as the weather will permit.

It was important that the county should be provided with a seal, and the Commissioners

*Ordered*, That the present seal of this Board be [C C ], and that it shall be affixed to any instrument of writing appertaining to this Board, which may require a seal thereto.

By act of the Territorial Legislature, approved January 18, 1842, Joel Bailey, of Delaware County, Edward Steel, of Dubuque County, and Mahon Lupton, of Jones County, were appointed Commissioners to locate and establish a territorial road "from the county seat of Delaware to Dillon's Mill; thence, across the river, and running the east side of the Maquoketa, to the falls on said river, at the town of West Cascade."

By act approved February 16, 1842, "Maquoketa" River was declared to be a public highway for all navigable purposes whatsoever; and owners of mill dams and other dams were required "forthwith to construct such shutes or locks, at least twenty feet wide and one hundred and twenty feet long," for the passage of "flat boats or other boats, crafts, etc."

## THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

It has seldom occurred in the history of this country that the people of a county have turned out *en masse* to build a court house as they would to help a neighbor build his cabin. The people of Delaware had selected a quarter section of wild prairie for their county seat. There was not a single cabin on it, and the nearest settler was two miles away. They had elected county officers, but they could not meet at the county seat, and it was necessary that there should be a court house erected. The Commissioners' Court must be provided with suitable quarters; besides, at no distant day, the settlers expected they must provide for judicial courts.

Accordingly, during the Winter of 1842, in February or March, the settlers gathered at "Delhi," with their axes and teams, to build the "Court House." The spot selected was near the southeast corner of the quarter section, a beautiful spot, a few rods from the lake. While some engaged in cutting the logs in the timber—mostly hickory, on the south side of the lake—others, with their teams, hauled them across the lake, on the ice, to the designated spot; and others still raised a commodious log building, 18x24 feet, two stories high, designed for a court room on the first floor, and a jury room on the second. The gable ends were "cobbed up," and the "ribs" and "ridgepole" placed in position ready to receive the "shake" roof. This was the first building erected at the county seat. Lumber was afterward hauled from Olmsted's mill for the floors, but it was some time, as will appear, before the roof was put on and the building finished. Mr. Hobbs says the "Commissioners held a meeting in the Court House before the roof was put on. During the meeting it began to rain, and I had to take off my coat to spread over the 'papers,' to keep them dry."

Delhi was surveyed and platted by Joel Bailey, County Surveyor, in March, 1842. He was assisted by Charles W. Hobbs and Fayette Phillips, chainmen, and John W. Penn, who cut the stakes. The plat, however, was not recorded until the county acquired the title to the land, in March, 1846. When the survey was made, it was found that the Court House was upon two lots; the line between Lots 11 and 12 passed through it, leaving three or four feet of the build-

ing on 12. The eastern tier of lots, of which 12 is one, was afterward vacated for a street.

The original plat, certified by Joel Bailey, March 31, and approved by the County Commissioners, April 3, 1842, is still preserved, carefully framed, in the Recorder's office, at Delhi. The vacated lots above mentioned have been obliterated.

April 4, 1842, the County Commissioners met at the house of John W. Penn, and appointed Ezra Hubbard, David Moreland and Montgomery Seur (probably Montgomery, Senior,) as Judges of Election in the Moreland Precinct; Clement Coffin, ——— Reed and Henry W. Lyons, Judges of Election of Eads Precinct, and Abraham Whiteside, John Corbin and John Keeler, Judges of Election in the Schwartz Precinct, for the year 1842.

At this session, the Board provided for the payment of Surveyor Bailey and his assistants for laying out the town of Delhi.

Mr. Brown does not appear to have been successful in raising money to enter the county seat for April 5, the following order appears of record:

*Ordered*, That William H. Whiteside be, and he is hereby, appointed to attend to the entry of the county seat, and if it is entered to obtain a bond from H. W. Sanford, for the execution of a deed to the county upon the payment of the entry money with twenty-five per cent. interest.

*Ordered*, That William H. Whiteside be and he is hereby authorized to sign a note in the name of the County Commissioners for the payment of the money borrowed to enter the county seat.

April 6, the Board ordered the place of election in "Schwartz" Precinct, changed to the house of John Corbin. The Court House needed some work done on it to render it habitable. It needed a roof, windows, door, etc., and the Commissioners

*Ordered*, That William Eads be and he is hereby authorized to contract with a carpenter for work to be done on the Court House at Delhi according to a bill of particulars, and he is limited not to exceed sixty-five dollars for the same, to be paid in county orders.

July 5, 1842, the Board met as before, and ordered the payment of twelve dollars each to Samuel Clifton, Joseph Hewett, Calvert Roberts and Alfred Brown, for their services in laying out the road from Dubuque to Camp Atkinson, and for paying Alfred Wilson and Moses Hewett as chainmen, and George Culver as stake driver.

By an act of the Territorial Assembly, approved February 10, 1842, the County Commissioners of Delaware were required to pay Wm. Smith, Sr., William Jones and Thomas Denson, three dollars per day each for their services as Commissioners in locating the county seat of Delaware in 1840, "out of any money in the county treasury of said county not otherwise appropriated." Mr. Smith was prompt to present his bill, and inasmuch as the county treasury was entirely guiltless of having any money, and there did not appear to be any immediate prospect that the Treasurer's wallet would contain any, there is a grim humor in the following order passed by the Commissioners:

*Ordered*, That William Smith, Surveyor of Dubuque County, be paid forty-two dollars out of the treasury in any money not otherwise appropriated, for his services in locating the county seat of Delaware County, as per account filed in this office.

The first action of the Commissioners in relation to county roads appears of record at the July session, when it was

*Ordered*, That the road running from the Dubuque road, near Mr. Floids, to the White Oak Grove, from thence to pass the school house and intersect the road running from Prairie du Chien to the county line of Delaware, be and the same is hereby established as a public county road, and that David Moreland, Missouri Dickson and W. Wiltse are hereby appointed Commissioners to locate the same, and that Ezra Hubbard is hereby appointed Supervisor of the same.

Orders were also passed at this meeting establishing the rate of taxes for the year 1842 as follows: "Levy on taxable property for county purposes, four and

three-fourths of a mill on the dollar; Poll tax on every white male inhabitant between 21 and 50 years of age, one dollar; Territorial tax on all taxable property in the county, one-fourth of a mill on the dollar.

## THE FIRST TAX.

Among the early records of Delaware County preserved in the Treasurer's office, at Delhi, are the abstracts of the assessment rolls of 1842, 1843, 1845 and 1847. The first tax assessed in Delaware was in 1842, and the first assessment roll is an interesting historical document, as it not only shows the amount of taxes paid and the names of the tax payers, but indicates, with tolerable accuracy, the number and names of the actual settlers in Delaware County at that time, as very few were non-residents. The document, of which the following is a copy, was written upon two sheets of letter paper, by C. W. Hobbs, Clerk, and it will be interesting to compare them with the tabular statement of valuation and taxes levied in Delaware County, for 1877, as showing the results of thirty-five years of growth and progress:

ABSTRACT OF THE ASSESSMENT ROLL OF DELAWARE COUNTY, AS RETURNED AND ACCEPTED BY THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR 1842.

| | Taxes Due. | How Paid. |
|---|---|---|
| John Corbin | $ 3.14¾ | Is to pay $3.30; paid. |
| Lucius Kibbee, Jr. | 2.17½ | Hobbs pays; paid. |
| William Eads | 3.47½ | Paid. |
| Henry W. Lyons | 1.95 | Holt pays. |
| Robert B. Hutson | 3.47½ | Paid. |
| Thomas Eads | 2.08½ | Paid. |
| John Clark | 2.25 | Paid. |
| Adin Paddleford | 1.75 | Paid. |
| Wm. R. Paddleford | 2.04½ | Paid. |
| Clement Coffin | 2.12½ | Hobbs pays; paid. |
| Charles Osborn | .25 | |
| Emily Tubbs | .25 | Paid. |
| James Cole | 1.45½ | Paid. |
| James Montgomery | 2.10 | Paid. |
| Leonard Wiltse | 2.42½ | Paid. |
| Wellington Wiltse | 2.27½ | Paid $1.27½; $1.00. |
| David Moreland | 5.13 | Paid; over age; $1.00. |
| Jacob Landis | 1.70 | Paid $2.70. |
| John Melugin | 2.20 | Paid. |
| Missouri Dickson | 4.40 | Paid. |
| James Rutherford | 2.05 | Cr. 60 paid; paid. |
| Ezra Hubbard | 2.35 | Paid; Cr. Blacker, 65. |
| Gilbert D. Dillon | 3.00 | Paid L. J. |
| Duncan McCullom | 2.05 | Paid, $1.05. |
| Job Benson | 1.65 | Paid. |
| William Burnham | 2.00 | Over age; $1.00. |
| Samuel Whitaker | 4.65 | Paid. |
| Joseph Rutherford | 2.63½ | Hobbs pays. |
| Orlean Blanchard | 1.00 | Paid. |
| William Hoag | .50 | Burnham to pay 25. |
| Joseph Ogleby | 1.00 | Paid. |
| Fayette Phillips | 2.40½ | S. Philip is to pay 2; paid. |
| Simeon Phillips | 1.72 | Paid. |
| Richard F. Barrett | 4.00 | Paid $2.00 (illegible), 2.00. |
| Eleazor Venters (Frentress) | 9.50 | Paid. |
| James Crawford | 4.00 | Paid. |
| John Keeler | 2.77½ | Paid. |
| John W. Penn | 1.20 | Paid over; 30 due J. H. P. |
| William McMullin | 1.50 | Eads paid. |
| Joel Pike | .75 | Paid. |
| William Davis | .75 | Paid. |
| James Eads | 1.53½ | Paid. |
| Abraham Whitesides | 2.87½ | Paid. |
| John Cutler | 1.50 | Paid. |
| D. R. Dance | 2.25 | Hobbs pays; paid. |
| Josiah Fugate | 1.06¼ | Paid. |
| John B. Bennoist | 1.62½ | |
| W. L. Woods | 1.25 | Paid. |
| Edmund Scoggins | 1.40 | Hobbs pays; paid. |
| Daniel Brown | 1.65 | Paid. |
| Morris Reed | 1.41½ | Paid. |
| Alexander Browne | 2.17¾ | Paid. |
| John Hinkle | 1.37½ | Paid. |
| Hiram Minkley (Minkler) | 1.38 | Paid. |
| Horace Tubbs | 1.30 | |
| Henry Baker | 2.22½ | Paid. |
| Jacob Clark | 1.14 | Eads is to pay. |
| Joseph Lull | 1.50½ | Over age; $1.00 paid. |
| Charles W. Hobbs | 1.92½ | Hobbs pays; paid. |
| Thomas Coal (Cole) | 2.27½ | Eads pays. |
| Wm. Montgomery | 1.12½ | Over age; $1.00 paid. |
| Albert Baker | 1.30 | Paid 30 cents. |
| Cylus (Silas) Gilmore | $1.75 | Paid. |
| R. Torents (Torrence) | 1.25 | Paid. |
| Moses Dean | 1.40 | Paid. |
| John Bradley | 1.96 | Paid. |
| William Hite | .25 | Paid. |
| Hawley Lowe | 1 45 | Paid. |
| O. A. Olmsted | 1.47½ | Paid. |
| John Delong | 1.82½ | |
| Hugh Livingston | 1.30 | Paid. |
| Augus Madison | 1.42½ | Paid. |
| Hugh Rose | 1.57½ | Paid. |
| John Livingston | 1.60 | Paid 60; L. J. 60 paid. |
| James Livingston | 1.60 | Over age; $1.00 paid; 60. |
| Rheinard Kameron | 1.13 | Paid. |
| Arthur Laughlin | 1.13½ | Paid. |
| Roland Aubrey | 1.55 | Paid. |
| Leroy Jackson | 2.22½ | Paid; L. J. |
| Henry A. Carter | 1.40 | Hobbs pays; paid. |
| Hannah Carter | .85 | Hobbs pays; paid. |
| Jefferson Lowe | 1.12½ | Paid; L. J. |
| William Nicholson | 1.25 | Paid; L. J. |
| Henry W. Hoskins | 1.00 | Paid. |
| John Paddleford | 1.00 | Paid. |
| Allen Fargo | 1.00 | Paid. |
| Phipps Wiltse | 3.00 | |
| Liberty Coale (Cole) | 1.00 | Paid. |
| Jacob Moreland | 1.00 | Paid. |
| Joel Bailey | 1.00 | Paid. |
| Cyrus Keeler | 1 00 | Paid. |
| Amesy (Amasa) Wiltse | 1.00 | |
| Theodore Marks | 1.00 | Paid. |
| George Cutler | 1.00 | Paid. |
| Jno. Stansberry, paid, | 1.00 | Paid. |
| Charles Bennoist | 1.00 | Paid. |
| W. H. Whiteside, pole | 1.00 | Paid. |
| Wm. Hite, " | 1.00 | Paid. |
| Credit | $177.61¾ | |
| By error in Barrett's tax | .25 | |
| | $177.36¾ | |

(The following are in a different handwriting, but the payments noted are by the same hand as the foregoing.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. J. Blackman | 1.00 | Paid. |
| James Cavinow | .50 | Paid. |
| Frank Mefet (Moffatt) | .50 | Hobbs pays. |
| Daniel Thornsburg | 1 00 | |
| Franklin Culver | 1.50 | Paid $1.00. |
| Samuel Kelly | 1.20 | Paid. |
| Iria A. Blanchard | .25 | Paid; L. J. |
| Laurense Mulican | 1.00 | |
| Theophilus Croford | .50 | Paid. |
| Jacob Landis | 1.00 | Paid. |
| Abner Eads | 1.00 | Paid. |
| | 177.34 | |
| | $186.79 | |
| | 6.00 | |
| | $180.79 | |

DELAWARE COUNTY, IOWA TERRITORY, *ss.:* In the name of the United States of America, Iowa Territory, to wit:

Leroy Jackson, Collector of Taxes for Delaware County: You are hereby commanded to collect the taxes charged in the foregoing abstract of assessment roll, by demanding payment of the persons charged therein, and sale of their goods and chattels, severally, or by sale of the tracts of land or lots mentioned in said abstract, according to exigency, and that you pay over all moneys collected by you by virtue of this precept, as directed thereby, monthly, and that you return this precept, together with the abstract of the aforegoing roll, and an account of your acts thereon, to me on or before the 1st day of January next ensuing the date hereof.

CHARLES W. HOBBS.

*Clerk to County Commissioners of Delaware County, Iowa Territory.*

Sept. 5, 1842.

The closeness with which the tax of 1842 was collected is remarkable. Modern tax gatherers would be glad to see the example imitated in later days.

At the general election in August, 1842, William H. Whiteside, Simeon Phillips and Missouri Dickson were elected Commissioners.

In October, 1842, the carpenter work on the county building had not been done. Mr. Eads had not been able to find a carpenter who would do the work and take his pay in "county orders," which were almost worthless. Accordingly, when the Commissioners met on the 4th of October, at the house of Mr. Penn, they appointed Simeon Phillips as "contractor for finishing the Court House, according to a bill of particulars furnished, the same not to exceed in cost sixty-five dollars, to be paid in county orders." John Hinkle was appointed Supervisor for that part of the territorial road from Dubuque to Camp Atkinson, running through the Eads Precinct, according to the lines of said precinct.

The first saw-mill in the county was built by Oliver A. Olmstead, on the North Fork of the Maquoketa, where Rockville was afterward laid out, in the Summer and Fall of 1842.

In the Spring of 1842, a new school house was built by the settlers at Colony* and vicinity, and in the Summer of that year, Miss Maria Phillips taught the first school in it for a term of three months. She had about fifteen scholars, received $1.25 per week, and "boarded around." During the next Winter, the first school at Eads' Grove, of which knowledge remains, was taught by William H. Reed, who died the following Spring of consumption.

The population of Delaware County did not increase much in 1842. Very few settlers came in, and but a few of those who had settled here were able to enter their land. Job Benson settled in the southeast part of the county. Archibald Montgomery, who came in May with his family; Lawrence McNamee and family, September; John D. Klaus, August; these settled near Moreland's.

The Fall and Winter of 1842–3 was one of unusual severity. Snow fell early in November and remained until late in April, and the hardships and sufferings of the settlers during that terrible Winter are almost incredible. One or two incidents of that time will serve to illustrate the severity of the Winter and the sufferings of the settlers, as well as to give some idea of frontier customs at that time.

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* Mr. Lawrence McNamee states that in the Summer of 1843, Mrs. McClelland taught the Colony School, followed in the Winter of 1843-4 by William Hall; that during Hall's term the school house was burned, and that the next Summer, Mrs. McClelland taught in James Cole's cabin. There appears to be a conflict of authority in relation to the first school houses of Colony, and, since the above was in type, Judge Bailey, then County Surveyor, has furnished the following from his minutes: "Surveyed one acre of land for school house, described as follows: Commenced at red oak tree, ten inches diameter, south 46 west 13 chains from quarter section post in the center of Section 4; thence west 4 chains to mound; thence south 2½ chains to mound; thence east 4 chains to mound; thence north 2½ chains to the place of beginning. V. to. April 8, 1842." Mr. Bailey states that at that time the school house was standing there, and he thinks it must have been built a year previous, at least. In the light of this additional testimony, the presumption is that this was the first house referred to by Mr. Moreland; but that he was in error as to the date of building, and that, perhaps, the house was simply finished in 1842, giving rise to the impression that it was built in that year.

Soon after William Bennett had started the town of Democracy (now Quasqueton) and built his mill, it is related that a stranger, who gave the name of William Johnson, accompanied by a young woman whom he represented to be his daughter, located at the geographical center of Buchanan County. (Johnson claimed to have been the hero of the Canadian revolt, which took place in 1838, and was the occasion of considerable diplomatic correspondence, and came so near causing war between Great Britain and the United States.) This excited Bennett's jealousy, who feared that Johnson would thus secure the location of the seat of justice of the new county on his own claim. Meantime, Bennett had gathered a few congenial spirits about him, among them Evans, who was a companion of his on his first trip from Missouri northward, all of whom were under his influence. Bennett and his associates went over to Johnson's, loaded up his effects for him, then tied him to a tree and flogged him, the accounts differing as to its severity. Johnson went to Marion, where he lodged complaint against his persecutors, and the Sheriff of Linn County rode up to Democracy to arrest Bennett. The latter awaited him at his cabin door, armed with his rifle and a pair of pistols. The Sheriff modestly retired and went back to Marion for a posse. Bennett and his associates—Evans, Jeffers, Day, Walls and Warner—became convinced that they had better leave Democracy for awhile.

Accordingly, just after dinner, one bitter cold day, they started for Eads Grove, Bennett with a horse and "jumper" (a sort of rude pung), and the others on foot. Bennett came through to Coffin's Grove that night, but the footmen, when they reached Buffalo Creek, at nightfall, encamped there. The cold was so intense, however, that they were in danger of freezing if they remained, and they concluded to push on to Coffin's Grove, about nine miles, where they would find shelter. They started, but Warner soon became exhausted. His companions wrapped him in deer skins, dug a hole in the snow, laid him in it, and struggled on. Evans and Jeffers reached Mr. Coffin's about 4 o'clock the next morning, some what frost-bitten. Mr. Coffin and Henry Baker, started out immediately, with a team, to find the others; found Walls, who was but a boy, about a mile outside of the grove, badly frozen, and a little further on, Day also. Returning with them to the house, Mr. Coffin remained to care of them, and Mr. Baker started out again with the ox team, with two feather beds on the sled, to hunt up Warner. The cold was so intense that Baker became alarmed for his own safety, as he was freezing; and being bewildered by the driving snow, ensconced himself between the feather beds, and the oxen came home. Upon his arrival without Warner, Bennet at once started with his "jumper," and fortunately found Warner, who was delirious, near where the party had left him, and brought him in to Mr. Coffins. He was not much frozen, but was so thoroughly chilled that he died about a year afterward from the exposure of that awful night. Day was not frozen much, apparently, but he never rallied from the effects of the cold upon his system, became delirious and died a few days afterward. Walls, as soon as he could be moved, was taken to Mr. Alexander Brown's, at Eads' Grove. The flesh decayed and fell off his feet, and the bones of the ankle joints separated so that Mr. Brown severed the remaining tendons and amputated them. The flesh sloughed off above the ankles and the naked bones were sawed off by Mr. Brown, for there no was surgeon in Delaware County at that time. Walls became a public charge and was subsequently sent to his old home in Indiana. Bennett, very uneasy, and being convinced that the Linn County Sheriff was still in pursuit, soon left Eads' Grove and started northward, toward an Indian camp on the Turkey. He took a companion part way, whom he sent back, and made his way alone to the

camp. When the Sheriff saw the divided trail, he sent part of his men back to Eads', and following the northward track with the others. Arrived at the camp, he made Bennett's acquaintance, and was chatting cosily with him, when an acquaintance of Bennett's politely introduced them. The fugitive instantly covered the officer with a pistol, who was again forced to retire from the pursuit. The same day, one of the Sheriff's men, mistaking a young squaw for Bennett, hastily shot at her, killing her instantly. Bennett was afterward arrested and tried in Dubuque before Judge Wilson, but there was not sufficient evidence against him and he was acquitted. Johnson and his girl were much courted for a time, but it leaking out that he was an impostor, and she a girl of uncertain virtue, they were quietly dropped as being undesirable acquaintances. The pair then returned to Southern Iowa. A young man named Peck eloped with the girl from Mahaska County, and Johnson being afterward fired at and killed, while sitting in the window of a house, Peck was arrested for the murder, of which it is believed that he was entirely innocent.

In the Fall of 1842, Mr. Lowrey, in charge of the Winnebago Mission School, in the northern part of Fayette County, advertised for proposals to furnish 15,000 pounds of pork. Joel Bailey and John Keeler had hogs enough to supply that amount, and Keeler went to the Mission to bid for the contract. He found several other competitors there, who had hogs which they were anxious to sell. Keeler put in a bid of $2.25 per hundred; the others gave the same figures. Keeler reduced his bid to $2.00, and started for home, discouraged. The first night, he stopped with Joseph Hewett, who lived about seven miles northwest of Strawberry Point, in the edge of Fayette County. Hewett, after hearing his story, told him that, unless he put in a still lower bid, he would lose the contract, and proposed that if he would make a bid at $1.75, he (Hewett) would carry it to the Mission himself. Keeler hardly knew what to do. That was a ruinously low figure; but he and Bailey had the hogs, and hardly knew how they were to winter them, and he finally adopted Hewett's suggestion, sent in the bid and came home.

About a week afterward, Mr. Babbitt, who lived on the Wapsipinicon, near Marion, came down to Bailey's place, with a notice from Lowrey that Keeler's bid had been accepted; that they must file a bond and deliver the pork on Christmas Day. They hesitated about filling the contract, and while discussing it, Babbitt, who also had a lot of hogs he didn't know what to do with, offered to give them five dollars for their contract. They concluded that if he, living still further from the Mission, could afford to do that, they could afford to fill the contract themselves.

Accordingly, on the 17th of December, Joel Bailey, John Keeler, James Kibbee, William R. Padelford and Lucius Vandever, with three ox teams (seven yokes) loaded with corn and supplies, with their drove of hogs, started for the Mission. The weather was cold and the snow "knee-deep;" but, after a toilsome journey of eight days, camping every night save one, they reached the Mission on the 25th, and were joyfully welcomed by the Mission people, who had begun to fear that they might be forced to live without meat during the Winter. Immediately after their arrival, preparations were made for slaughtering the hogs. This was done on the open prairie. The weather was bitter cold, and it was not an easy or comfortable task for five men to kill and dress twenty-five hogs a day. On the fifth day, the weather began to moderate, and about noon, having finished their work and settled with Mr. Lowrey, with barely provisions enough to last one day, the little party started on their return to Delaware, January 1, 1843, intending to camp on the banks of the Little

Turkey that night, and "make" Beatty's cabin, on the Volga, twenty miles, the next day. They encamped at Little Turkey Crossing, as designed. During the night, a furious snow storm from the southeast commenced. The next morning, however, they commenced their journey; but the storm was so severe and the snow became so deep that, about noon, they lost the track, became bewildered, and finally were forced to turn back, arriving at the camping ground they left in the morning about dark, cold, wet, weary and dispirited.

The storm continued during the night with unabated fury, and the next morning it was still snowing as hard as ever, but our little band concluded that it could not last much longer, and, hoping to reach the Volga timber before night-fall, again broke camp and started. The snow was now from two and one-half to four feet deep. The men were forced to wallow ahead, to break a track for the oxen, and their progress was slow and wearisome, especially as both men and animals had been without food for nearly twenty-four hours. The weather was moderate, and their clothes were wet. About 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the storm ceased, and the wind, shifting suddenly to the northwest, blew a heavy, biting, freezing gale, and the little party were forced to face the new danger of freezing to death. A little after noon, the Volga timber was discovered; but, when the sun went down, they were still miles away from it. As long as they could see the timber, they kept on, but at last it became so dark, that they could no longer see it, and there, on the open prairie, exposed to the full fury of the bitter January blast, with the air filled with fine snow, driven by the wind, without food, exhausted and freezing, the little party were compelled to stop. Their largest sled was about ten feet long. It had on it a box for holding corn, the length of the sled and two boards high. By shoveling the snow off of a little spot beside it, as it sat well up to the top of the snow, the top of the sled box was about as high as their heads. By doing this, they were partially sheltered from the piercing wind, and had a hard surface on which to stamp their feet. They whittled up the box on another sled, and endeavored to make a fire, but every match they had was used without success; their ammunition had become damp, their fingers were too much benumbed with cold to use the flint and steel—they could have no fire. It was a critical situation, without food, without fire, completely exhausted. It was a wonder that they were not discouraged. Death not only stared them in the face, but was feeling with icy fingers for their hearts. Their lives depended upon keeping awake and moving. To remain still was to sleep, and sleep was death. The poor fellows wrapped their blankets about their heads, and here they stood, huddled together, stamping, yelling and talking, keeping each other awake. The fearful horrors of that terrible night, says Judge Bailey, from whose lips this narrative is taken, "are as vividly impressed upon my memory, as if they occurred but yesterday. We had to watch for each other's voices. If we failed to hear one, we hunted about, in the dark, until we found him leaning against the sled, and started him a-going again. It seemed as if the day would never dawn. It was the longest night I ever experienced."

Daylight came, at last, and they resumed the wearisome way. About noon, they reached the Volga, and obtained some water. It was still three miles to the cabin of Beatty and O'Rear. Would the exhausted party ever reach it? They would try. On they staggered, famishing and freezing, and hardly caring whether they lived or died. They struck a track about half a mile from the cabin, which gave them new courage, and, at last, about dark, badly frozen, famished and utterly exhausted, they reached Beatty's cabin. Here they found G. D. Dillon and Mr. F. Culver on their way to the Mission and the Fort

beyond, with two loads of butter, eggs and poultry, snow-bound; also a Mr. Johnson. Beatty and O'Rear at once provided for the wants of Bailey and his party. One of them, drawing upon Dillon's load, prepared supper, and the others procured tubs filled with cold water, into which the frozen feet and limbs of the sufferers were plunged. While they were thus drawing the frost from their frozen feet, a good warm supper was served them, and they broke their protracted fast of forty-eight hours. Bailey, Keeler and Vandever were so badly injured, that they were compelled to remain at the hospitable cabin of Beatty and O'Rear, which was near the spot where the Garden family were soon afterward murdered by the Indians. As soon as they were able to be moved, beds were arranged for them on the sleds, and they started for home, accompanied by Johnson. The great hearted Beatty accompanied them to Maj. Mumford's, near Brush Creek. It was only seven miles, but they were all day in making the journey, Beatty helping to break the track. The next day, they reached Joe Hewett's cabin, seven or eight miles farther, and on the evening of the third day, arrived at Eads' Grove. Here they found Bennett and Judge Coffin. Day, mentioned in the preceding sketch, had just died, and Mr. Coffin thought that as Bennett was the prime cause of all that trouble, he should bear, at least, a part of the expense. Bennett, however, was not inclined to help bear the burdens he had imposed. Mr. Bailey was unable to walk for three months after this affair. Both his feet ulcerated, and the flesh dropped off one of his toes, and the dead naked bone was cut off by Keeler with a "dog knife." Keeler was also laid up for several weeks. Vandever fared the worst. The flesh fell off all the toes on one of his feet, and three of the other, exposing the bones to their articulation with the bones of the feet. There was no surgeon nearer than Dubuque; and his nurse, Lucius Kibbee, detached the naked bones of the toes, using an old bullet-mould for forceps. After this novel surgical operation was performed, the mutilated feet finally healed, but poor Vandever was a cripple for life.

Some time in the next Winter, Leroy Jackson, who had sold some hogs at Camp Atkinson, went there on horseback for his pay. On the journey, his ears, face and hands were severely frost-bitten. With much difficulty, he managed to reach a cabin occupied by two men (probably Beatty and O'Rear, mentioned above), who, at once, ministered to his needs, treating the frozen parts with roasted turnips and onions, until he was able to return. When he reached home, it is said that his features were so much swollen and discolored, that Mrs. Jackson did not recognize him.

During this severe Winter, many persons were lost and frozen to death on these then almost trackless prairies. One might as well be in mid-ocean in a storm, without compass or rudder, as to be out of sight of timber on these prairies, in one of those fearful winter storms. All through the month of March, 1843, says Judge Bailey, the cold was as intense as it had been during the entire Winter, and on the 1st day of April, the snow was so deep that the highest fences were covered, and teams drive over them on the frozen surface. On this day, Henry Baker started from Coffin's Grove to visit Joel Bailey, and see how he was getting along. The snow was so deep, and the surface frozen so hard, that he had no difficulty in making his way.

At the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, in January, 1843, Theodore Marks, the County Treasurer, was ordered to obtain an account book.

The Treasurer's book of 1843 contain the following entries of moneys received:

January 4th, G. D. Dillon, Justice of the Peace, fined Jonas Gallahan for breach of the peace on Lucius Kibbee, $5.00.

January 12th, James Rutherford, Constable, fine (of) Horace Malery for breach of the peace, by Wm. Montgomery, Justice of the Peace, $5.00.

January 25th, William Montgomery, Justice of the Peace, fined Missouri Dickson for breach of the peace on Ezra Hubbard, $5.00.

July 20th, license to David Bierer to trade one year, (warrants), $25.00.

January 12, 1843, by act of the Legislature, Robert W. Green, Joel Bailey and O. A. Olmstead were appointed Commissioners to "locate and mark a Territorial road, commencing at Bennett's Mill, in Buchanan County (Democracy, since Quasqueton), by the county seat of Delaware County (Delhi), to intersect the road from Marion, Linn County to Dubuque, at or near Olmstead's Mill," on the North Fork of the Maquoketa, where Rockville was afterward founded.

At the time this act was passed, Mr. Bailey was suffering from the effects of his exposure on the prairie near the Mission, and the Commissioners did not proceed to their duties until December, 1843, when they proceeded to Quasqueton and located and marked the road from that point to Olmstead's. The snow was several inches deep, and the party were three days on the way. Returns were made to the Legislature, which, by act approved February 12, 1844, declared it a Territorial road. Soon afterward, in the Spring or early Summer of 1845, a mail route was established on this road from Dubuque to Quasqueton and Independence, and it was, until the railroad was built, the mainly traveled road from the Mississippi River to the western settlements. It is proper to add that the present road across the county, from Bailey's Ford to Rockville, is substantially as it was located by the Commissioners in 1843.*

By a joint resolution of the Territorial Assembly, approved February 13, 1843, Col. Thomas Cox was authorized to employ C. M. Doolittle, of Jackson County, to furnish a full set of seals for Delaware County.

By act approved February 13, 1843, the county of Delaware was attached to Dubuque County for judicial purposes.

April 4, 1843, the Commissioners met at the house of Simeon Phillips. Buchanan County was evidently attached to Delaware for election purposes at this time, and was an election precinct, for at this meeting Rufus B. Clark, Dr. Brewer and Stephen Sanford were appointed Judges of Election for Buchanan Precinct for 1843, and the house of James Sanford was designated as the voting place. At the same meeting, John Hinkle, Supervisor of the Territorial road at Eads Precinct, was removed, and Daniel Brown appointed in his stead.

On the same day, the Commissioners ordered that Lewis Walls, a pauper then in Eads Precinct, be notified to leave the county. This was the same Walls who had lost both of his feet from being frozen during the previous Winter, as stated in preceding pages.

July 3d, the Board met at the house of Simeon Phillips, and received a petition for a county road from Delhi to the Colony. The road had been "staked out" by the settlers in 1842, and a bridge built by them across Plum Creek, but they now wanted it made a county road. The Commissioners

*Ordered*, That the petition for a road from Delhi to the colony be and the same is hereby granted, and that Missouri Dickson, John Keeler and Chas. W. Hobbs be and they are hereby appointed Viewers to locate the same.

The Viewers made a report of their survey, having employed Joel Bailey as Surveyor, and, January 1, 1844, the Commissioners accepted their report and ordered the road as surveyed "to be recorded as a public county road."

* Judge Thomas S. Wilson, in a note dated Dubuque, May 13, 1878, says: "The County Surveyor informs me that the road to Delhi was laid out in Dubuque County in the year 1845."

Lewis Walls, the pauper who had been ordered to leave the county, was not in condition to be moved, and the Commissioners at this July meeting ordered that William Eads be paid eighteen dollars for keeping him three months, and that Eads be employed to board said pauper twelve weeks longer, and to purchase for him two cotton shirts and two pairs of cotton drilling pantaloons.

In 1843, David Bierer opened the first store in the county, at the Colony, where Colesburg now stands. Bierer was from Rockford, Ill., and soon after he came, it is said that some members of the "Prairie Banditti," that then infested the country on both sides of the Mississippi, followed and robbed him. Among the gang were Charles Oliver, John F. Baker and William McDole; the latter was Bierer's brother-in-law. For several years, about this time, the settlers lost their best horses, which were stolen by the members of this band, whose headquarters were established in Illinois. For a time, the settlers attributed their losses to the Indians, and frequent messages were sent to Camp Atkinson, asking that they be removed from the Turkey timber. Wilson, who was shot, about 1852, near the southeastern corner of the county, was undoubtedly one of the band. Broadie, whose name was as familiar as the Driscolls in Northern Illinois, stole a horse from a preacher, who followed him to Missouri and recovered his property. Carter had a horse stolen, but recovered the animal.

In 1843, Mr. Leverett Rexford returned to his claim, near Bailey's, and with him came his son-in-law, John Lillibridge, and his family, who still reside on the old place.

There are no records of elections in Delaware until 1848, and it is not possible to determine all who were elected from year to year until that time. At the election in August, 1843, it seems that Whiteside, Phillips and Dickson were re-elected Commissioners, C. W. Hobbs, Recorder, and Leroy Jackson, Sheriff.

*Tax Payers of 1843.*—The assessment roll of September 1, 1843, is complete, and furnishes a list of 112 tax payers in Delaware County, and 12 in Buchanan County. The tax of Delaware was $198.35, and of Buchanan, $18.13.

*Delaware County.*—John Hinkle, Robt. Hutson, Wm. Eads, Thos. G. Eads, Jas. Montgomery, Leonard Wiltse, Jas. Cole, Wellington Wiltse, Lawrence McNamee, Horace R. Perce, Ezra Hubbard, David Moreland, S. L. Montgomery, D. L. Sheets, David Bierer, Frederick Bierer, Drake Nelson, Aratus A. Blackman, John W. Penn, John McMann, Jacob Landis, John Melugin, James Rutherford, Missouri Dickson, Lucius Kibbee, Jr., Hawley Lowe, Gilbert D. Dillon, William Nicholson, John Corbin, Samuel Pennock, Simeon Phillips, Fayette Phillips, Leroy Jackson, Joseph Ogleby, Eleazer Frentress (non-resident), James Crawford, Theodore Marks, Orlean Blanchard, William Lawther, William Hoag, William Burnham, John Burnham, S. P. Whittaker, Joseph Rutherford, Joel Bailey, John Keeler, William Padelford, John Padelford, Clement Coffin, Henry Baker, Charles Ausburn (Osborn), Horace Tubbs, Charles W. Hobbs, E. Scroggins, R. H. Thornburg, Samuel Kelly, James H. Eads, John A. Bell, James Belcher, Oliver P. Anderson, Daniel Brown, Alexander Brown, Daniel Noble, Arenso Mulican (Mulliken), Leonard Wiltse, Amasa Wiltse, Fipps (Phipps) Wiltse, Edward Wiltse, Allen Fargo, Silas Gilmore, Jacob Moreland, Amos Williams, Robert Torrence, John Henderson, John Flinn, Moses Dean, Abraham Whiteside, John Bradley, John M. Holmes, Franklin Culver, Priscilla Culver, Oliver A. Olmstead, William H. Post, Josiah Fugate, Drury R. Dance, John Cutler, George Cutler, Hugh Rose, Arthur Laughlin, Henry A. Carter, John Lovejoy, Hugh Livingston, Argus Madison, James Livingston, R. Kameron, James Cavinau, Roland Aubrey, Jefferson Lowe, Leverett Padelford,

Hiram Minkley, Henry W. Hoskins, Elizabeth A. Carter, Christian Miller, J. E. Holmes, John Stansberry, Adin Padelford, Augustus Button, William H. Whiteside.

"*Buckhannan*" (*Buchanan*) *County.*—John Cordell, Allen McVain, Joseph A. Runnels, David Stiles, William Wilford, Rufus B. Clark, William Bennett, Hugh Warren, Ezra G. Allen, James Cober, Stephen Sanford, M. McVain.

October 2, the Commissioners ordered that James Miller, a pauper, be notified to leave the county at once.

Jacob Landis, Sr., built and operated a saw-mill on a branch of the Little Turkey, about two and a half miles southeast of Moreland's, in 1843.

Charles W. Hobbs commenced building a cabin near the southwest corner of the plat of Delhi, but not on it, in the Fall of 1843; but did not complete and occupy it until the next Spring.

January 1, 1844, the County Commissioners met, at the house of Simeon Phillips, and

*Ordered,* That the returns made of the survey of the Colony road from Delhi be and the same is hereby accepted, and ordered to be recorded as a public county road.

The Court House was not yet finished, and was the only building on the plat of Delhi. Previous orders had not been accomplished, and January 2d the Board passed an order authorizing William H. Whiteside to "contract for the finishing of the Court House."

Chapter 87 of the Territorial Laws of 1844, approved February 8, 1844, provided that "the county of Delaware be and the same is hereby organized; and the inhabitants of said county are entitled to all the rights and privileges to which, by law, the inhabitants of other organized counties in the Territory are entitled; and said county shall be a part of the Third Judicial District, and the District Court shall be held at Delhi, the county seat of said county, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, in each year." By this act, Buchanan and Black Hawk Counties were attached to Delaware.

Soon after the passage of this act, Charles W. Hobbs was appointed Clerk, *pro tem.* of the United States District Court for the County of Delaware, by Judge T. S. Wilson.

The Dubuque, Clayton, Delaware and Jackson Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated February 5, 1844—John Gammell, E. G. Potter, Ansel Briggs, Patrick Maloney, Thomas Wright, R. B. Wykoff, James McCabe, Thomas McCraney, James Langworthy, William Myers, Lyman Dillon, J. M. Emerson, Caleb H. Booth, Robert Waller and David Morcland, corporators.

February 13, 1844, the Legislature appointed William H. Whiteside, Joel Bailey and Lucius Kibbee to locate a road from Delhi to Cascade, Dubuque County.

April 1, 1844, Commissioners met at the house of Simeon Phillips, and provided for election precincts, as follows:

*Ordered,* That the election precinct formerly known as the "Corbin Precinct" (formerly Schwartz), be and the same is hereby divided into two election precincts, one of which shall be called the Delhi Precinct, and the other the North Fork Precinct.

*Ordered,* That the North Fork Precinct shall be bounded on the north by the road leading from Dubuque to Camp Atkinson, commencing at the county line between Dubuque and Delaware, running west until it intersects the Colony road, from Delhi; thence south, to Plumb Creek; thence down Plumb Creek until its junction with the South Fork; thence down South Fork, to Jones County line; thence east, along the corner of Delaware County; thence north, along the county line between Delaware and Dubuque, to the place of beginning.

*Ordered,* That the Colony Precinct be bounded as follows: Commencing where the Colony road from Delhi crosses the Camp Atkinson road, running east, along the Camp Atkinson road,

to the Dubuque County line; north, on the Dubuque line, to the northeast corner of Delaware; thence west, along the county line, to Elk Creek; thence south, up Elk Creek, to the place of beginning.

*Ordered*, That the Eads Precinct be bounded as follows: Commencing where the Colony road, leading from Delhi, crosses the Camp Atkinson road; thence north, down Elk Creek, to Delaware County line; thence west, to the northwest corner of the county; thence south, along the county line, to the township line between 88 and 89; thence east, to Plumb Creek; thence up Plumb Creek, to the Colony road; thence north, along the Colony road, to the place of beginning.

*Ordered*, That the Delhi Precinct shall be bounded as follows: Commencing on the township line between 88 and 89 on Plumb Creek; thence south down Plumb Creek to its junction with the South Fork; thence down the South Fork to the southern boundary of Delaware County; thence west along said line to the southwest corner of Delaware County; thence north along said line between Delaware and Buchanan to the township line dividing 88 and 89 north; thence east to the place of beginning.

Judges of Election and voting places were appointed as follows: North Fork Precinct, Abraham Whiteside, Henry A. Carter and Henry Hoskins, Judges; voting place, house of G. D. Dillon. Colony Precinct, William Montgomery, Missouri Dickson and Ezra Hubbard, Judges; voting place, house of David Moreland. Eads Precinct, William Eads, Daniel Brown and Robert B. Hutson, Judges; voting place, house of William Eads. Delhi Precinct, Clement Coffin, John Keeler and William Burnham, Judges; voting place, the Court House. Horace R. Pearce was appointed Constable for Colony Precinct, and William Eads for Eads Precinct.

April 2, Precinct Assessors were appointed as follows: Silas Gilmore, Colony; Lorenzo Mulliken, Eads' Grove; John Corbin, Delhi; Henry A. Carter, North Fork.

At this session, the following order was passed, relating to the Territorial road located by Green, Bailey and Olmstead, viz.:

*Ordered*, That the returns made by the Commissioners and Surveyor to locate a Territorial road from Wapsepinacon or Bennett's Mill to the east line of Delaware County, near O. A. Olmstead's mill, be accepted by the Board, and the same shall be considered and deemed as a recorded public highway.

The first Post Office in Delaware County was established at Delhi, March 14th, 1844. Mr. Hobbs, having been appointed Clerk of the United States Territorial Court, was not eligible for Post Master. His wife, Mrs. Mary E. A. Hobbs, was appointed Post Mistress, and Joel Bailey and Henry Baker became her bondsmen. William Smith, or "Uncle Billy," as he was familiarly called by the settlers, the same who located the county seat near Eads' Grove, was the first mail carrier, and carried the mail once a week between Dubuque and Delhi, sometimes on horseback, sometimes on foot. The next year, the route was continued to Quasqueton, Buchanan County, where a Post Office was established. The office was kept at Penn's Grove, until Mr. Hobbs removed to his cabin at Delhi.

July 2, 1844, the County Commissioners met for the first time in the Court House. The floors were laid, but the roof was not yet put on. The Legislature had appointed a term of the U. S. District Court to be held at Delhi in September following. The completion of the building could not be delayed much longer, and William H. Whiteside was authorized and directed to "have the Court House finished on the best terms he could get." It was ordered also that "the bounty on wolves for 1844 be equal with and the same as other counties, and as established by law."

At the election in August, 1844, the following officers are supposed to have been elected, viz.: Henry A. Carter, Lawrence McNamee and Simeon Phillips, Commissioners; Charles W. Hobbs, Recorder; John W. Penn, Sheriff; Drury

R. Dance, Treasurer. Roland Aubrey became Deputy Sheriff, and so remained as long as Penn held the office of Sheriff.

August 31, the following order was passed:

*Ordered.* That the road, as returned by O. A. Olmstead and Leroy Jackson as a Territorial road, commencing at the Linn County line and running to O. A. Olmstead's mill, according to a plat and return of said road as filed, be and the same is hereby recorded as a public road.

Delaware had now reached an important epoch in her history. As previously shown, the county had been made a part of the Third Judicial District, and, for the first time, a Judicial Court was held, as appears from the following extract from the first page of the court record:

TERRITORY OF IOWA, COUNTY OF DELAWARE, ss.

This being the day fixed by law, to wit, 30th of September, 1844, for the session of the District Court of the United States for said county, the court met. Present, Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court and presiding Judge of the Third Judicial District; William E. Leffingwell, United States Marshal; John W. Penn, Sheriff, and Charles W. Hobbs, Clerk *pro tem.*

By order of the court, the Sheriff returned into court the venire for a Grand Jury, issued in behalf of said county, the following persons summoned and in attendance, viz.: Gilbert D. Dillon, Henry Baker, John Stansberry, Samuel Dickson, Oliver P. Anderson. Edward Flinn, John Bradley, Daniel Noble, John Keeler, Fayette Phillips, Allen Wilson, Hiram Minkley, Adin Padelford, David Moreland, Daniel G. Beck, Morris M. Reed, Joel Bailey, Drake Nelson, Ezra Hubbard and Liberty W. Coale

The Jurors were sworn, and the Judge appointed David Moreland, Foreman.

It was ordered that Charles W. Hobbs be appointed Clerk of the court.

The first case that appears of record was that of Missouri Dickson *vs.* Ezra Hubbard. This was an appeal from the decision of Daniel Brown, Justice of the Peace, and was continued until the next term. But one other case was entered at this term, that of Bierer *vs.* Wiltse, which was also continued.

The upper story of the Court House was designed for a jury room, but the only means of reaching it was by a ladder, and, as there was only a single floor of boards, it was quite too public for the private deliberations of a jury. Accordingly, after the Grand Jury had been duly charged by "his Honor," Judge Wilson, the members were conducted by U. S. Marshal Leffingwell to a little grove thirty or forty rods southwest of the court house. Here, seated on a fallen tree, with the Foreman occupying the chair—a stump—the first Grand Jury of Delaware County held its first session; and it is proper to remark that, until the new Court House was built, in 1853, the juries generally deliberated in that or some other clump of timber near the log court cabin, the officer in charge remaining at a respectful distance to prevent any intrusion on their privacy. There were no cases presented to the Grand Jury, and they soon returned to the house, so reported, and were discharged. There was no petit jury called, and the court adjourned on the evening of the 30th, having been in session but a single day.

The name of James Crawford appears of record as an attorney at this time, and he was, probably, the only lawyer present.

At this time, says Judge Wilson, "The log Court House was the only building in Delhi. Mr. Hobbs, the Clerk, had a little cabin in which he was living, west of the Court House. The road had not been opened to Delhi from Rockville, and I was obliged to go by way of the military road and up to Hopkinton, where I stayed over night with Mr. Jackson. The next day I went to Delhi and held court, and took my dinner out of Mr. Moreland's wagon."

In 1844, William Bennett returned again to Eads' Grove and built a small flouring or grist-mill, the first in the county, on Honey Creek, near his original location, Clement Coffin doing the work. It was a substantial frame, but was

a primitive affair. At first, it had no "bolt," but was furnished with a sort of sifter or seive, which they called a "searcher," but it manufactured good corn and unbolted wheat meal. Bennett soon afterward sold the mill to Hinkle, and removed, never to return.

October 7, the County Commissioners passed an order to pay Thomas Denson thirty-six dollars, "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated," for services in locating the old county seat in 1840.

The efforts of the Commissioner to obtain money with which to enter the quarter section on which the county seat was located in 1841 had thus far proved unavailing. The arrangement contemplated with Mr. Sanford by the order of April 5, 1842, does not appear to have been consummated, and although the town of Delhi had been platted, no lots could be sold, and the town existed only on paper. It became necessary that efforts to raise the money should be renewed, and on the 8th of October, 1844, the Commissioners passed the following order:

*Ordered*, That Henry A. Carter be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow money to enter the county seat or one eighty, if he cannot get more, and he is authorized to pay 25 per cent. for the loan of the same.

On the same day, an order was passed directing the payment of sixteen dollars to John W. Penn for summoning the grand and petit juries for the District Court, September term, 1844. Buchanan County being a province of Delaware, the following order appears of record at this date:

*Ordered*, That the returns of the survey of the Territorial roads running from the Cedar Rapids in Linn County to the Wapsipinicon Rapids in Buchanan County, as it runs through Buchanan County, be and the same is hereby accepted and recorded as a public road as per report.

The first Methodist camp meeting in Delaware County, of which record remains, was held at the Colony during 1844, but only the general fact remains, the details are lost.

The county marriage register was commenced in 1844, and the first marriage in this year is recorded as follows:

TERRITORY OF IOWA, DELAWARE COUNTY, ss.

I, G. D. Dillon, one of the Justices of the Peace for said county, do hereby certify that on the 24th day of April, 1844, I did join in marriage, Joel Bailey and Miss Arabella Coffin, agreeably to a license issued from the District Court of Delaware County. The said Joel Bailey aged about 30 years, and said Arabella Coffin, of the same place, aged about 18 years.

Given under my hand, this 25th day of June, 1844. G. D. DILLON, J. P.

The bride was the daughter of Clement Coffin, the first settler in what is now Coffin's Grove Township. The second marriage in this year, but the first to be recorded, was that of Gilman Newton, of Jones County, and Eliza Wright, October 28, by John Stanberry, J. P., and November 24, Thomas D. Hall and Experience F. Warren were joined in wedlock by J. W. Griffith, Justice.

"The first school," writes John Platt, Esq., of Colesburg, "established in what in early times was known as the Dickson settlement, was taught by Abby Hall in 1844, in a small log smoke house, on her brother Thomas' farm. The same year, the farmers built a hewed log school house on the farm of John Platt, Sr. A select school was taught in the new house the following season—1845—by John Humphrey. Both were select or private schools. Public schools were unknown then in this section. The first Justices of the Peace elected in this (Colony) township were Lawrence McNamee and John Platt, Sr., in 1844." William Montgomery was elected Justice of the Peace at the second election in Colony precinct, in August, 1842.

In the Winter of 1844–5, Hugh and James Livingston made a trip to Cascade to mill. The brothers separated on their way home in the night, and the



C. H. D. W. Cobbs

DELHI.

next day James was found dead and frozen. His breast was bare and it was supposed that he died of heart disease.

January 5, 1845, the Commissioners met at the house of C. W. Hobbs. There was no fire-place in the Court Cabin, and it was cold weather. At this meeting, it was

*Ordered*, That Joel Bailey shall proceed, with David Moreland, Missouri Dickson and Wellington Wiltse, to survey a public road, as viewed by them according to an order passed July 5, 1842, running from the Dubuque road, near Mr. Floid's, to the White Oak Grove, from thence to pass the school house and intersect the road running from Prairie du Chien to the county line of Delaware, and that said Commissioners make due return of the same.

In February, 1845, probably about the 22d, Mr. Drury R. Dance, the County Treasurer, who lived in the timber, about midway between Delhi and the Livingston settlements, went out into the woods to see to his hogs. The Winter was mild and open; there was but little snow on the ground, and the hogs subsisted largely upon "mast" (acorns). He did not return home that night, and the next morning his wife, becoming anxious, fearing that some accident had befallen him, alarmed the neighboring settlers, who turned out in search of him, and he was found dead, having been shot, some distance from his house. His body was first discovered guarded by his faithful dog, it is said, by Jefferson Lowe, who was immediately charged with the murder, arrested and taken before Leverett Rexford, Justice of the Peace, near Bailey's Ford, on the 24th, for preliminary examination. Justice Rexford committed him to await trial for murder, but, as there was no jail in Delaware, the prisoner was lodged in the jail at Dubuque.

March 8, 1845, the Board of Commissioners met at the house of Charles W. Hobbs, and appointed Joel Bailey, County Treasurer, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of D. R. Dance. On the same day, "John W. Penn, County Sheriff, was authorized and empowered to borrow money for the use of the county, to defray the expense of boarding Jefferson Lowe, now confined in Dubuque County Jail."

The second term of court was a special term, commencing April 1, 1845, Judge Wilson presiding. The Grand Jury was as follows: Leroy Jackson, Foreman; James Eads, Robert B. Hutson, William H. Martin, Lucius Kibbee, Jr., Phipps Wiltse, Malcom McBane, Lawrence McNamee, Missouri Dickson, Robert Gamble, Daniel Brown, Moses Dean, William Phillips, Silas Gilmore, James Cavanaugh, Henry W. Hoskins, John Hinkle.

## FIRST CIVIL CASE.

The case of Missouri Dickson *vs.* Ezra Hubbard, continued from first term, was tried by the first petit jury impaneled in Delaware County, consisting of John Flinn, O. A. Olmstead, John Padelford, Eli Wood, Orlean Blanchard, S. V. Thompson, Levi Billings, Jacob Dubois, James Collier, Samuel P. Whitaker, John Corbin and John Clark.

The case as tried before Brown, Justice of the Peace, appears to have been a suit commenced by Hubbard, to recover pay for building a chimney. Hubbard was employed by Dickson to build a cabin, and in erecting the chimney did not follow the design as agreed upon. Upon occupying the premises, Dickson discovered that the chimney "drew" the wrong way—that it "smoked." He informed Hubbard, who tinkered it, but still it "smoked." Hubbard wanted his pay, but Dickson declined to liquidate, whereupon Hubbard brought suit before Brown and recovered judgment, from which Missouri appealed. The appeal was tried before the jury above named. Hubbard appeared by Timothy

Davis, Attorney. Dickson was without an attorney, but, on the suggestion of Mr. Hobbs, retained Gen. Wilson.

Davis made a long speech, in which he instructed the jury fully in the method of building chimneys and the various remedies to be employed in cases of defective construction. Gen. Wilson's speech was not more than fifteen minutes, and was devoted mainly to the essence of the contract; he urged that if Hubbard had built a faulty chimney, and that if he could not set it drawing right, he had not fully performed his part of the bargain, which was to build a reliable chimney for Dickson. The case was given to the jury, who, in a short time returned with a verdict of $5.33 for plaintiff. This was the first jury trial and first verdict in the Delaware County courts.

## FIRST CRIMINAL TRIAL.

April 2, the Grand Jury returned a true bill of indictment, United States *vs.* Jefferson Lowe, for the murder of Drury R. Dance. On the 3d, a jury, consisting of John Flinn, James Collier, John Cordell, Leonard Wiltse, Sr., James Montgomery, S. V. Thompson, Levi Billings, Jacob Dubois, S. P. Whitaker, Wellington Wiltse, Orlean Blanchard and S. A. Hardin, was impaneled.

Lowe was put upon his trial; Gen. James Wilson was his attorney. James Crawford, Public Prosecutor, and Timothy Davis conducted the prosecution. The defense is said to have been that Lowe's sister, a girl of about fourteen, who was keeping house for him and his brother, had informed her brother that Dance had seduced her, and that if Lowe had killed him it was justifiable homicide. Public opinion was strongly in Lowe's favor. After the hearing, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and he was generally congratulated on his acquittal.

Public opinion, however, changed somewhat when, after the trial, Lowe confessed to Mr. Carter, Mr. Jackson and others, that armed with his rifle and concealed behind a tree, he laid in wait for Mr. Dance, and, as he approached with his arms full of little pigs, unconscious of danger, shot and mortally wounded him. Lowe stepped up and spoke to him, when the dying man said, "For God's sake, take me to the house; don't leave me here to die alone." But Jeff, unheeding his piteous appeal, left him to die where he fell.

This was the first indictment and trial for murder or any other crime in the courts of Delaware County.

## FIRST DIVORCE CASE.

At this term the first petition for divorce was filed and tried. This was the case of Eliza Corbin *vs.* John Corbin. Timothy Davis appeared for plaintiff and Gen. Wilson for defendant. Divorce decreed, with fifty dollars alimony, one dollar per week for support, and custody of minor children, John W. and Esther Eliza Corbin, to plaintiff. It is proper to add that the parties to this suit amicably arranged their difficulties, and were re-married April 4, 1846. The other cases entered at this term were Dickson *vs.* Brown and Moreland *vs.* Slack. The court adjourned April 4, 1845.

The attorneys in attendance at this term, so far as can be ascertained, were James Crawford, James Wilson, Timothy Davis and William Hamilton. The members of the Delaware Bar were not numerous for several years. Among those whose names appear at subsequent term were A. K. Eaton, probably the first lawyer to settle at Delhi, in 1846; Zina A. Wellman, George Wattson and John V. Wattson. John V. Wattson died at Dyersville about 1873.

April 7, the Board of County Commissioners met at the Court House. The report of the Commissioners, appointed January 5, to locate a road from the Dubuque road, near Mr. Floid's, to White Oak Grove, etc., was accepted and ordered to be recorded as a public highway. Joel Bailey, having declined to accept the office of Treasurer, the order of March 8 was rescinded and Oliver A. Olmstead appointed County Treasurer. Not long after this, it is said that Mr. Olmstead removed to Oregon Territory, where he was living when gold was discovered in California, whither he went at once and soon acquired a fortune.

At the April session, the following orders were passed:

*Ordered*, That the west line of the North Fork Precinct shall cross the South Fork of the Maquoketa at the mouth of Plumb Creek, to intersect the mouth of Buck Creek, and run from thence a west course up Buck Creek to the Delaware County line.

*Ordered*, That the election for the North Fork Precinct shall hereafter be held at the house of Lucius Kibbee, instead of at G. D. Dillon's.

*Ordered*, That the north line of the Delhi Precinct shall commence at stake corner to Sections 18 and 19, in Township 89 north and Range 6 west, thence east through the center of said township to Plumb Creek.

May 23, O. A. Olmstead, the Treasurer, was instructed to proceed, by law, to collect a fine of five dollars each from G. D. Dillon, North Fork; Amos Williams, Colony, and Daniel Thornburg, Eads' Grove, for neglecting to qualify as Precinct Assessors.

An order was passed, directing the payment of $80 to Simeon Phillips for work done on the Court House.

July 7, Clement Coffin, Henry Baker and Aaron Sullivan were appointed to view and mark a road "from Joel Bailey's to Baker & Coffin's Grove, thence westerly to intersect the Territorial road from Buchanan to Delhi," and Joel Bailey was appointed Surveyor to "survey the above road."

A petition was received for a public road from "Eads' Grove to Hail's Mill, to be run on the nearest and best route to the house of James Montgomery, thence on the open line between James Montgomery's farm and McMullen's; east on Bailey's line, north of the new burying ground, thence on the nearest and best route to the county line, near Hail's Mills." Daniel Brown, Archibald Montgomery and Samuel Dickson were appointed to view the route, at the expense of the petitioners.

Jefferson Lowe, whose trial for the murder of Dance has been mentioned, soon afterward had a quarrel with one Gaines, originating in whisky. Gaines shot at Lowe with a rifle, injuring his little finger and grazing his hip. Lowe made complaint before the Grand Jury, which failed to find a bill against Gaines. Shooting at each other with rifles was an innocent pastime among some of the settlers in those days.

At the August election that year, as appears from subsequent records, Henry A. Carter, Lawrence McNamee and Henry Baker were elected Commissioners; Charles W. Hobbs, Recorder; John W. Penn, Sheriff, and Joel Bailey, Treasurer.

The assessment roll made in September, 1845, shows a greater increase of tax than of tax payers. The county tax assessed was $743.79; Territorial tax, $33.79. There were 46 tax payers in North Fork Precinct, 26 in Delhi, 51 in Colony, 26 in Eads—aggregating 179 in Delaware, and there were 21 in Buchanan.

*Self Protection.*—Early in the history of these pioneer settlements, before the lands were in the market, but after they had been surveyed, the settlers organized a Claim Society, for the purpose of protecting their rights and preventing claim "jumping." It is now impossible to determine the date of the

organization of this society, but nearly every settler in the county was a member of it, and claim "jumping" was an extremely unhealthy occupation at that time, and of very rare occurrence. This society was in active operation until about 1850. "While it existed," remarks Judge Bailey, "the settlers were perfectly secure and a just claim was as good as a deed to the occupant." In illustration of the mission of this society, it is related that, in 1845, a blacksmith, named James Cavanaugh, living near Dillon's, becoming offended with Mr. H. A. Carter, entered forty acres of fine timber on Carter's claim. As soon as the fact became known, the settlers were notified to assemble at Dillon's, to persuade Cavanaugh to relinquish the land to Carter and receive his money back. They met in respectable numbers and started for Cavanaugh's shop. The plucky blacksmith saw them coming, armed himself with a pistol, stepped to the door and coolly informed the society that if they advanced any farther somebody would be likely to die. They stopped and parleyed with him, but he refused to comply with their wishes and refused the offer of $100, if he would vacate his entry or transfer it to Carter. The members were then secretly notified to meet on the disputed land on a certain day, prepared for duty. On the day appointed, nearly every member reported with team and wagon, axe and rifle. The lines of the doomed "forty" were "blazed" with tolerable accuracy, pickets, armed with rifles, were stationed all around the lot, to prevent any person from approaching, and the work of destruction commenced. Every tree, suitable for timber or rails, was felled and hauled away, and every tree that was left standing was girdled. The job was thoroughly performed. At noon a sumptuous dinner was prepared by the families of Mr. Carter and Mr. Jackson, assisted by the wives of the settlers who had accompanied them. Subsequently, one of the members of the society (Jefferson Lowe, it is said) traitorously divulged the names of those who were engaged in the transaction to Cavanaugh, who prosecuted the parties for destroying his timber. He took a change of venue to Clayton County and finally obtained judgment for $100, double the cost of the land and the least the jury could award him.

During 1845, there were some accessions to the population of Delaware. The Turners, father and son, were the first to settle in Township 90 north, Range 6 west (Richland). The son's name was William. They settled on the East bank of the Maquoketa, where Forestville now stands, and where they afterward built a mill.

John H. Duthman located in Township 89, Range 3 (Bremen), where he died soon after, his estate being the first to be admitted to probate in this county.

George Pease, with his family, consisting of his wife and two sons and two daughters, came to the county in June and entered a quarter section of land near Delhi, but lived near Bailey's Ford. In August, Mrs. Pease sickened and died. She was buried close beside the road about half a mile east of Bailey's Ford, where now (1878) her solitary grave is surrounded by a fence, but no stone registers the name of the peaceful sleeper beneath the evergreens. Soon after his wife's death, Mr. Pease became discouraged and returned to "York State."

About this time, William Van Order became the first settler on Township 89, Range 4 (Oneida), but his precise location cannot now be determined. His brother-in-law, —— Wilson, lived with him. Wilson was a desperate character and, it is supposed, was a member of the gang of prairie banditti, that were then the terror of the people of Illinois and Iowa. He was a small man and was sick with consumption, but possessed great energy and endurance. At

one time, it is said that he was sick several weeks at Mr. Sullivan's, at Coffin's Grove. When he recovered, to express his gratitude for the care he had received, he stole Mrs. Sullivan's stockings and various other articles from his benefactor. Subsequently, Van Order removed Southwest and settled near the Buffalo, and Wilson was shot by a party of settlers from whom he had stolen some horses, and was buried where he fell, it is said in Adams Township, east of the Buffalo.

At the September term of the District Court, at Delhi, in 1845, Esau Franks was indicted for selling liquor to the Indians, and was arrested and arraigned for the offense, but asked for a change of venue to Dubuque County, which was granted. Franks had his trial and was acquitted. One witness testified that he had drank some whisky at Frank's, and saw the defendant furnish the Indians with something, but could not identify it as "something" coming from the same bottle out of which he had drank. It is said that the Indians were somewhat troublesome for several years about this time, and if Franks was guilty, as alleged, he should have been severely punished. The Garden family had been murdered, near where Fayette, Fayette County, now stands. Several families had been killed or driven from their claims in Clayton County, and it is said that some cattle were killed in the northern part of Delaware. It is also said that the people of that part of the county organized at Ead's Grove, under Capt. Shipton and Lieut. Preston, pursued the Indians, and badly punished them near the northwest corner of the county. But this statement is not well authenticated. The Indians, however, were still numerous. Mr. Jackson states that when he first came to the county, in 1836–7, 400 Indians were encamped near where he afterward settled.

The marriages in 1845 were as follows: Thomas C. Linton and Hester Almira Phillips; Nathan Springer and Mary Cupp; Alexander Burnham and Phebe Sutton; David S. Way and Emily Ann Kibbee; Sylvester D. Hadden and Elizabeth Jewell (married in the bushes, says the Justice, who states that the parties were from Buchanan); Thomas Bay and Priscilla Culver. It may be well to add that the first marriage in Buchanan County, recorded in Delaware, was that of Vincent Thompson and Alvira J. Hadden, united by Rev. John L. Seymour, a Congregational minister from Clayton County.

The town of Rockville, embracing 46.32 acres, situated on the west bank of the North Fork of the Maquoketa, in the center of Section 24, Township 88 north, Range 3 west, was laid out in 1845, by Oliver A. Olmstead, proprietor; survey and plat made by William Chadwell; recorded February 14, 1846.

More than four years had now (1846) elapsed since the county seat was located by a vote of the people. The repeated efforts of the Commissioners to raise the money required for the purchase of the land ($200) had failed. Mr. Carter had made an effort to borrow money or sell county warrants for the purpose, but was unsuccessful. Not a town lot could be sold until the county could acquire title, and not a building stood upon the town plat, except the log Court Cabin. When Mr. Carter made his report to the Commissioners, it became evident that Delaware County was unable to raise $200 with which to enter its county seat. The situation was becoming somewhat humiliating, and Lawrence McNamee, one of the Commissioners, offered to advance $100 to the county if any other person could be found who would advance the other $100 required to make the entry; and on the 6th day of January, 1846, the County Commissioners passed the following:

*Ordered*, That Lawrence McNamee be authorized to enter the county seat of Delhi, at twenty per cent. interest.

Afterward, Leroy Jackson consented to advance the other $100, which Mr. Carter carried to the Colony and handed to Mr. McNamee, who added another $100, went to Dubuque, and on the 5th day of March, 1846, entered the east half of the quarter section in his own, and the west half in the name of Leroy Jackson. McNamee conveyed the east half to the county of Delaware by warranty deed, dated April 8, 1846. Jackson conveyed the west half October 2, 1849. The town plat was recorded March 11, 1846, and the Commissioners were ready to dispose of lots. It is to be added that, several years afterward, county orders were sold at fifty cents on the dollar, to raise money to pay the loans made by McNamee and Jackson.

March 17, 1846, in session at the house of C. W. Hobbs, the County Commissioners ordered as follows:

*Ordered*, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby directed to advertise in the *Miners' Express* for a sale of lots in the town of Delhi, to take place at the Court House door on the first Monday of May next.

*Ordered*, That Charles W. Hobbs be and he is hereby authorized as an agent to sell lots at private sale in the town of Delhi, and he is limited not to sell any lot for a less price than five dollars.

April 13, Joel Bailey was appointed surveyor to "lay off the out-lots in the town of Delhi into two-acre lots;" and Gilbert D. Dillon was appointed auctioneer, for the sale of town lots, appointed for the first Monday in May. A bounty was offered for wolf scalps, of 50c and $1. On the same day, the Commissioners adopted measures for keeping highways in order, and appointed Samuel P. Whittaker, Wm. Nicholson, Roland Aubrey, Joel Bailey, Missouri Dickson, Silas Gilmore and Wm. Eads to be Road Supervisors for their several neighborhoods.

There are no records to show the result of the sale of lots in Delhi in May, but early in the Spring of 1846, Levi Ellis built the first log cabin on the plat of Delhi, northeast from Hobbs, on the bank of the ravine. John W. Clark soon followed, building a cabin near the Big Spring. This was the only hotel in Delhi until about 1851, and in a sort of lean-to erected on one side of his cabin, Clark opened the first store a year or two later. Arial K. Eaton built a cabin on the southwest corner of the town, near Hobbs', and Mr. Phillips built another above Clark's. These cabins constituted the Town of Delhi for several years.

In June, 1846, a post office was established at Rockville, and Oliver A. Olmstead appointed Postmaster. In August following, a post office was established at Colony, David Moreland, Postmaster. These were the first to be established after Delhi.

At the August election, Henry A. Carter, Henry Baker and Samuel Mulliken were elected Commissioners; John W. Penn, Sheriff; Joel Bailey, Treasurer; C. W. Hobbs, Recorder; and at the October session of the County Commissioners, John W. Clark appears as Clerk; October 6, A. K. Eaton was appointed as agent "to select two town lots in Delhi for a school house site, upon the condition that he is not to select any lot on the public square or the lot on which the Court House stands;" and the Commissioners pledged themselves to make a deed of such lots to any legally constituted authority for school purposes.

At the same meeting, the following order was passed:

"*Ordered*, That the Treasurer pay over all money to H. A. Carter in the treasury, to be applied in the payment of Leroy Jackson for the county seat, and that the said Carter take a deed for the county."

Seven marriages were recorded in 1846. February 10, John W. Penn, Sheriff, who arrested Jeff. Lowe for the murder of Dance, and Mrs. Pamelia Dance, the murdered man's widow, were joined in marriage, at the residence of the bride, by Justice Rexford, the magistrate by whom Lowe was committed. Then followed James Barnes and Margaret Hutson, Andrew C. Gallahan and Sarah Ann Lee, Lucius Kibbee and Letty Baucher, Asa Lowe and Amelia Henderson, George W. Walker and Mary Jane Dillon, and Samuel P. Whittaker and Cynthia Main. In recording these marriages, Mr. Hobbs used "State" instead of "Territory" of Iowa.

In the Winter of 1846–7, Hugh Livingston, accompanied by one of his nephews, went to Cascade with teams. They returned in the night, young Livingston and his team being ahead. When they reached the forks of the road, where they separated, the young man looked back and saw his uncle's team take the proper road, and he drove on home. When Hugh's team arrived at his home, he was not with it. His family becoming alarmed, fearing that he had been overcome with cold, started out in search of him, and found him by the road side quite dead, although his body was still warm in the region of the heart. Livingston had been wont to say that this climate was too warm for him. He had endured, without flinching, the rigorous winters in the Highlands of Scotland and in British America, to be frozen to death in the mild climate of Iowa which he disdained.

At a special session of the Board of County Commissioners, March 24, 1847, the first division of the county into townships, under State law, was made, and elections ordered as follows:

*Ordered*, That the counties of Delaware and Buchanan be divided into townships as follows, to wit: That the boundaries of the several precincts, as at present laid off in said counties, be and they are hereby organized into townships. That the territory of Delhi Precinct be named Delhi Township; that the territory of Eads' Grove be named Eads' Grove Township; that the territory of North Fork be named North Fork Township; that the territory of Colony Precinct be named Colony Township; that the territory of Buchanan County be named Buchanan Township. Also, that the usual places of holding elections in the said several precincts be hereby appointed the respective places of holding the first meetings of the electors for their several townships.

*Ordered*, That the Clerks of Commissioners be required to issue election notices for elections to be held on the first Monday in April, and that the necessary township officers required by law now in force be elected.

April 14, 1847, the Board passed the following order:

*Ordered*, That G. D. Dillon be allowed the sum of $4 for his services as auctioneer in selling township lots in the town of Delhi, being in full for all services as such up to this date.

The town lots at Delhi did not meet with very rapid sale, and the effort to dispose of some of them at auction was renewed, by the following:

*Ordered*, That there shall be a sale of lots of Delhi on the first day of the first session of the District Court, and A. K. Eaton be appointed Auctioneer.

The first General Assembly of Iowa directed the division of counties into Commissioner Districts, and the Delaware Commissioners were prompt to obey, as appears by the following:

*Ordered*, That Delaware County be divided into County Commissioner Districts, which districts shall be numbered First, Second and Third, as follows, to wit: Towns 87 and 88, in Ranges 3 and 4, shall constitute the First District; Towns 89 and 90, in Ranges 3 and 4, shall constitute the Second District, and Towns 87, 88, 89 and 90, in Ranges 5 and 6, shall constitute the Third District, agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved February 22, 1847.

Upon admission of Iowa as a State, by act of the First General Assembly, approved February 17, 1847, Delaware County was made a part of the Second

Judicial District, in which James Grant, of Scott County, was elected Judge, April 5, 1847.

The first term of the State court in Delaware County was held by Judge Grant, June 7, 1847. The first Grand Jury—Leverett Rexford, Foreman; Missouri Dickson, Robert Torrence, Thomas D. Hall, Jacob Landis, John J. Barrett, James H. Eads, Bryant Johnson, Silas Gilmore, Lawrence McNamee, John McMahon, Leroy Jackson and Thomas Norris.

The first recorded act of this court was the naturalization of John D. Claus, a native of Germany.

There are no records of elections from 1842 until 1847 in existence, and now only the poll lists of Eads' Grove and Colony Precincts, at the election, April 5, can be found among the old papers in the Sheriff's office at Delhi. At Colony, James Cole was elected Inspector of Township Schools. Murtle Cole was elected Township Clerk over James Cole, the vote being 32 to 19. L. McNamee, John Platt and Wellington Wiltse were elected Trustees. The vote on the license question was—yes, 17; no, 28.

At Eads' Grove, 26 votes were cast, and the following returns were made:

| | |
|---|---|
| For District Judge, Platt Smith | 4 |
| " " " James Grant | 16 |
| For Prosecuting Attorney, Lewis A. Thomas | 15 |
| " " " C. T. Peet | 2 |
| For Judge of Probate, Clement Coffin | 18 |

In July, the Board levied a tax of one-half mill on the dollar for school purposes. This did not produce a very large sum, but it indicated that the fathers of the county were mindful of the children, if they could not do much for them.

At the election in August, it appears that Henry A. Carter, Henry Baker and Samuel Mulliken were re-elected Commissioners; Charles W. Hobbs, Recorder; John W. Penn, Sheriff; A. K. Eaton, Judge of Probate, and William Phillips, Treasurer.

Until 1847, the office of Judge of Probate of Delaware was purely ornamental. If any probate business was transacted, no record remains. The first Judge was Roland Aubrey, who was elected Aug. 2, 1841, for a term of three years. The next Judge was Clement Coffin, who was elected in August, 1844, and served three years. The first probate business recorded was done in September, 1847, A. K. Eaton, Judge. The first case recorded was the petition of Samuel Mulliken, for the appointment of an administrator of the estate of Lorenzo L. Mulliken, deceased. The prayer of the petitioner was granted; Samuel Mulliken was appointed Administrator, and Albert G. Noble, C. T. Peet and Joshua Beels, Appraisers of the estate. The next was the appointment of Caroline Duthman and Henry Hohenkamp Administrators of the estate of Herman Duthman; A. J. Scroggy, F. Rohenkokle and Bernard Satmire, Appraisers. During Eaton's administration of probate affairs, until 1850, only about a dozen estates were admitted to probate.

October 4, 1847, the Commissioners ordered "that Lawrence McNamee be paid $22.36, for one year's interest on money loaned to enter eighty acres of county seat."

In 1847, there were two schools in Colony Township. In District No. 1, thirty-six pupils attended school, and in No. 2, forty-one. Delhi Township had two districts, one had twenty and the other ten scholars. Roxana Brown taught a school in the Court House at Delhi.

The amount of taxes collected in 1847 was $628.10. In 1848, this amount increased to $1,027.45.

The marriages of 1847 were recorded as follows: Isaac Hensley and Sarah Ann Shipton, John S. Brown and Nancy Harron, Thomas Walters and Nancy Eldred, Jonathan V. Todd and Mary Todd, William Hankins and Martha Jane Lee, and James H. Robinson and Julia Wood.

Up to this date, the county records show the names of but two ministers of the Gospel—Rev. J. W. Griffith, in North Fork, late in 1846, and Rev. B. D. Springer, in the Summer of 1847—but it must be remembered that the records of Delaware County, for ten years after its organization, are very meager, and until 1847, there are none, except the Commissioners' records. It must not be concluded, therefore, that the above were the first ministers of the county. Rev. Barney White was at the Colony in 1842, and Rev. Newell W. Bixby settled at Yankee settlement in 1846.

About 1847, Mr. Leverett Rexford commenced building a dam and saw-mill on Spring Branch, about half a mile below the "Deep Hole," just above which the present road from Manchester to Bailey's Ford crosses that stream. He had nearly completed the dam, had the frame cut and nearly ready to raise, had purchased the mill irons and had the water wheel and running gear nearly done, when he died, in the Fall of 1848. After his death, John W. Clark purchased the frame and machinery, removed it to the Maquoketa, about two miles southwest of Delhi (at Hartwick), where he built a dam and erected the mill in the Spring of 1849.

William Turner built a saw-mill on the Maquoketa in Section 90, Township 6, during 1847. James Cole and Jared Hubbard built a mill on Elk Creek in the same year.

In 1847, occurred the death of ——— Collins, who was mortally injured by Button in an affray in Colony Township, either at a dance or raising. The trouble began between Collins and Button's brother-in-law. Button ran out and seized a wagon-bolt, with which he struck Collins, who died soon after. Button was tried and convicted of manslaughter. Lett, who was his guard, took him to the Colony to bid his family good-bye, but he made his escape by raising a puncheon in the floor of his cabin, which allowed him to crawl into the big world outside.

January 12, 1848, a post office, called "Yankee Settlement," was established near the northeast corner of Township 90, Range 5, and Bohan Noble appointed Postmaster. It was called "Yankee Settlement" from the fact that the settlers in that vicinity were from the East. The office was a private one, and was supplied from Colony. In May, 1848, Joseph S. Belknap, a native of Vermont, made the first claim in that part of the present site of the village of Edgewood, or "Yankee Settlement," as it was called until the completion of the D. & St. P. Railroad, that lies in Delaware County. John Gibson had made a claim on the other side of the county line a year or two previous.

The records of the County Commissioners during this year are meager and unimportant. April 18, Charles W. Hobbs was authorized and empowered to borrow $100 for the use of the county, to pay Leroy Jackson for entering eighty acres of the county seat, at a rate of interest not to exceed twenty per cent.

Town lots at the county seat were not selling very rapidly, and Mr. Hobbs, in the exercise of sound judgment, had evidently been selling some of them at less than the regular price, to induce their occupation, and thus build up the town. But the County Commissioners determined to stop that ruinous business. They were bound that the county should realize handsomely from the

sale of these lots, and, unless they could be sold at a fair price, they should not be sold. They therefore

*Ordered*, That Charles W. Hobbs is hereby directed not to sell any lot on the town plat for less than $5 (five dollars) in cash, or $10 in county orders.

In July, the Commissioners met in the school house at Delhi.

In August, an election was held, and Mulliken and Carter were re-elected Commissioners, and Daniel H. Thornburg in place of Baker.

August 10, the town of "Cole's Burgh" was surveyed and platted by James Cole, Surveyor, on the northeast quarter and part of the northwest quarter of Section 4, Township 90 north, Range 3 west (Colony), Lawrence McNamee and Hiram Cole proprietors. In 1850, the Northern Addition to "Colesburgh" was made by Mr. McNamee, and the Western Addition in 1854.

The matrimonial record of 1848 is as follows: Richard Swearingen and Catherine M. Smith; Thomas W. Frentress and Martha Brazelton; Elisha Brady and Angeline Smith; William Turner and Rachael Lee; Theodore Marks and Elizabeth Pace; Thomas P. Lane and Matilda Flinn; Francis Farrell and Vina Collins, and James Anderson and Lucinda L. Barrett.

L. L. Ayers, Esq., in his "Early Times in Delaware County," says: "We cannot say positively, but believe that Mr. Swearingen was a Methodist minister at this time. He was Presiding Elder of the Marshalltown Conference, in 1871, and had a State reputation as an eloquent preacher and able man. Coming from Duluth into St. Paul, in June, 1871, reaching his hotel a little before midnight, having eaten little or nothing since breakfast, the Elder ordered supper in a pretty sharp tone, adding: 'We're wickedly hungry, for we have had nothing but a little browse since breakfast.' His hunger, and with it his crossness, disappeared after a ravenous supper."

Rev. G. E. Bowman and Rev. John L. Kelley were attending to the spiritual welfare of the Delaware people in 1848.

Philip Hogan built a flouring-mill at Rockville, near Dillon's, in 1848.

The Judge of Probate had three cases in 1848. Henry A. Carter was appointed administrator of the estate of James Doak, March 20; Thomas Bay was appointed guardian of two of the children, and G. H. Browder of the other four; personal property appraised at $640.80. In April, the will of Thomas Kirk was admitted to probate. His property was inventoried at $174.30. October 19, the will of Leverett Rexford was admitted, John Lillibridge, executor. The estate of the deceased was appraised at $371.55; two cows were valued at $10 and $11 respectively, and a mare was considered worth $60.

The Justices of the Peace for the county from first settlement to 1848, so far as can be ascertained from the records, were Gilbert D. Dillon, North Fork; Daniel Brown, Eads' Grove; Lawrence McNamee, Colony; Leverett Rexford, Delhi; J. W. Griffith (also a minister), North Fork; John Platt, Colony; John S. Brown (also a minister), North Fork; James E. Anderson, Morris M. Reed, Eads' Grove; A. J. Scroggy, Colony; L. C. Woodford, J. A. Reynolds, Buchanan; William Montgomery, Colony.

Three schools were maintained in Colony Township in 1848, supported by subscription. There were also three schools in Delhi. North Fork was divided into five school districts, and schools opened there. There were two districts in Eads' Grove in which schools were taught, supported also by voluntary subscriptions. The names of the teachers are now forgotten.

At the election held April 3, 1848, there were but four civil townships in the county, viz.: Delhi, Eads' Grove, North Fork and Colony. The following abstract is the only remaining record of that election:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thos. H. Benton, Superintendent Instruction, had | 92 | votes. |
| James Harlan, " " " | 124 | " |
| John Benson, School Fund Commissioner, " | 112 | " |
| Samuel P. Whitaker, School Fund Commissioner, had | 90 | " |
| Simeon Ellis, Coroner, had | 104 | " |
| H. A. Lett, " " | 77 | " |
| Wm. Phillips, Sealer Weights and Measures, had | 89 | " |
| Simeon Phillips, " " " " " | 98 | " |

At this election, Coffin, Baker, Sullivan and Minkler voted at Delhi. At the general election, August 7, the vote of the county for Representative to Congress was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Shepherd Leffler (Democrat) | 109 |
| Timothy Davis (Whig) | 122 |

There is no record of the Presidential election, but from the above it would appear that the political parties were very nearly evenly balanced in Delaware at that time.

Among some ancient papers which were filed away in the Sheriff's office is a tabular statement of the liabilities of the county for the year ending December 31, 1848, showing:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For outstanding balance against the county | | $261 32 |
| For amount of orders passed | | 598 99 |
| Total | | $860 31 |
| CONTRA CR. | | |
| By county tax placed in the hands of Collector | $577 27 | |
| By orders received for sale of town lots in Delhi | 60 82 | |
| | | $638 09 |
| Balance against county | | $222 22 |

The aforegoing is a correct statement of the liabilities of the county, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1848, showing an outstanding balance against the county of $222.22. There was also placed in the hands of the Collector, for 1848, for State tax, $275.87; school tax, $111.35.

H. A. CARTER,
DANIEL H. THORNBURG, } *Commissioners.*

ATTEST,
CHARLES W. HOBBS,
*Clerk of Commissioners.*

DELHI, January 1, 1849.

Among the orders drawn was one for a "bear, sold for use of county, $7.50," and the amount paid out for wolf scalps, $17.30.

It seems a little remarkable, in view of the above statement, that then, and for years afterward, county orders were sold for fifty cents on the dollar.

In 1848, Isaac Barton was arrested for stealing a horse from Hugh Rose, which was taken to Wisconsin, but was identified and returned. Barton was taken to Dubuque, but soon escaped.

January 2, 1849, North Fork Township was divided, and South Fork Township created.

July 2, by order of the Commissioners, the name of Eads' Grove Township was changed to Coldwater, as follows:

*Ordered*, That the Coldwater Township be divided as follows: Commencing at the northeast boundary of Coldwater Township, running three miles south; bounded by Elk on the east; thence west, so as to include part of Range 5 west of Fifth Principal Meridian; thence north, to the county line; thence east, to the place of beginning; and that said township shall be named "Avon."

*Ordered*, That on the 15th day of July, inst., the electors of the newly laid off township of Avon shall hold an election, at the house of Daniel B. Noble, in said township, for the purpose of electing township officers for said township, and to organize the same.

The impression is that the people never recognized the name of Avon, and in 1851, the poll books were returned from York.

The tax levy of 1849 was: State, ten and a half mills; county, four mills; school, one mill.

Revs. John S. Brown, Newell W. Bixby and John Plank ministered to the religious wants of the community.

1849 was a good year for matrimonial speculations, and there was a goodly list of marriages, as follows: Israel Scroggy and Martha Bragg; Jacob G. Nicholson and Martha Hutson; James Young and Mary Ann Smith; James Rutherford and Catherine Bragg; John H. Seeley and Annie Livingston; Andrew L. Ginger and Elizabeth Martin; B. F. Dighton and Catherine J. Rits; Richard Barrett and Laura S. McFall; B. F. McVey and Minerva J. Bassenger; Bentley Shipton and Sarah Hutson; Bradford Crozier and Henrietta M. Pierce; H. H. Klaus and Katherine M. Kimple; Howard A. Smith and Elizabeth H. Wells; William Carpenter and Hannah R. Martin.

The estates of Alexander Burnham, Timothy Joselin and Orlean Blanchard were admitted to probate. Blanchard's property was valued at $1,434.51, hogs being appraised at $1.00 each.

Frederick B. Doolittle and William Price visited the county, and entered land near Delhi. "At that time," says Judge Doolittle, "there were only four or five log cabins in the town of Delhi. There was a log house near the 'Big Spring,' which was the tavern kept by John W. Clark. In a frame 'lean-to,' on one side of the tavern, Clark kept a little store."

The raising of the first frame barns in the county, built by Clement Coffin and Henry Baker, at Coffin's Grove, on the 4th of July, 1849, was a notable event. People gathered from all parts of the county—from Delhi, Plum Creek, Colony, South Fork, etc. Baker's barn frame was raised in the forenoon, and the settlers dined at his house. In the afternoon, Coffin's barn frame was raised, and supper was served at his house. Thus the anniversary of our national independence was celebrated and made useful by the settlers of Delaware in 1849. Among those who were present was Roland Aubrey, all the way from North Fork. When they were at work at Coffin's barn, Aubrey would carry rafters alone, doing the work of two men. Coffin noticed this, and said to two men who were carrying a rafter by him, "Look at that other man carrying his stick alone! I wouldn't give a cent for a man who couldn't handle a ton of basswood by himself."

The number of scholars in Delaware, in 1849, was 515; and the several townships received school money as follows: Colony, $48.03; Eads' Grove, $25.44; North Fork, $37.77; Delhi, $22.74.

At the general election, August 6, 1849, the vote for State Treasurer was returned as follows:

| | GILLASPIE. | STEWART. |
|---|---|---|
| Delhi | 34 | 29 |
| Coldwater | 14 | 16 |
| York | ..... | 3 |
| Colony | 38 | 47 |
| North Fork | 13 | 13 |
| South Fork | 11 | 28 |
| Total | 110 | 136 |

The first threshing machine brought into the county was owned and operated by Daniel B. Noble, who then lived near Yankee Settlement, in 1849.

The population of the county in 1840, was only 168, in 1850, it had increased to 1,759.

Twelve marriages were recorded during this year, among them, that of John Bliss and Mary Martin.

October 8, 1850. A. K. Eaton resigned as Judge of Probate and Zina A. Wellman was appointed to fill the vacancy. Eaton had been elected a Representative to the Legislature.

The Grand Jury of 1850 was composed of Samuel Kelly, James Phillips, D. H. Brown, O. Cronk, T. Marks, A. Ruggles, W. H. Martin, D. Mason, Silas Gilmore, S. R. Reynolds, Jacob Lamer, D. Crown, S. Ellis, J. A. Ginger, A. A. Wilson and William Turner.

## THE NEW COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

The necessity for a jail and new Court House was now pressing upon the people of Delaware, but how to build them was a serious question for the consideration of the Commissioners. The county had no money; its credit was not then good as it since became; county bonds could not be negotiated and county orders were hawked about, a drug on the market, at fifty per cent. discount. Delhi town lots, the only available real estate owned by the county, were worth only five dollars apiece. The first official records of the action of the Commissioners in relation to the matter begin April 9, 1850, when the Board resolved to advertise in the Dubuque *Tribune* for "proposals to build a Court House." Judge Doolittle states that when he and Mr. Price returned to Delhi, in the Spring of 1850, there was "nothing doing," and they induced the Commissioners to give them the contract for getting out the timber for a new Court House, at five cents per running foot. It is probable that the Commissioners determined upon the size and general plan of the building at this time, and decided to provide for a jail in the basement of the building. Judge Doolittle states that neither himself nor Mr. Price had ever hewed a stick of timber in their lives, but having obtained the contract, they concluded that if others could hew timber, they could, obtained some axes, borrowed a broad-axe, and in the Summer of 1850, among the mosquitoes, sand flies and rattlesnakes, hewed the timber required to erect the contemplated building.

October 8, the Board "ordered that William Price be paid forty-four dollars and forty-five cents for jail timber furnished." "Ordered that F. B. Doolittle be paid three dollars and twenty-one cents for jail timber furnished." Judge Doolittle states that he took his pay mostly in Delhi town lots, at five dollars apiece. "These," says the Judge, "were legal tender to any one who would take them, at that time, at that price." The county had nothing else to pay with. It seems to be fortunate for the county, and particularly for Delhi, that Mr. Doolittle came about that time. His indomitable energy and determination appears to have given the county seat a start, and for several years it increased rapidly, but at this time, those log cabins, built in 1846–7, were yet the only buildings there. Clark had sold his store, or rather the few goods in it, to Thomas C. Helm, but was still "keeping tavern" in his log house by the "Big Spring."

In 1850, several of the adventurous spirits who had been among the first to settle in Delaware County, became infected with the gold fever and organized

a party to cross the plains to California. Among them were Joel Bailey, Lewis Crozier, Elder Blanchard, William Robinson, Wm. H. Whiteside, William Phillips, Roland Aubrey, Missouri Dickson and others. Dickson died in California. Bailey and Aubrey returned the next year.

## NEW TOWNSHIPS.

January 6, 1851, the County Commissioners created several new townships by the following orders, viz.:

*Ordered*, That Cold Water Township, in Delaware County, be divided and a new township set off, with the following boundaries, viz.:

Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 18, in Township 89 north, and Range 5 west, thence west to the southwest corner of Section 18, in Township 89 north, and Range 6 west, thence north to the northwest corner of Section 6, Township 90 north, and Range 6 west, thence east to the northeast corner of Section 6, in Township 90 north, and Range 5 west, and thence south to the place of beginning, and that said township be known by the name of Richland Township. Voting place, the house of Stephen R. Reynolds.

*Ordered*, That a new Township be set off in Delaware County, with the following boundaries, to wit: commencing at the southeast corner of Section 36, in Township 89 north, Range 5 west, thence west to the southwest corner of Section 31, Township 89 north of Range 6 west, thence north to the northwest corner of Section 7, Township 89 north of Range 6 west, thence east to the northeast corner of Section 12, Township 89 north of Range 5 west, thence south to the place of beginning; and that said township, be known by the name of Delaware Township. The place of holding elections in said township shall be at Delaware Center (near where Quaker Mills now stand). It is further ordered that all that part of Richland Township, as heretofore described in the preceding order, and all parts of any other township in said county included within the bounds of Delaware Township, as herein described, shall hereafter be included in said Delaware Township.

*April 13. Ordered*, That Sections 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Township 89, north of Range 5 west of the 5th Principal Meridian, which by a late order of this Court defining the boundary of Delaware Township formed a part of said township, be and the same are hereby attached to the Township of Coldwater, and shall hereafter form a part of said Township of Coldwater for all purposes.

*Ordered*, That South Fork Township, in Delaware County, be divided, and a new township set off consisting of all that part of said township, as the boundaries have heretofore been established, lying on the southwest side of the Maquoketa River, said township to be known by the name of Buck Creek Township. The first election in said township shall be held at the school house near Aaron Blanchard's.

*July 28, Ordered*, That the southern boundary line of Colony Township be changed as follows: Commencing at a point on the Dubuque & Fort Atkinson Road where said road crosses the line running north and south through the center of Township 90 north of Range 3 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian; thence south to the southeast corner of Section 16, Township 89, Range 3; thence west to the southeast of Section 16, Township 89, Range 4; thence north till it strikes the said Dubuque & Fort Atkinson Road; and all lands lying on the north side of this line shall hereafter form a part of the said Colony Township.

## THE COURT HOUSE.

It would seem that some progress was made in the construction of the Court House in 1850, for, on the 7th of January, 1851, claims arising from construction account were allowed, as follows: Samuel Bird, labor, $7.87; Z. A. Wellman, cash paid, $12.80; Joseph Mitchell, boarding hands, $7; Simeon Ellis, timber, $28; Jasper Seward, labor, $6.87; Henry Crawford, labor, $4.87; H. A. Carter, $45.25; Chas. Cousins, labor, $5.73; John Benson, lumber, $58.77; G. W. Gregg, labor, $2.37; Simeon Ellis, timber, $7. Next day—John W. Clark, lumber (to be delivered), $25. Probably some work was done on excavating for the basement, but there are no records to show what was done.

April 16, the following additional claims were allowed: Simeon Ellis, labor, 80 cents. October 6: T. R. Mason, labor, $3; H. A. Carter (as Commissioner and services on Court House, $23.50.)

Judge Doolittle states that in the Spring of 1851, the timber hewed by himself and Mr. Price was hauled to the site selected on the public square, and the work of excavating for the basement commenced partly by contract, though on this subject the records are silent.

Payments for work were made with town lots at $5 each, and in county orders at 50 per cent discount. Under the direction of the Commissioners, succeeded in August by County Judge Benson, the foundations were laid, the walls of the basement or jail built, and the frame of the Court House "raised" during the Fall, and thus it stood until the next year.

The only other recorded action of either the Board of Commissioners or the County Court, in relation to the Court House to be found, is the following order of the Court, December 30, 1851, from which it would seem that the frame was not raised until quite late in the season:

It is hereby ordered that Chester C. Cousens be paid thirteen dollars for furnishing supper at the raising the Court House, boarding Payten, and the balance due said Cousens for work done on the Court House to this date. JOHN BENSON,
*County Judge.*

The Town of Colony, near the center of Section 4, Township 90 north, Range 3 west, immediately south of Colesburgh, was laid out in March, 1851. It was laid out in two streets, crossing each other at right angles. David Moreland, Proprietor; James Cole, Surveyor. Plat recorded May 6, 1851.

Hopkinton was laid out on the southeast quarter, Section 13, Township 87 north, Range 4 west, in 1851. Henry A. Carter, Leroy Jackson and Jerusha M. Jackson, Proprietors; John W. Clark, Surveyor. Plat recorded December 29, 1851.

The following unique marriage certificate appears of record:

I hereby certify that on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1851, at the house of William Dighton, in Delhi Township, Delaware County, Iowa, in the presence of the above named William Dighton and his wife, his father, two brothers, two sisters, one brother-in-law, one sister-in-law, three step-children, several of his own children, nephews and nieces, friends and acquaintances, neighbors, etc., I joined in the holy bonds of matrimony Mr. Anthony McGarvey, of Scott County, Iowa, aged 24 years, and Miss Mary Ann Morgan, step-daughter to the above mentioned William Dighton, of this county, aged 18 years.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, A. D. 1851.
THEODORE MARKS,
*Justice of the Peace, South Fork Township, Delaware County, Iowa.*

P. S.—The streams being up very high, everybody could not attend. The undersigned had to travel sixteen miles extra to get home. T. M.

## THE COUNTY JUDGE SYSTEM.

By chapter 15 of the Code of Iowa, approved February 5, 1851, County Commissioners' Courts were abolished, and the office of County Judge created. By this law, the County Judge was invested "with the usual power and jurisdiction of County Commissioners and of Judge of Probate, and to be elected at the first election holden in August after the statutes had been in force thirty days."

Accordingly, at the election in August, John Benson was elected County Judge; William Price, Clerk of County Court; and the Board of County Commissioners ceased to exist.

In the Fall, James Wood, Alfred Harris and ——— Wilson arrived at Delhi, with their families, and, having no place to stop, erected a rough shanty in the basement of the new Court House, and lived there until they could build cabins.

During the Summer, Mr. Daniel Baker arrived at Delhi, on his way to Independence, whither he was going with the view of building a hotel. He was taken sick with Cholera while at Delhi, and when he became convalescent, Mr. Doolittle, who had learned his business, proposed to him that if he would remain and build a hotel at Delhi, he (Doolittle) would give him a deed of a lot. Baker accepted the offer and built the old Iowa House, 20x30, 1½ stories high, on Lot 9, Block 4, on the north side of the main street. It was considered a very fine house at that time. Doolittle evidently knew how to start a town, for in the same season he gave Charles Harding (who had bought Helms' store) a lot on the opposite side of the street, if he would build a store on it, which he did, building what is now known as the "Blue Store," on Lot 3, Block 9. This gave an impetus to the town, and the price of lots advanced. It was not necessary to "give away" any more of them.

## THE GREAT FLOOD.

1851 is memorable for the great flood that occurred in that year. June 7, rain fell in enormous quantities. Mr. Moulton, of Monticello, is authority for the statement that the rain-guage at that place indicated 3.75 inches. The "windows of heaven were opened" indeed. At Henry Baker's, the waters of the creek rose until it overflowed the floor of his house (his original log cabin, since burned), and he lost several sheep and hogs, and his fences were swept away.

At Ead's Grove, the old Bennett Mill was swept away, and Mrs. Alaway, who lived near it, was drowned.

The prairie, where Manchester now stands, was entirely submerged, the water, where the Clarence House now is, being several feet deep. The cause of this appears to have been that at that time the Maquoketa at this point was narrow and the current set to the right bank. The high banks operated as wing dams, when the water was so high, and it must overflow the prairie.

At Bailey's, the water rose to the floor of his cabin, and he lost about two miles of fence.

At Benson's Mill, which had been built the previous year, all the logs and lumber were swept away, and the mill itself was only saved by being cabled. Only a small portion of the roof was above water.

Mr. Lawson A. Roe, an esteemed citizen of the county, relates an interesting incident of this flood, in substance as follows: Mr. William Roe, with his two sons, Lawson A. and Charles and his nephew, came to this county in 1851, on a tour of observation. Arriving at Delhi, they were informed that the Maquoketa was so high that they could not cross it at Bailey's Ford. Accordingly, they went below and crossed it at Benson's Mill, then traveled up the river on the west side until they reached a point opposite Bailey's at night, on the 7th of June. Here they encamped on the bottom near the bank of the stream, thirty or forty rods a little south of west of Bailey's house. The water was high, but was some six feet below the top of the bank. Here they hitched their horses and pitched their tent. During the night it rained heavily and in the morning they found the river bankful, and, although the water had not yet reached their tent, it was two feet deep where the horses stood. They thought it best to move as soon as possible, but they soon discovered that they were on an island, from which it was impossible to escape without swimming. They drove a stake at the edge of the water and soon found that it was not rising; they were still on terra-firma, and anticipated no further trouble except



Andrew Stone

DELHI

delay. It was not long, however, before they were dismayed by the discovery that the water was rising again very rapidly, and was very muddy, indicating that the mill-dams at Turner's and Acers' had probably been swept away. They immediately prepared for the emergency. With portions of the harness, they fastened the wagon-box to the bolsters and staked the wagon so it could not float away. When the water had risen around the wagon, Mr. R. Eddy, afterward Sheriff, swam to them and took the horses off, none too soon, for, says Mr. Roe, "the water rose eleven feet in about three hours and a half, compelling us to take refuge in a tree. Meanwhile, Mr. Eddy and two others (names not remembered) made active preparations to rescue the four men "up a tree." The boats had all been swept away by the flood, but Mr. Eddy and his companions obtained a new wagon-box, caulked it as well as they could, and, with this novel craft, after three trials, they succeeded in reaching the Roes and took them to the shore.

Rev. E. B. Turner was Pastor of the church at Colesburgh; Rev. John Martindale, at Eads' Grove, and religious services were conducted elsewhere by Revs. George Larkin and D. Mason.

In December, the estate of Mr. Enoch Perkins was admitted to probate.

The county register shows seventeen marriages during 1851. Among them were Jesse B. Bailey and Margaret Moreland; W. B. Hutson and Emmeline Blanchard, and D. B. Noble and Clara Reese.

Mr. Bailey afterward served for many years in the County Board of Supervisors.

The valuation of 1851 was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Land with improvements | $213,122 |
| Town lots | 7,865 |
| Personal property | 76,879 |
| Total | $297,866 |
| Number of Polls | 497 |

Asa C. Bowen entered warrants for several thousand acres on the prairie since called Bowen's Prairie, which included nearly all the present town of Sand Spring, in 1851, and, in 1856, erected a cabin near the Sand Spring, directly on the railroad track as afterward surveyed and located.

The records of 1852 are of minor interest, and transactions unimportant; but the tide of immigration was setting strongly to Delaware, and the county was rapidly filling up with enterprising and intelligent settlers.

March 15, the County Court granted the prayer of a petition for a road from Richland (Forestville) *via* Acersville (Delaware Center) to Delhi.

In March, a burglary was committed in Delhi. The stores of Charles Harding and Clark & Eaton were broken into and robbed. Michael Kennedy was arrested for the offense, examined before Judge Benson and committed.

Coldwater Township was divided, and the north part made a new township named York.

In April, Judge Benson, Recorder Phillips and William Price, Clerk, held a meeting to ascertain whether the fees received by them were sufficient to pay their official salaries. "Figuring up" their receipts, they ascertained that the sum total for seven months was $223.95. Their salaries amounted to $125 each. They decided to divide the money equally, and took orders on the empty treasury for the balance, probably at the rate of two dollars for one, as that was the standard price of county orders at that time.

It is related that, during Mr. William Phillips' term as Recorder, the town of Delhi was seriously threatened with destruction from prairie fires. The record of deeds at that time was all contained in one little book; the Recorder's office was not supplied with a safe, and if the town burned, that valuable book of records would be destroyed. Mr. Phillips determined that, come what would, that book "must and should be preserved," and improvised a very safe receptacle for it by digging a hole in the ground near his house, in which he deposited his record book and buried it.

## THE COURT HOUSE.

Some progress was made on the new Court House in 1852. The frame was covered, the roof put on and some of the inside work was done. But as the county had only town lots and its depreciated orders with which to pay for labor and material, Judge Benson evidently found it slow work. The records are silent.

"In the Spring of 1852," says Judge Doolittle, "potatoes were exceedingly scarce in this country. The potato crop the previous year was almost an entire failure, and, when Spring opened, seed potatoes were difficult to obtain and very high. Our farmers paid $1.50 a bushel and hauled them from Dubuque. One of the Delhi farmers had secured some, and, to make them 'go' as far as possible, was planting them in Eastern style—in rows about four feet apart and about the same distance apart in the row. A neighbor, happening along, noticed the fact, and said, 'What makes you plant your potatoes so far apart? you're foolish to waste land in that way.' The potato planter paused in his work, looked at his neighbor a moment and exclaimed, 'Waste land? H—ll! what's the use to talk about wasting land at $1.25 an acre when potatoes are $1.50 a bushel?'"

The levy of taxes for 1852 was as follows: State, 1½ mills; county, 6 mills; for roads, 1 mill; for schools, 1 mill, and a poll tax of $2.50.

Zina A. Wellman was appointed Prosecuting Attorney by the County Court.

The amount of school money for distribution among the several districts in the county, in 1852, was $550.58. Three estates were admitted to probate, viz.: Those of N. P. Dillon, William Siston and ——— Convill.

In November, 1852, occurred the third Presidential election since the organization of the county; but of the preceding elections no record was kept; at least none are now to be found. At the election on the 5th of April, Joel Bailey was elected School Fund Commissioner, over John Benson, by a vote of 263 to 126—total vote, 389. At the election, Buck Creek Township returned 33 votes. At the November election, the following returns were made:

| | Winfield Scott. | Franklin Pierce. | J. P. Hale. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colony | 68 | 44 | |
| North Fork | 23 | 21 | |
| Delhi | 39 | 67 | 10 |
| South Fork | 30 | 17 | |
| York | 10 | 3 | 5 |
| Union | 28 | 8 | 3 |
| Delaware | 8 | 19 | |
| Coldwater | 14 | 10 | |
| Richland | 13 | 15 | |
| | 233 | 204 | 18 |

Total vote, 455.

January 3, 1853, the County Court, Judge Benson, provided for the payment in full of the money borrowed of Lawrence McNamee in 1846, with which to enter the county seat.

## TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES.

February 26th, the County Court established the boundaries of the civil townships in the county as follows:

It being deemed necessary to make a general alteration in the boundaries of the townships of Delaware County, for the reason that the Assessors could not know what land to assess along the lines where creeks and roads were the boundaries, therefore, under the present arrangements, it (is) *Ordered*, that

Colony Township shall consist of Congressional Township No. 90 north of Range 3 west, and the north half of Township 89 north, Range 3 west.

York Township is composed of the north half of Township 90 north of Range 5 west.

Coldwater is composed of the south half of Township 90, and Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, n Township 89 north of Range 5 west.

Richland is composed of Township 90 north of Range 6 west

Delaware is composed of Township 89 north of Range 6, and Township 89, Range 5 west, except Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, which are attached to Coldwater.

North Fork is composed of Township 88, and the south half of Township 89 north of Range 3 west.

South Fork is composed of Township 87, Range 3, and Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 26, in ownship 87 north of Range 4 west.

Union Township is composed of Township 87, Range 6 west; Township 87, Range 5 and ownship 87, Range 4, except Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, which are attached to South ork.

Delhi Township is composed of Township 88, Range 4; Township 88, Range 5; Township 8, Range 6; and the south half of Township 89 north of Range 4 west.

At the April election, 1853, the whole number of votes polled in the county was 382. The people voted to allow sheep and swine to run at large by a large majority.

In November, Thomas Green, a pauper likely to become a public charge, was allowed $25 to enable him to return to Pennsylvania.

During this year, the first newspaper in the county was established at Delhi by Datus E. Coon, of which further mention is made elsewhere.

## COURT HOUSE COMPLETED.

During 1853, the new Court House and jail building was completed, it is said without the necessity of a tax levy, being paid for with town lots and county orders. The payment of the latter, however, when made, was by the taxpayers of the county. One term of court was held in the stone basement of Hook's building, before the new house was ready for occupation.

The old log Court House was now sold. It had served a good purpose; had been used for court purposes, as a school house, church, and for all the various purposes of a community having no other building for public purposes; and, besides, it frequently furnished a temporary home for immigrants, until they could build their cabins. It should have been preserved, as long as it would stand, as a monument of the early history of the county; at least, when it was removed, some sort of a monument should have been placed on the spot where the first court in the county was held, where the people erected it themselves, without tax, by voluntary contributions of labor, precisely as they built their cabins, by helping each other. But in 1857, J. M. Noble, the then owner, sold it to Joel Bailey, for $25.00, who used it for a stable for several years, until

about 1861, when he received $10.00 for it, from W. A. Heath, who found the dry hickory logs of which it was built made excellent fire-wood; and now, 1878, not a vestige of it remains.

The entire absence of the poll books, and various other valuable records, prior to the occupation of the new Court House, leads to the inference that they were boxed up and stowed away, and forgotten; or, what is more probable, destroyed.

In the Spring of 1853, Jane and Eliza Scott, who had been visiting their parents, who lived near the old town of Delaware Center, above Manchester, were returning to Delhi, where they were employed. When they reached Spring Branch, about a mile above Bailey's, the stream was very high; but, without realizing the danger, they attempted to ford it, as usual. The horse and wagon, with its occupants, were swept into the "Deep Hole," just below, and the horse was drowned. One of thegirls was swept by the current to the shore: the other was drawn into the eddy, where she was carried round by the circling waters, until her sister succeeded in reaching her with a pole, and drew her to the shore.

Both were much exhausted, and started through the snow and water, hoping to reach Bailey's cabin, at the ford. One of them did, but was so far gone when she reached there that she could not speak for a time. As soon as she had sufficiently recovered to tell her story, Mr. Bailey and his "hired man" started to find the other one, and found her about half a mile from the house, utterly exhausted, on her hands and knees, in a pool of water. She was insensible, and was so heavy withal that Mr. Bailey says it was impossible for two men to carry her. Fortunately, Mr. Lillibridge, who had heard the screams of the girls and had started on horseback, arrived at that moment, and they succeeded in lifting the insensible girl on to the horse, where Mr. Lillibridge balanced her body in front of him, like a sack of corn, and carried her to Bailey's. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, by unremitting exertions for several hours, at last succeeded in restoring the poor girl to consciousness, but it was a narrow escape. Soon after, Dr. Acers, who was opportunely passing, was hailed by Mr. Bailey, called in and gave the necessary medical advice and assistance.

June 11, 1853, the constitution of "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Mercantile Association, of Delaware and Clayton Counties," was filed for record in the Recorder's office. It was preserved among some old papers in the County Treasurer's office, at Delhi, but no names are attached to it. This association was organized in 1853, at Yankee Settlement, by Rev. H. N. Gates, Daniel B. Noble, Mr. Seward and others. The object of the Association was to establish and run a store on the co-operative plan, selling shares at $10 each. Accordingly, the store was started at Yankee Settlement, now called Edgewood, under the name of "The Union Store." It did not survive long, however, and closed its doors at the end of its second year, having used up all its capital and $200 additional.

The first stone school house in Delaware County, was erected in 1853, near Bailey's Ford. Subsequently, some parties wanted the school house in another place: others wanted the district divided. At last the stone school house was burned, the district was divided and peace reigned. The ruins of this house are still to be seen on the wayside, a short distance east of Bailey's Ford.

The post office at Delaware Center (Acersville) was established Oct. 1, 1853.

At the election in April, 1854, Peter Case was elected School Fund Commissioner. Mr. Case was an honest, upright man. He died in poverty, at Waverly, some years ago.

## AN IMPORTANT LAND CASE.

The errors made by Mr. Porter, who attempted to subdivide the northern townships in the county, in 1837, gave rise to numerous disputes, much ill feeling and litigation. A single example will suffice to illustrate the principles involved.

The case of Moreland vs. Page is, probably, the most notable civil action on the early court records of the county. Moreland owned a quarter section of land in Section 4, Colony Township, and Page owned the land abutting on the north. Both parties entered their lands under the survey of 1837, but the lands in dispute were re-surveyed by Edward James, under authority of the General Land Office, in 1852, and the dividing line between Moreland and Page was made to fall two and a half chains south of the original line. James was unable to find several monuments indicated by the survey of 1837, and that survey was characterized by both the Land Office and the Iowa Supreme Court as imaginary and fraudulent. Moreland brought action to recover the land sliced off by the second survey, which was commenced April 8th, 1854. The District Court found for Moreland, but Page appealed to the Supreme Court, which reversed the decision of the court below. Judge Isbell, summing up for the Supreme Court, said the lands in dispute were to be governed by the rules applying in case of a lost survey, wherein course and distance must yield to fixed monuments, that all ascertained surrounding monuments must have their due weight, and that the variations from the old survey between the monuments must be evenly distributed. The case was determined at the December term of the Supreme Court, 1855, at Iowa City. The case was afterward appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, but was dismissed on the ground that that court had no jurisdiction.

There were thirty-five cases on the docket at the June term of the District Court. Four of these were indictments for selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law. There were six applications for divorce from six suffering mortals who had found (or thought they had) the burdens of matrimony too heavy to bear. These were J. T. Curtis, Michael Bratt, Robert Kennedy, John Cowles, Elizabeth Michaels and James E. Henderson. At this term, D. Baker was District Attorney, and among the lawyers at the bar were A. K. Eaton, J. H. Peters, Z. A. Wellman, S. R. Peet and A. E. House, beside several attorneys from Dubuque, among whom were B. M. Samuels and Wm. Vandever.

At the August election, 660 votes were polled in the county. For Governor, James W. Grimes had a majority of 83 over his competitor, Curtis Bates.

James Robinson entered land in Township 88, Range 6 (Prairie), and in the following year John S. Barry and J. F. McKay entered land in the same township.

Sept. 4, Edwin Adams, a native of England, was naturalized by the County Court, which was thought by some to have been an illegal act, as it was alleged that the County Judge transcended his authority.

The town of Greeley, on the northwest quarter of northeast quarter of Section 29, Township 90—5, was surveyed August 28, 1854, by A. G. Noble, Surveyor; Samuel Lough, proprietor. Plat recorded February 24, 1855. The first post office at Greeley was established October 30, 1854, and was called "Plum Spring." The name of the office was changed to Greeley in 1863.

Delaware Center, on south half of northeast quarter, Section 19, Township 89—5, was laid out November, 1854; John Acers, proprietor. This town was generally called Acersville by the people.

Forestville, on northeast quarter of Section 22, 90—6, was surveyed by Joel Bailey, April 4, 1854; Daniel Leonard and Sarah A. Leonard, proprietors. Recorded July 19, 1856. The Forestville post office was established in 1851.

On Monday, May 2, 1854, delegates from the different townships met at Delhi to appoint delegates to the Ship Canal Convention at Dubuque. James Hardy was chosen Chairman, and A. E. Martin, Secretary. The following delegates were appointed: T. H. Bowen, South Fork; Joseph Grimes, Colony; C. Sanborn, Oneida; S. F. Parker, Delhi; L. A. Loomis, Delaware, and Jesse B. Bailey, of North Fork.

## INCORPORATION OF DELHI.

In 1855, Delhi, the county seat, was a thriving village, and during this and the next year—in fact, until the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad was located, and it was certain that it would not pass through the capital of Delaware—Delhi was one of the most promising towns in this part of the State. The town had assumed such proportions, and its future was so promising that early in January the citizens petitioned the County Court for incorporation. The Judge ordered an election to be held on the 15th, to determine whether incorporation was desired by the voters. Wm. F. Tanner, William Phillips and George Sheldon were appointed Judges of the Election, which resulted in a unanimous vote in favor of incorporation. Another election was ordered to be held January 27th, to elect five persons to prepare a charter or articles of incorporation. Arial K. Eaton, Samuel F. Parker, James Wright, E. K. Griffin and Daniel Baker were elected, who prepared the charter, which was submitted and accepted by the people at a meeting held February 28th. Arial K. Eaton was elected Mayor, succeeded by S. G. Van Anda, during whose term of office, the town organization was abandoned.

February 7th, Delaware Township was divided by order of the County Court, and Township 89 north, Range 6 west, was "set off into a separate township for political purposes, under the name and title of "Coffin's Grove," and the school house in Coffin's Grove was designated as the place for holding elections, and warrant issued to Clement Coffin, a citizen of said township, according to law.

February 19th, Judge Benson resigned. A. K. Eaton was acting County Judge until April, when Frederick B. Doolittle was elected to fill the vacancy.

The town of Burrington was surveyed in the Spring of 1855. The survey commenced in 1854, I. N. Higbee, Surveyor. James Dyer, Ann Dyer, O. P. Reeves, Almeda C. Reeves, proprietors, relinquished streets and alleys according to law, February 25, 1856; recorded March 13, 1856. The first hotel built in Burrington was the old Clarence House, in 1855, by Thomas Toogood and Francis Bethell. Several other buildings were erected during the same year. (See Manchester).

At the election, April 2, 1855, the people of Delaware voted "for and against the Prohibitory Liquor Law, approved January 22, 1855. The vote was as follows:

| | FOR. | AG'ST. |
|---|---|---|
| Union | 33 | 28 |
| South Fork | 71 | 10 |
| Delhi | 101 | 54 |
| North Fork | 35 | 18 |
| Colony | 89 | 25 |
| Elk | 56 | 8 |
| Coldwater | 27 | 7 |
| York | 29 | 13 |
| Richland | 11 | 34 |
| Delaware | 25 | 17 |
| Coffin's Grove | 24 | 1 |
| Total | 501 | 215 |

Chelcy (Chelsea), a part of Section 33, Township 87 north, Range 4, was laid out April 25, 1855, by J. A. Marvin, Surveyor; Robert Hogg, Lyman D. Cross and John A. Squires, proprietors. It never throve, and the site of the town now yields excellent crops of corn.

In July, 1855, Dr. Albert Boomer, of Delhi, was appointed county agent for the sale of spirituous liquors. He entered upon and discharged his duties, as appears of record. August 29th, William Cattron was appointed liquor agent and $300 placed in his hands for the purchase of stock. After about three months' experience, he resigned in disgust, as sickness among men and horses increased to an alarming extent.

The brick building known as the Harding Hotel was erected by Charles Harding in 1855–6.

## A RAILROAD STRANGLED.

July 10, 1855, the articles of incorporation of the Delaware County & Pacific Railroad Company were filed for record. The corporators were Charles Harding, Frederick B. Doolittle, Arial K. Eaton, John W. Clark, Charles W. Hobbs, Zina A. Wellman, James Wright, John H. Peters and John H. Porter, and the company was organized for the purpose of "constructing a railroad, commencing at the east line of Delaware County, thence westerly on the best route through the town of Delhi to the Pacific Ocean."

In September, Judge Doolittle ordered an election to be held on the 22d day of October, to see if the people of the county would vote to subscribe for $200,000 of the stock of the company, and issue a like amount of county bonds, bearing interest, not to exceed eight per cent. per annum, to be met by a six mill tax annually. This tax at the end of fifteen years to be increased to one per cent., to provide for the payment of the principal. At the election, October 22, the people emphatically rejected the proposition by a vote of 708 to 260. The vote of Delhi was 190 in favor to 20 against. Delaware, Coffin's Grove, Richland and Colony voted unanimously against the proposition.

September 29th, the County Court ordered and decreed that Township 87 N., Range 6 W., be set off into a separate township for political purposes, to be called "Adams," to take effect on the first Monday of April, 1856. On the same day, Townships 89 north, Range 3, and 89 north, Range 4, were erected into a new township to be called "Oneida," the organization to take effect on the 1st day of April, 1856.

## THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

The railroad question had now become one of absorbing interest to the people of the county, and during this and the next year, created much excitement and not a little ill feeling. Delhi was a lively, thrifty town, one of the important points and stopping places on the great stage road from Dubuque westward. Business was lively, money was plenty and everybody was prosperous. Of course, the enterprising citizens of the county seat understood that if the projected railroad should not pass through Delhi, it would be necessarily fatal to their continued prosperity and they would have nothing left save their Court House and jail, but, singularly enough, for a time they did not seem to comprehend the possibility of such an event. They appeared to think that a railroad through Delaware without Delhi, was like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out, and they did not awake from their delusion until it was too late. It is said that a committee of citizens of Delhi, of which Charles Harding was one, went

to Dyersville to confer with the railroad officials in relation to the matter. The location of the road had then been definitely determined from Dubuque to Dyersville, but beyond that it was said that the question was still an open one, and it is also said that Delhi might still have secured the road by a liberal donation. Judge Doolittle states that they offered $50,000, but that this was not considered sufficient and they could do no more. It is said, however, that, at the conference above mentioned, when they found that the road was permanently located to Dyersville, Mr. Harding and his associates coolly informed the officers of the road that "if Delhi couldn't have a railroad without having it from Dyersville, Delhi didn't want it at all." It does not seem possible that business men could take such a view of the matter, and yet it is gravely asserted that such was the position of the Delhi committee. Whether true or not, the people of Delhi soon discovered that their town was not to be on the line of the road, and during the Winter of 1855–56, a delegation of its citizens were in attendance upon the Legislature endeavoring to prevent the Federal grant of lands to the State to aid in the construction of the road from being turned over to the company by the State, unless the contemplated act should provide that Delhi and some other important towns should be stations on the road. The lobby agent of the road, however, defeated their efforts and Delhi and its prospects received a blow from which it has never recovered, although the completion of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad to this point in 1872 has aided it somewhat and is an important element in retaining the county seat at that point.

The Delaware Agricultural Society was incorporated at Delhi in 1855, and held annual fairs for several years, until the war, commencing in 1861, interrupted its operations.

## BROOM CORN.

In 1855, James H. Bowen, then of Albany, New York, marked out Iowa as a locality for raising broom corn equal to the Mohawk flats, and in that belief, secured the services of Samuel Dickerson, of Schoharie County, New York, to inaugurate the business on his tract of land near Hopkinton. He procured the best machinery that could be found, including the "Emery Horse Power," for scraping, and sent the requisite seed at once. The first crop was raised in 1856, and worked up the Fall and Winter following. Mr. Crosby began about the same time, in the northern part of the county, in the same business. Mr. Bowen continued cultivating brush and manufacturing until 1859, when Thomas Cearnes embarked in it. In the meantime, Mr. John Tower, an experienced manufacturer, had been employed by Mr. Bowen, and from him Messrs. McLeod, Phillips, Willard, Fields and some others learned the art of making brooms.

In March, 1856, S. P. Mosher and others petitioned the County Court for the erection of a new township, to be composed of Congressional Townships 88, Range 5, and 88, Range 6, and to be called Pleasant Valley. The Judge granted the request, but thought the name "Milo" would suit the people better than the name they asked for, and so ordered.

## MURDER IN DELHI.

On the 10th of March, 1856, murder flashed its red hand in Delhi. It was the result of professional jealousy between physicians and the ungovernable passions growing out of it. Drs. C. C. Sharp and Joshua F. Stout were practicing physicians of Delhi. A condition of acrimonious bitterness existed

between them, especially on the part of Sharp, who apparently cherished a vindictive animosity against his professional rival, which culminated in a fatal assault on the 10th. Dr. Sharp entered the store of Edmund Davis, where Dr. Stout was sitting quietly, and, after some very abusive language addressed to his rival, stabbed him twice in the chest with a dirk knife. Stout died on the 16th from the effects of his wounds. Sharp was arrested on the 19th, by Deputy Sheriff S. F. Parker, on complaint of Dr. Acers, Stout's brother-in-law. The murderer was tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, from which he afterward escaped and fled to Tennessee. Sheriff Parker followed and discovered him, obtained a requisition upon Gov. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, who granted the necessary papers, arrested the fugitive and returned him to his quarters. Subsequently, Sharp was pardoned by Gov. Grimes.

A post office was established at Burrington, April 8, 1856, but the Postmaster General refused to call it Burrington, because that would be so nearly like Burlington, and at the instance of Judge Dyer it was called Manchester. O. P. Reeves was appointed Postmaster.

May 7, 1856, J. A. Marvin, a school teacher, at Rockville, had some trouble with one of his pupils, a stout, muscular young lady, who imagined she could manage the school for him better than he could do it himself. She thought she could manage him, also, and undertook to "thrash" him or turn him out, but was worsted and was whipped herself. She entered complaint against him for assault and battery and he was arrested, tried, convicted and fined, but was committed, as he preferred the jail rather than to pay his fine. He made application for a writ of habeas corpus, but was denied by the County Court and finally concluded to pay his fine.

In the Spring of 1856, several Congregational families, among whom were Rev. J. H. Kasson, Rev. H. N. Gates, Daniel B. Noble, L. O. Stevens and F. W. Dunham, located a settlement, called the Stafford Colony, on and near Section 11, Township 89, Range 4, and called it Almoral (see Almoral).

The Dubuque & Pacific Railroad was completed to the east line of the county, at Dyersville, in 1856, by Magill & Co., contractors, and was of great advantage to the people, whose market for grain and stock was brought thirty miles nearer than Dubuque. This was a year of great prosperity, not only in Delaware, but everywhere throughout the Great West. The heavy immigration of 1854 and '55, which still continued, created an excellent home market for all kinds of produce, and the hardy pioneers, who had paved the way for all this prosperity, were beginning to receive some reward for their years of toil and privation. Money was plenty, labor was in active demand at good prices, towns were growing, farms improving and even beggars were getting rich. During these years of flush times and business activity, three-fourths of the land in Delaware was entered.

At the August election, 891 votes were polled and in November, John H. Peters was elected a Delegate to the Third Constitutional Convention from the counties of Delaware and Dubuque.

When the railroad was completed to Dyersville in the Winter of 1856–7, M. O. Walker, the proprietor of the Northwestern Stage Line from Dubuque to St. Paul, commenced running from Dyersville, via Burrington and Forestville, to Strawberry Point, West Union, etc. The Western Mail Stage Company running a line of mail and passenger coaches from Dubuque via Rockville Delhi, Bailey's Ford, Coffin's Grove to Quasqueton and Independence, also changed the eastern terminus of its line from Dubuque to Dyersville. This company had previously promised the people at Burrington, that it would put a

stage line from Dyersville via Burrington direct to Independence, over a more direct route than the mail stages were compelled to travel, but the promise was not fulfilled. During the Winter, through the influence of Judge Dyer and others, and the active efforts of the leading men at Burrington, parties at Dyersville and Independence were induced to organize a new stage company, and in the Spring of 1857, the "People's Line" of stages commenced running from Dyersville to Independence by way of Burrington; the people along the line volunteered to make the way passable, by filling up or bridging the sloughs, etc. The new line at once drew the travel from the old mail route through Delhi, and very soon the Western Stage Company withdrew its coaches from that route and placed them on the Burrington road to run in opposition to the "People's Line," and transported the mail over the mail route by single wagons. The "People's Line" run about a year and suspended, and soon afterward, the completion of the railroad sent stage coaches into permanent retirement, although the Northwestern Stage Line made Manchester its southeastern terminus for some time after.

March 2, 1857, Congressional Township 87 north, Range 5, was set apart as a township for political purposes and called Hazel Green.

At the April election, the question of licensing the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors was submitted to the people. The majority against the measure was 443.

The town of York, located on northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and northeast quarter of northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 90 north, Range 5 W., was laid out by Geo. W. Stewart and Clarissa M. Stewart, proprietors; W. R. Stewart, surveyor, May, 1857.

Nottingham (Earlville), on Sections 35 and 36, Township 89 north, Range 4 W., was laid out October, 1857, by the Iowa Land Company—R. B. Mason, President. Plat filed October 22, and approved for record in December. The post office at Nottingham is called Earlville, and there appears to have been an effort to change the name of the town to correspond, although no record appears, but in 1861, by order of Judge Bailey, the name was changed again to Nottingham.

Almoral, on Section 11, Township 89 north, Range 4 W., was laid out November 23, 1857; James H. Kasson and Mary S. Kasson, proprietors; F. W. Dunham, surveyor.

The Delhi Seminary filed articles of incorporation for record June 8, 1857. The corporators were James Wright, Z. A. Wellman, F. B. Doolittle, Albert Boomer, John Porter, Andrew Stone, B. Thorpe, W. R. Cox, E. A. Gilmore, Lewis Beal, J. H. Spellman, E. C. Taylor, Elisha Brady and James M. Noble.

The Almoral Institute, corporators, J. H. Kasson, L. O. Stevens, Joseph Dunham, W. G. Strickland, H. N. Gates, Elijah Gates, John A. G. Cattron and David Roland; articles of incorporation filed for record December 1, 1857. Limited to twenty years.

June 30, 1857, the Great Northwest Railway Company filed a petition in the County Court, asking that an election be ordered to see if the county would vote to aid in the construction of that road across the county. This was a company originating at Delhi, growing out of the Delaware & Pacific scheme, it is said, for the purpose of throttling the Dubuque & Pacific Road, which had left Delhi out in the cold. The idea of the bold projectors of the scheme appears to have been to make Galena, Ill., the eastern terminus, thence by way of Tete de Morts and crossing Delaware from near its southeast corner to the northwest, passing within three-fourths of a mile of Delhi. Mr. Ayers, in his "Early

Times," remarks: "It would have saved Galena the pre-eminence it then enjoyed, if its people had taken hold of the project." This company asked that the county loan its credit for $250,000 to aid in constructing the line across its territory. The County Judge, Doolittle, ordered an election to be held on the first Monday in August at the general election, upon the following issue:

Will the county of Delaware loan the credit of said county to the Great Northwestern Railroad Company to the amount of $250,000, by issuing and delivering county bonds of said county to this amount to said railroad company, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of that portion of said road which shall be located through the county aforesaid?

At the election, the township of Delhi voted in favor of the proposition 244 to 1, and Delaware went the other way 118 to 13. The measure was defeated in the county, however, the total vote being 791 against to 657 for.

*New County Building.*—The county was now sadly in need of more room for its officers. The Court House, while it had served and still served all the purposes of court room and jail as well, perhaps, as a more expensive structure, was entirely too small to afford proper accommodations for its officials, and it was found absolutely necessary to make provision for them. Judge Doolittle therefore provided for the erection of a substantial two-story brick building on the northeast corner of the Court House Square, at a contract price of $5,000. The building was erected, but the roof was not put on when Judge Doolittle went out of office, and it was finished by his successor, who paid but little attention to the work, and the roof was such a "botched" job that the next year it became necessary to remove it and construct a new one. The building contains four large rooms. The Clerk of the Court and the Treasurer occupy the lower floor, and the Auditor and Recorder the second story. Its style of architecture is unique and antiquated, bearing some faint resemblance to the castellated battlements of feudal ages, without, however, possessing any of their beauty or grandeur. It, however, serves the purpose for which it was designed, and with its floor covered with sheet iron, is just as good, practically, as a more imposing structure with marble floors.

July 6, 1857, Congressional Township 89 north, Range 3 W., was established as a political township and called Bremen, and George W. Harper, Constable, posted and served the notices of the court.

At the general election in August, 1874, votes were polled, showing a rapid increase of population.

If Delhi had passed the zenith of its prosperity and commenced its decline, Burrington, now Manchester, began to manifest symptoms of the growth since realized. Projected originally on "fog," as one of the early settlers of the town expressively terms it, as many of the western towns were projected about that time, the certainty that the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad would pass near or through it gave the town a substantial basis, and at the close of the year 1857 there were fifteen or twenty buildings in the little village.

The gigantic bubble of speculation, which, as has been seen, inflated so rapidly in 1855–56, suddenly burst and collapsed in 1857. The failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company in August of that year was the first crash that heralded the coming financial panic, and in three weeks from that time the most of the banks had closed and everybody became as timid and frightened as they had been bold and confident before. All financial confidence was gone. Specie disappeared and bank notes depreciated and were driven home. The life blood of the nation, its circulating medium of exchange, had ceased to circulate, and universal disaster and ruin followed. Numerous merchants and dealers in Delaware were forced to yield to the storm and were closed out by their creditors.

The harvests of Delaware were bounteous. The farmers had good crops of grain, but the dealers had no money and they could not sell it, and it was almost impossible for them to obtain money enough to pay their taxes. It was not easy to exchange wheat for groceries even at fifty cents a bushel. The groceryman had his goods to pay for, wheat was not legal tender and he could sell it no better than the farmer. Other products of the farm were equally unsalable, and the farmer's wife was compelled to give two pounds of butter for a yard of calico. With the disappearance of specie, dealers who were able to keep their own heads above water partially supplied the local necessity for some convenient medium of exchange by issuing tokens of their own credit for small amounts, redeemable in goods, or cash, on presentation in sums of five dollars. Wood was worth $2.00 a cord and pork sold for $1.75 per cwt. in Manchester, twenty years ago. To illustrate the scarcity of currency, it is said that T. H. Bowen paid 10 per cent. for New York exchange.

The Winter of 1857–58 is remembered for its deep snows and cold weather. From the 1st day of December, 1857, until late in March, 1858, more than two feet of snow covered the ground, in marked contrast with the Winter of 1877–78, when the ground was hardly covered with snow at any time. In January, 1858, a few sunny days and freezing nights covered the surface of the snow with a thick crust of ice, strong enough to bear a man, but the sharp hoofs of the deer would cut through it, and these animals were frequently killed at short range in the northern part of the county during that Winter. They could not run and were easily approached. During this Winter, one Monday morning, Mr. ——— Shultz, living in Richland Township, went to visit Frederick Preussner, who lived about a mile away. Toward night, Shultz's son also went to Preussner's, probably to accompany his father home, and it being a mild day, he went without his coat. Before they started for home, night had fallen, snow commenced falling and the storm became so severe that they lost their way. The next morning, as they had not reached home, Mr. Shultz's other sons went to Preussner's to inquire for their missing father and brother, hoping to find them there. The storm continued with unabated severity nearly all day, and it was nearly night before the neighboring settlers could be notified. Search was made, and on Wednesday morning the boy was found dead, about a mile southeast of Preussner's. He had his father's coat on. The father, in his paternal affection for his suffering child, who had left home without a coat, had taken off his own that his son might be protected. Shultz was not found until Friday, when his frozen body was discovered a short distance north of Aaron Sullivan's, in Coffin's Grove Township. The searching party found, upon tracking him, that probably during the first night he had passed within a few rods of his own door.

The Dubuque & Pacific Railroad was completed to Nottingham, and the first train ran to that point December 10, 1857, and that town was the western terminus of the road for about two years.

The first Sabbath school in Adams Township was organized in 1857, at the log school house near James Robinson's residence.

In 1857, the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad was surveyed, and the present site of Sand Spring was selected for a station. Asa C. Bowen sold to the Company the undivided half of his farm for a town site, and three buildings were put up that Fall.

Sand Spring, located on Sections 27 and 28, Township 87, Range 3, was laid out March 26, 1858, Truman H. Bowen and Lucius H. Langworthy, proprietors, and the new town was designated as a station on the Dubuque &

Southwestern Railroad, which was built to within two miles of the town the following Autumn and completed through the county in the Spring of 1859. The town received its name from a large spring of water in the sand in the town.

March 3, 1858, on petition of John S. Barry and others, the County Court set off Congressional Township 88, Range 6, as a political township and named it "Prairie." September 13, on petition of T. Crosby and others, the six southern sections of Coldwater, being the northern tier of sections in Township 89, Range 5, were annexed to Delaware. September 16, on petition of George W. Stewart and O. S. Boggs, the townships of Coldwater and York were united and the new township was named "Honey Creek." The election was ordered to be held at the house of Caspar Dunham, who is remembered by the early settlers as a pump maker. Dunham failed in business and removed to Oregon prior to 1860, where he was, for a time, Secretary of State.

Manchester, including within its limits the town of Burrington, which now ceased to exist, was laid out by the Iowa Land Company, R. B. Mason, President, and H. D. Kingsbury, Secretary, and plat approved and recorded March 20, 1858. The town was named in honor of Manchester, England, by James Dyer, who was a native of England, two years before, when the post office was established and called Manchester.

Masonville, on the line of the railroad, on the northeast quarter of Section 31, Township 89, Range 6 (Coffin's Grove), was laid out by Francis Daniels and Iowa Land Company, J. P. Farley, President, plat recorded July 1, 1858. Named in honor of R. B. Mason, the then late President of the Iowa Land Company.

Millheim, on the southeast quarter of northeast quarter of Section 3, Town-89, Range 5 (Delaware), was surveyed July 21, 1858, by W. R. Stewart, John Kaltenbach and Maria Kaltenbach, proprietors. This town started on "fog," as Burrington was, held its own and never realized the hopes of its sanguine founders. It was named by Mr. Kaltenbach in honor of his native town in Baden, Germany. It is sometimes called Dutchtown.

Hartwick, about two miles southwest of Delhi, on the northwest corner of Section 30, in a bend of the Maquoketa, was laid out in December, 1858, John W. Clark and Miriam Clark, proprietors.

One morning during the Winter of 1857–8, Mr. —— Kellogg, jailer at Delhi, was found dead in his bed, having been brained with an axe. The murder was committed, as shown in evidence, about 3 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Kellogg was arrested for the crime, but the evidence against her was so slight that she was not indicted.

*Silver Lake*, the pride of Delhi, a beautiful sheet of water nearly two miles in circumference, when it was meandered by Mr. Bailey in 1837, suddenly disappeared in May, 1858, much to the surprise and chagrin of the good people of the town. At the lower end of the lake, the prairie sloped to the southward from the shore or beach, which operated as a natural dam, holding the waters of the lake, which was fed by springs. In May, the water was unusually high, overflowed the beach and soon cut a wide, deep channel through the sandy soil, through which the lake was entirely drained, leaving only a tiny spring rivulet running through its former bed. A dam was immediately constructed and the lake was restored, but in January, 1863 this was washed out, not having been properly built. This was replaced by another, and the lake remained until Nov. 10, 1867, when the dam again went out, and the lake disappeared for the third time. The dam was not rebuilt for several years, and the lake bed afforded

fine pasturage for cattle until 1872, when another dam was built and the lake again restored as it now (1878) appears.

The rate of taxation for all purposes for the year 1858 was fixed at nine mills.

*Celebration at Manchester.*—In 1858, the citizens of Manchester celebrated the anniversary of National Independence in grand style. They had made great preparations for the event and invited the people of the whole county to participate. An elaborate programme was prepared, Judge Cooley, of Dubuque, was to deliver the oration and flaming hand bills were sent throughout the county. It was such a big blow for so small a town that a wag of Manchester, with a keen perception of the ludicrous, prepared a burlesque programme, had it printed and on the morning of the Fifth, the citizens woke to find the town thoroughly "billed." A tattered copy of the document, which became *the* feature of that occasion, was preserved and following is a copy of it:

## HURRAH FOR THE WHITE RED AND BLUE!

### GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MANCHESTER!

The second annual anniversary of the lack of independence under the tyranny of JIM BUCHANAN will be celebrated in Manchester, in an affecting manner.

### ORDER OF EXERCISES.

The day will be ushered in by the sun rising in the east, as usual. After the the day is dead broke, the services will be continued by the firing of thirteen crackers, to represent the thirteen original States, after which the people will form a procession, headed by the Mayor, President and Vice President of the day, Soldiers of 1812, immediately succeeded by the regular elect aristocracy of the town, followed by the military, fire and other companies, citizens, Town Stock, etc., of Manchester, under the direction of the Basswood Lumber Dealer, acting as Marshal of the day. The rabble will then trot up street Franklin, until they arrive at the speakers' stand, where a live whang doodle will bore the concourse till satisfied. All will feel patriotic. Powder will be burned and blood spilled, if necessary. No expense will be spared to make it a day long to be remembered—a day not soon to be forgotten—a glorious day—a huge old day—in fact, a considerable day. Nourishment will be furnished in abundance to refresh the inner man, consisting of regular and voluntary toasts, raw Dutch and Irishmen, whisky pickled Yankees, &c.

A Live Ox Will Go Up in a Balloon in the Afternoon.

In case all do not feel particularly glorious and patriotic, let it be remembered that the liquor dealers in town have contracted to make the channel of the Maquoketa River run pure whisky, warranted a dead shot at 80 rods. There will be a splendid display of Fire Works in the evening, consisting of Roman Candles, Tallow Candles, Oil Lamps, Fluid Lamps, Fire Flies, &c., &c.

Distinguished speakers from Delhi, Acerville and Nottingham will be invited.

### RULES OF ORDER.

It will be expected that ladies will appear defended by Cotton Breast Works, for fear of explosions. It will be considered a breach of Manchester etiquette for ladies and gentlemen to be seen together. On account of the timid, no more crackers will be let off during the day.

Come one and all and help to commemorate the glorious 5th in this land of liberty,

Where the Star Bangled Spanner triumphantly waves,
And the ladies wear hogsheads minus the staves.

Admittance to the incorporation of Manchester, 25 cents.
Children under ten feet, half price.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

When Judge Cooley rose to deliver his address, he carried his audience by storm, by a felicitous allusion to the sensation of the day and by good-humoredly remarking that his hearers would now have an opportunity of listening to a "live Whang Doodle." After the applause had subsided, he proceeded to pronounce a most able and eloquent oration. The occasion will never be forgotten by those who participated the celebration twenty years ago.

September 1, 1858, the people of Sand Spring, Hopkinton and vicinity celebrated the laying of the first Atlantic cable, at Sand Spring, with Dr. Roberts, of Hopkinton, Dr. Gage and T. H. Bowen, of Sand Spring, for orators.

A lodge of the order of "Thousand and One" was established at Delhi in 1858, L. N. Ingalls being mainly instrumental in founding it. Many citizens of the county were taught therein "to see themselves as others see them," and the fun is now confessed to been huge and uproarous. Andrew Stone, it is said, after receiving his degree, begged, with tears in his eyes, to be kicked down stairs.

In the Winter of 1858–9, the citizens of the county contributed a considerable sum of money to assist the people of Kansas, who had lost their crop the previous Summer by the ravages of grasshoppers.

In May, 1859, a citizen of Manchester lost a span of horses—supposed to have been stolen—and offered a reward for their recovery. A man named Carl found the animals below the town and brought him to his owner. Some of the citizens arrived at the hasty conclusion that Carl was the thief. A few evenings afterward, he was seized by half a dozen men, carried to Allen Love's grove, when a rope was put around his neck, thrown over a limb of a tree, and he was drawn up several times to make him confess to the theft. He was roughly and cruelly treated, but steadily affirmed his innocence. The lynchers, becoming convinced of the truth of his assertions, released him Carl afterward enlisted in the 21st Infantry, and introduced himself to Col. Van Anda as the man who was hung at Manchester for horse stealing.

Prairie Township was organized in 1859, and at the October election 20 votes were polled.

The first Sabbath school in Prairie Township was established in May, 1859, at the house of Thomas Hillier. John Nethercut was Superintendent. Among the teachers were Mrs. T. A. Farrington, Mrs. R. M. Matsell, Mrs. Nora McCloud and Mrs. Thomas Hillier; Mr. Alfred Durey, teacher of the Bible class.

The Dubuque & Pacific Railway was completed to Manchester in October, 1859, and to Masonville shortly afterward, on the 22d of October. The first shipment of wheat over the road from Manchester to Dubuque, was made by J. M. Watson, consigned to Chamberlain at Dubuque, October 6, 1859.

January 1, 1860, Joel Bailey became County Judge. The credit of the county had now become sound, and county warrants were worth their face in cash.

By act of the General Assembly, approved March 26, 1860, the County Judge system, which had been tried for ten years, was abolished, and a County Board of Supervisors created, consisting of one from each civil township, to be elected in October and assume the duties of their office in January following. By this act, the duties of County Judge were restricted to probate powers. The act went into effect July 4, 1860.

The first and only execution in Delaware County occurred in 1860. Some time during the previous year, a man named Andrew Ostland had been killed

in Dubuque. N. A. Johnson was arrested for the murder, and after examination there, took a change of venue to Delaware County. April 5, 1860, the case came before the District Court at Delhi; Judge T. S. Wilson, presiding. The State appeared by W. T. Barker, District Attorney, and O'Neil and Harvey for the defense. A jury was called, consisting of Anson Shelden, Shubael Pierce, Joseph Long, G. W. Davis, T. M. Williams, Martin Lanning, N. B. Talmage, L. P. Baldwin, E. Hutton, N. B. Gleason, C. W. Hobbs and Samuel M. Slawson. After two days' trial, the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. On the morning of the 7th, he was arraigned for sentence, and when asked by Judge Wilson whether he had anything to offer why judgment should not be pronounced, he replied that he had nothing to say. It was then ordered by the court that the said Johnson be taken from hence to prison, and there safely kept until Friday, May 18, 1860, and that on said day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., the said prisoner should be taken to some convenient place within the corporate limits of the town Delhi, and there be hanged by the neck until he be dead, and that the same be public. He was taken to the Dubuque County jail for safe keeping.

On the day appointed, several thousand people assembled at Delhi to witness the revolting scene. A posse of citizens were summoned from the various towns in the county, numbering fifty or more, and armed to serve as guards. The gallows was built in, and near the northwest corner of, the Court House Square. Johnson was led to his death between files of the citizen guards, who formed a hollow square around the gallows. On one side of him walked Sheriff Eddy, and on the other the priest. Hon. Joel Bailey, County Judge; D. J. Wright, Clerk of the Court, and other county officers, walked in the rear of the doomed man. Johnson ascended the scaffold with a firm step. After confessing to a priest, his hands were tied behind him, and the black cap drawn over his face, shutting from his sight forever all mortal scenes. Sheriff Eddy with one blow severed the rope, and the doomed man fell. He was a large, heavy man, and death ensued immediately, his neck being broken by the fall. His body was placed in a coffin and buried in the old cemetery at Delhi, where a few rude stones mark his last resting place.

The town of Delaware, on the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter of southeast quarter of Section 32, Township 89 north, Range 4, was laid out March, 1860. F. B. Doolittle, John Hefner, James P. Ball, proprietors.

The year 1861 marks a new era in the history of Delaware County. January 6th, the first Board of Supervisors, elected under the new law the previous Autumn, assembled at Delhi, and superseded the County Judge so far as the government and management of the affairs of the county were concerned. The first Board was as follows: Silas Gilmore, Colony; Ephraim K. Frost, Elk; John H. Burrington, Honey Creek; Daniel Shelden, Richland; Joseph Lichtenbergh, Bremen; Francis McFall, Oneida; C. H. Carpenter, Delaware; Clement Coffin, Coffin's Grove; Z. D. Scobey, North Fork; William Price, Delhi; William Crozier, Milo; Peter Richardson, Prairie; Aaron Richardson, South Fork; Samuel P. Whittaker, Union; C. L. Flint, Hazel Green, and Daniel Fuller, Adams. Z. D. Scobey was elected Chairman of the Board, and James Wright, Clerk of the District Court, was Clerk of the Board.

At once petitions began to flow in to the County Board for construction of roads and bridges, and other matters that had received but little attention under the County Judge system, as no special provision had been made for them by law.



C. L. Gilmore

HAZEL GREEN TP.

January 8th, the Committee on Public Buildings reported that the jail was insecure, and recommended that the Sheriff be furnished with a better office.

January 4th, the Board declined to direct the County Treasurer, Ray B. Griffin, to accept any currency of the Iowa State Bank, at the risk of the county, in payment of taxes.

At the June session, it was ascertained that a considerable amount of swamp lands was due the county (see Swamp Lands, p. 211), and on the 6th of June George Wattson was appointed agent and attorney of the county to look after them.

## POOR FARM.

June 7, 1861, Mr. Coffin, from the Committee on Paupers, reported recommending that a proposition be submitted to the voters of the county for the purchase of a Poor Farm. Re-committed with instructions, and on the 8th the Committee again reported that a proposition be submitted to the voters of Delaware County, whether the Board shall purchase a farm for the poor, and raise not exceeding $3,000 for the purpose. The report was accepted; J. M. Brayton was appointed to draw up such proposition, and on the same day the Board ordered the question to be submitted to the people at the ensuing October election, when it was rejected by a vote of 219 for purchase to 418 against.

This year is marked by the commencement of the great rebellion and civil war in the United States. Delaware performed her full share, as will be seen under the head of "The War Record," elsewhere.

In the year 1862, at the January session of the Board of Supervisors, C. L. Flint, from the Committee on the School Fund, reported that several persons who had borrowed from that fund were not financially sound. These persons were required to improve their securities, and prudent rules were adopted in relation to the management of the fund.

January 10th, the Committee on Paupers recommended that a farm for the poor be leased, and that a suitable person be employed for Overseer. On the same day, the Board voted to petition the Legislature for a tax on dogs.

June 4th, S. A. Holt was appointed Steward of the Poor House, and on the 6th, F. B. Doolittle, William Terwilliger and Andrew Lord were appointed Poor House Directors; rescinded, however, as to Terwilliger and Lord, October 21st.

October 21st, County Treasurer ordered to sell the gold in the Treasury. Samuel H. Gookin notified the Board that he was the owner of the premises on which the Poor House was situated. This was the "Clark farm," near Hartwick, about a mile and a half southwest of Delhi. The notice was referred to Mr. Doolittle, with instructions to negotiate with Gookin for the purchase of the premises.

October 22d, the Board appropriated $1,000 to aid in the support of the families of volunteers.

The Home Insurance Company, of Delhi, was incorporated January 1, 1862. The corporators were Lyman Ingalls, Charles L. Currier, D. C. Tanner, R. B. Currier, Rensselaer Eddy, Ray B. Griffin and W. A. Heath. The

two Curriers and Tanner are now connected with the American Insurance Company, of Chicago. It does not appear that the Home effected more than its incorporation.

In 1863, the Director of the Poor House was authorized to purchase a farm for the poor, January 8th, and on the 9th the Treasurer was again authorized to sell all the gold on hand—$300.

June 5th, F. B. Doolittle was appointed Commissioner, and authorized "to negotiate with the owners of the premises now occupied by this county as a Poor House, provided he shall not pay more than $1,000 for the same," and in the event of purchase, the County Clerk was instructed to issue county orders for the necessary amount. On the same day, the Committee on Ways and Means reported that there were but thirty-nine persons in the county, of the families of volunteers, that might possibly need assistance.

October 20th, F. B. Doolittle reported progress in the purchase of the Poor House Farm, known as the "Clark Farm," and it was "Ordered that the matter of purchasing Poor House Farm be postponed until we learn, through the Agent of the Board, F. B. Doolittle, that the title of the Clark premises has been settled by the courts.

January 6, 1864, $1,000 was appropriated for the support of the families of volunteers, and on the 7th, $50 was appropriated for the Soldiers' Home at Dubuque. The poll taxes of all soldiers in the service were remitted.

June 8, 1864, the Committee on Paupers recommended the purchase of the Hefner farm for a County Poor Farm, at a price not to exceed $1,000, and F. B. Doolittle was appointed agent to carry the same into effect. The Committee on Military Affairs reported 406 persons of the families of volunteers in the county needing aid. June 10, the Clerk was authorized to draw $1,000 to pay for the Hefner farm in case Mr. Doolittle should make the purchase.

November 17, Messrs. Sanborn, Thompson and Stoner were appointed a committee to receive proposals for the purchase of a Poor House Farm, from which it appears that the Hefner trade had failed.

Mr. Jones completed a bridge across Honey Creek, near the present site of his woolen mills.

During this year, the farmers in the vicinity of Forestville began preparations for entering into the dairy business.

In 1864, the shipments from Manchester were as follows: Wheat, 80,156 bushels; oats, 124,636 bushels; barley, 3,570 bushels; butter, 166,601 lbs.; hides, 37,831 lbs.; live stock, 1,426,000 lbs.; wool, 11,177 lbs.; dressed hogs, 647,533 lbs.; miscellaneous articles, 600,329 lbs.

On Friday, December 2, 1864, Morris Martin and George Crozier, of South Fork Township, got into a dispute about some oats, whereupon a quarrel ensued and the parties retired to the road to "fight it out." In the melee Martin stabbed Crozier twice, once in the arm and once in the left breast, entering the heart, causing death. Martin was arrested and had his preliminary examination before Justice Noble at Delhi. He was convicted of manslaughter at the September Term of the District Court in 1865, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and $500 fine, together with costs.

*Population of Delaware County.*—The following shows the population of the several townships in the county, exclusive of soldiers at the front, as shown by the census of 1864:

| TOWNSHIPS. | No. Dwellings. | No. Whites. | No. Colored. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colony | 238 | 1,383 | ..... |
| Elk | 145 | 809 | 1 |
| Honey Creek | 175 | 892 | 2 |
| Richland | 130 | 718 | ..... |
| Bremen | 95 | 548 | 1 |
| Oneida | 126 | 685 | 1 |
| Delaware | 268 | 1,419 | ..... |
| Coffin's Grove | 103 | 584 | ..... |
| North Fork | 126 | 682 | ..... |
| Delhi | 187 | 964 | 1 |
| Milo | 96 | 539 | ..... |
| Prairie | 32 | 161 | ..... |
| South Fork | 287 | 1,497 | ..... |
| Union | 129 | 715 | 4 |
| Hazel Green | 68 | 413 | ..... |
| Adams | 80 | 459 | ..... |
| Total | 2,285 | 12,498 | 10 |

August 1, 1864, the Delaware Sportsmen's Club had a grand chicken hunt, which began at daylight, and lasted till dark, with an intermission of three hours for a dinner near Henry Baker's residence in Coffin's Grove. The dinner was prepared by the wives of the hunters, and many other citizens of Manchester were present at the dinner. The sum of the day's shooting was 599 birds. The sport ended with a supper to the huntsmen in the evening. The day was kept as an anniversary for four years, and was merged into the Harvest Home in 1868.

At the election in November, Lincoln's majority over McClellan was 671, increased to nearly 1,000 by the vote of the soldiers in the field.

*Purchase of Poor Farm.*—In 1865, the Poor House Farm still occupied the attention of the Board, and January 4th, F. B. Doolittle, Joseph Grimes and D. P. Baker were appointed to view the Horton or any other farm, and purchase the same for a County Poor Farm, if, in their judgment, the price was reasonable.

June 8th, the committee reported that a contract had been made for the northwest fractional quarter of Section 18, northeast quarter of southwest quarter of Section 18, in Township 88 north, Range 4 west, northwest quarter of northeast quarter of Section 23, Range 5, amounting to 222¼ acres, for $2,000 to be paid on this by the 8th day of June, 1865. Payment was made, and Judge Doolittle requested to prepare plans and specifications for Poor House.

September 4th, an appropriation of $250 was made for the purpose of building an addition to the house then on the Poor Farm. The house was reconstructed with additions by Judge Doolittle, costing from $400 to $600.

*The Great Flood.*—This year is remarkable for another flood, higher, even, and more destructive than that of 1851. The water was very high in March and about the 19th, trains were delayed for three days.

June 27th, occurred one of the heaviest rain storms ever known. A heavy rain fell in the afternoon, after which the clouds partially lifted. The rain

came on again in the night, and lasted till toward daybreak. This rain washed out the culverts between Earlville and Dyersville, and the dam gave way at Green's mill on Honey Creek. The next night another storm came on, even greater than the other. The water swept the wagon bridge at Manchester from its foundations, but as it had been fastened by cables to trees, by Thomas Toogood, on the west bank, it was kept at home, but worth only the plank which covered it. The flood tore away the embankment of the railroad bridge, just below, leaving the rails and ties held together by the spikes over a chasm four rods across. The Acers mill, north of Manchester, was swept bodily into the river, and the dam at Forestville was torn out. The bridge at Hopkinton was swept away and the saw-mill moved from its foundation. The loss of fences, hay and crops all along the river and its tributaries was also very great.

The water at Bailey's Ford was two feet higher than in 1851, and the Maquoketa at that point made a new channel for itself for some distance above the present bridge. The west landing of the ford used to be where the river now bends at that place.

David Moreland, one of the earliest settlers in the colony, died April 27, 1865, at the ripe age of seventy-seven years four months and three days.

January 1, 1866, the Board granted permission to the citizens of Delhi to erect a monument in memory of deceased soldiers.

The Manchester Manufacturing Company, James A. Ainsworth, Nixson Denton and Henry Anderson, corporators, filed for record articles of incorporation December 12, 1866.

Judge Clement Coffin, the first settler at Coffin's Grove Township and the the second Judge of Probate of Delaware County, died July 28, 1867.

The Manchester Library Institute, J. G. Strong, President; J. P. Rule, Secretary, was incorporated February, 1867.

The Manchester Pottery Company, J. H. Stevens, President; L. Webb, Vice President; T. A. Farrington, Secretary, incorporated May 18, 1867.

The Live Stock Enterprise Insurance Company, of Manchester, incorporated March 25, 1868. Ray B. Griffin, President; H. G. McCann, Vice President; S. G. Van Anda, Secretary; W. H. Board, Treasurer.

In April, 1866, a joint stock company was organized at Delaware, called the Delaware Cheese Company. William M. Hefner, President; A. A. Enos, Vice President; J. A. Garfield, Treasurer; and J. W. Kingsley, Secretary. A large building, two and one-half stories high, 24x40 feet, was built, and the manufacture of cheese was commenced in June following, and continued to operate until about 1872, when the building was converted into a stable.

June 31, 1866, Mr. James S. Wilson, a resident of Manchester, discovered that his pocket had been picked of $30, and, suspecting a man belonging to or in connection with one or the other of two shows, then exhibiting here, namely, "Yankee Robinson's Consolidation," and "F. J. Howe's Circus," of being the guilty party, at once secured an officer and had the man arrested. His pals and associates at once attempted a rescue, when a general fight ensued, many of the citizens were quite badly hurt and excitement ran high. Mayor Loomis promptly ordered out the militia, a company of about thirty veterans, who immediately repaired to the scene of conflict, fully prepared to teach the ruffians a wholesome lesson, but the appearance of the militia was all that was necessary and the arrests were made without further opposition. The chief rioters, however, escaped during the excitement, but were afterward re-arrested.

The Western Tubular Well Company, of Manchester, incorporated December 20, 1866. H. W. Phillips, I. P. Adams, J. B. Freelove, J. P. Roe, S. M.

Hoyt, W. H. Tuthill, J. M. Still, G. R. Edmonds and Charles Hoyt, corporators.

In 1869, the sum of $1,500 was appropriated by the County Board to build an addition to the Poor House.

In June, 1869, on petition of citizens asking for an election to re-locate the county seat, it was ordered that at the next general election the question should be submitted whether the county seat should remain at Delhi, or be removed to Manchester. The election resulted, for Delhi, 1560; for Manchester, 1197.

In 1870, by an Act to amend Article 11, of Chapter XXII, of the Revision of 1860, approved April 14, 1870, the Board of Supervisors was reduced to three, which number might be increased to five or seven by vote of the people. In September, the existing Board ordered that the question, "Shall the number of Supervisors be increased to seven?" be submitted to the people at the next general election. The proposition was negatived by the people, 874 to 698.

On Friday evening, January 6, 1871, Edward Kennedy, a respectable Irish farmer, living alone a few miles west of Hopkinton, was shot while he was preparing his supper, by John Duncan, who had been at work for some months for a Mrs. Cook, who lived not far from Kennedy's. No suspicion of foul play seems to have been entertained by the neighbors until the following Tuesday, when, upon investigation, the old man was found lying on the floor of his house, dead. Duncan had gone, but he was suspected, followed and arrested. At the next term of the District Court, at Delhi, in April, 1871, Duncan was indicted for the murder and transferred to Buchanan County for imprisonment and trial.

In January, 1871, the new Board, consisting of Ferdinand W. Dunham, Joseph Chapman and J. Salisbury, assembled at Delhi, elected Mr. Dunham Chairman, and superseded the larger body advantageously to the county.

## THE NEW POOR HOUSE.

In July, 1873, the Board of Supervisors entered into a contract with N. W. Austin for the erection of a large and commodious brick building on the Poor Farm, for a house for the poor. The contract price was $4,100, and the house was to be completed by the 1st of November following, and was done at that time, but some changes and improvements had been made, and the actual cost of the building was $5,028.50. To make room for it, the old house was moved to the rear and converted into a barn. It is a large two-story and basement brick building, affording a comfortable and pleasant home for those persons so unfortunate as to become public charges. The people of Delaware may well be proud of their Poor House and Farm.

Gilbert D. Dillon, the first Justice of the Peace of the county and one of the clerks of the first elections held in Schwartz's Precinct, in 1839, died December 20, 1874. Mr. Dillon was born in Uister County, New York, January 3, 1800.

The Delaware County Railroad Company was incorporated January 18, 1875, Richard Boon, J. M. Holbrook, Charles T. Fleming, Benjamin Thorpe, Charles Harger, Ancil E. Martin, Henry Harger and John M. Brayton, corporators.

The question of re-locating the county seat was again submitted to the people at the annual election in 1876, but Delhi retained it by a vote of 2551 for Delhi; 1013 for Nottingham, "known as Earlville;" for Earlville, 35; Earlville, 24.

In the Fall of 1876, the Fish Commissioner of the State deposited several thousand fish in the Maquoketa, of several species, such as, bass, croppies, perch, drum-fish, etc. The care taken by the State in preventing the destruction of fish during the spawning season must soon result in stocking the streams of the county and State with an abundance of fish, adding materially to the resources of the State.

THE NEW JAIL.—In 1877, the question of providing additional jail room was forced upon the county authorities. The old jail had become insecure, and had not sufficient rooms or cells. On the 28th of June, a contract was made with David Armstrong, of Independence, for the erection of a new jail building, at a contract price of $4,898.35. The site selected was a short distance west of the brick building used for county offices, on the public square. Work was commenced about the 1st of July, and the building was completed in 1878, at a cost of $5,158. It is a square stone building, built of the fine stone quarried in the vicinity, two stories high, and contains six cells, three on the first floor and three on the second. On the first floor is a room for an office, and there are two sleeping rooms for the jailer on the second floor. The stone, gratings and bunks were from the "lock-up" under the old Court House, in Chicago, the ruins of which were taken down two or three years ago.

The year 1878 is remarkable for its mild Winter. No snow fell to remain, and wagons were used all Winter. The Spring, however, was somewhat cold and backward, and May 12th and 13th heavy frosts were destructive to small fruits, tomatoes, etc.

## THE COUNTY SEAT CONTESTS.

In the Spring of 1869, the people of Manchester gave notice, as by law provided, that they would apply to the Board of Supervisors for an order submitting to vote at the election of that year the question of removing the county seat from Delhi to Manchester. Petitions were circulated in every township, asking for the order, and when the Board met in June, the petitions were canvassed and a fair majority found asking for the vote. When this had been secured, the people of Manchester raised a subscription, pledging about $12,000 toward the erection of buildings in case they should secure the county seat, and also pledged suitable grounds for the purpose. But before the time came for entering on the campaign, an unfortunate complication arose among the citizens of Manchester as to where the buildings should be located, and many became indifferent as to the result. The Delhi people entered the campaign with great energy, backed by the influence of the Davenport & St. Paul Railway Company, whose officers employed the columns of the Strawberry Point and Monticello papers in which to make their own arguments against Manchester. Copies of these papers were distributed among the voters of Honey Creek, Elk, Union, Hazel Green and Oneida Townships just before election, and their perusal tended materially to steady the feeling that Delhi was endeavoring to work up against the change. The election, which followed in October, resulted in the defeat of Manchester by a majority of 367. At the commencement of this struggle, the people of Earlville and Delaware also entered the field with their towns as candidates for the county seat, but not having a sufficient extended petition their claims were terminated by the canvass of the Board in June.

In 1874, the Manchester people again resolved to essay their strength. Petitions were circulated as before, but when the Board canvassed the petitions and remonstrances, it was found that the latter embraced more than half the

voters of the county, which was also the case with the petitions. The Board decided that the petition was insufficient, and declined to order a vote.

The following year (1875), the Manchester folks were up and ready for another contest. Earlville and Delaware, likewise, entered the arena. For a time, Manchester devoted her labors mainly toward thwarting the efforts of Earlville and Delaware, and at the April meeting of the Board the petitions of both towns were oversloughed by the Manchester remonstrance. Having thus cleared the ground, Manchester went in to win if possible. Every nook and corner of the county was canvassed by agents, bearing either a petition for Manchester or a remonstrance against the order, and when the Board met in June, the papers were carried in, the Manchester people in full confidence that they had an easy victory. But when they presented their petitions, they were met by the entire bar of Delhi arrayed against them, who excepted to some three hundred names on the petition as having also signed the remonstrances. The exception was allowed by the Board, when the Manchester committee presented substantially the same names anew in a document known as a "re-petition," and asked to have them counted as part of the petition. On this application ensued the severest legal collision ever witnessed in the county, nearly the whole bar of the county having something to say regarding the question, which had by this time roused every neighborhood to a white heat of excitement. The Board voted to disallow the re-petition, but the Manchester committee asked for and obtained a ruling that remonstrants might appear in person before the Board, and have their names changed to the petition. That night, a meeting was convened at Manchester, at which a large number of citizens placed themselves and vehicles at the disposal of the committee. The western part of the county was blocked out, and early next morning every available team was started out to collect and carry the "re-petitioners" to Delhi. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon, ninety-two men were presented before the Board, each making affidavit of his desire to be counted on the petition. Another such a day's work would have won Manchester the victory, but one member of the Board became dissatisfied with his previous action, and so stated to the Board, thus canceling the ruling under which Manchester was at work, which ended the appearance of voters in person. The summary, as made up by the Board, showed a majority against Manchester. In August following, the Manchester people removed the case by certiorari to the Supreme Court, but only obtained partial redress, the order for the vote, which they sought to have granted, not being entertained by either court.

Late in the Winter of 1876, the community of Earlville again concluded to make a sally, and once more the county was canvassed for petitioners. Manchester was awaiting the result of her appeal to the Supreme Court, and made no opposition, while Delhi and Delaware did but little. The Earlville people were successful, and the Board ordered the vote. As Manchester had done in each application for the county seat, Earlville offered $10,000 to assist in erecting buildings. The campaign was conducted with much courtesy and good feeling on all sides, but when election day came it seemed as if every community was anxious to throw a stone at Earlville, for the majority against her was an enormous one.

The political consequences of the county seat struggle of 1875 may be briefly stated as follows, first premising that the Board of Supervisors have much power over the preliminary details involving the order for a vote on the county seat question: Each locality gives much care to the selection of the Supervisor, feeling that to have a preponderance in the Board is to be well prepared for the election. In the Republican convention of 1876, the western

townships, headed by the Delaware delegation, secured the defeat of Jesse B. Bailey, whose name was before the convention, but their candidate was beaten at the polls by George Staehle, the Democratic nominee, upon whom the eastern townships united almost to a man. The Republican nominee for Sheriff was also defeated in the same fashion.

At the election in 1877, the western townships retaliated by uniting upon and electing James Le Gassick, Supervisor, and Charles E. Bronson, State Senator, both being nominees on the Democratic ticket.

## HARVEST HOME.

August 1st, 1864, the people of Manchester arranged for a match at shooting prairie chickens. Sides were chosen, one squad being composed of George E. Toogood, Thomas M. Hunt, W. H. Board, M. Cotton, J. E. Harker, N. Trenchard, A. M. Sherwood, V. Burrington, S. W. Stevens, James E. Green,and the other of D. R. Lewis, H. M. Congar, H. N. Cornish, Wm. Houghton, Holles Houghton, Thos. Dodson, S. M. Smart, W. J. Doolittle, J. M. Watson and M. Plimpton. Five hundred and ninety-nine birds were killed, but the referee succeeded in making the result a tie. The next year, the programme was improved upon by the addition of a picnic dinner, near Henry Baker's residence, in Coffin's Grove, and the annual hunt and picnic was a pleasant annual holiday with the people of Manchester until 1868. Owing to the extreme wet weather of 1868, whereby most of the young chickens were killed, the festival was omitted that year. In 1870, the programme was again amended by making the annual meet a harvest home, and the people of the whole county were invited to join. The festival was held at Coffin's Grove as before, Saturday, August 6th. The responses to the toasts were made by A. S. Blair, E. C. Huntington, Rev. R. Norton, G. S. Bidwell, Col. Van Anda, C. S. Crosby, E. O. Clemans and Prof. J. Piper; F. Emerson, Esq., presided. So satisfactory was the holiday to those who attended, that it was decided to make the harvest home an annual feature, and on that day officers were chosen as follows: President, Joseph Grimes; Vice Presidents, A. Parliman, A. A. Strong, S. Emerson, S. T. Oviatt, J. P. Ball, J. Le Gassick, T. Marks, E. O. Clemans, J. F. McKay, J. S. Barry, Thos. Robinson, C. L. Flint, Thos. Wragg, P. H. Warner; Treasurer, Thos. Toogood; Secretary, L. L. Ayers.

The following year (1871), the harvest home was held at Bailey's Ford, in the grove just west of the Maquoketa, and was attended by at least 3,000 people. In 1872, the place of holding the harvest home was transferred to the grove on Spring Branch, owned by M. Brayton, near the cold spring which supplies that stream with half its volume of water. The railroad track runs half a mile north of the grounds, and in that year, through the courtesy of W. P. Johnson, General Passenger Agent of the Illinois Central road, a harvest home station was established, enabling the whole population of Manchester and Earlville to attend. This courtesy Mr. Johnson has annually extended to the harvest home, the subsequent festivals being held on the same grounds. The harvest home annually draws thousands of people from all parts of the county, some of whom meet to renew old associations, some to flirt, others to talk politics, but for whatever purpose they assemble it is a pleasant holiday, the fame of which brings yearly guests from far-away cities to drink from the crystal spring that bubbles up from the rocky ledge, enjoy the leafy shady of the oaks, and consume a bountiful dinner from the well-filled basket in some farmer's wagon, flanked with watermelon and sweeet cider.

H. D. Wood is President of the Association for 1878.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE LAWS OF EARLY TIMES.

Ray B. Griffin, Esq., of Manchester, has in his possession a copy of the Statute Laws of the Territory of Iowa, enacted at the first session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, A. D. 1838–9, printed by Russell & Reeves, Dubuque, in 1839, on the cover of which is written, "Wm. Eades, Esq., County Commissioner Delaware County, I. T." This rare volume contains "An act to regulate blacks and mulattoes," approved January 21, 1839, which provides "that no black or mulatto person shall be permitted to settle or reside in the Territory, unless he or she shall produce a fair certificate, from some court within the United States, of his or her actual freedom," and give bond in the penal sum of $500, conditioned that such person shall not become a charge in the county in which such bond shall be given; also, for good behavior. Upon failure to give such bond, it was made the duty of the County Commissioners to "hire out such negro or mulatto for six months, for the best price, in cash, that can be had." Persons hiring, harboring or engaging a negro or mulatto who had not complied with the provisions of the act were subject to a fine of not less than five or more than one hundred dollars. Section 6 of this act provided for the delivery of blacks or mulattoes to persons claiming them, upon satisfactory proof of ownership. In less than twenty-five years from that date, the title of property in man was washed out in blood, in these United States, and Iowa was foremost in the work of preserving the Union from the assaults of the slave power.

### HUNTING GROUNDS OF DELAWARE.

Game was abundant in Delaware County. Deer were frequently seen in droves of from a dozen to forty, and it was easy to kill one or two in an afternoon. Black bears were common, and a few elk were scattered over the prairies. Wild turkeys were plentiful. Hon. Eliphalet Price, in some sketches lately published, says that this part of Iowa had been neutral ground for a good many years, and that the game had been driven in that direction from all quarters, and had increased rapidly, undisturbed by the Indian's arrow or the white man's rifle.

Mr. Jackson devoted much time to hunting for several years after settling at Hopkinton. He says that he once saw about forty deer between Hopkinton and Delhi; and on one occasion, saw over a dozen elk together between his home and Quasqueton.

The most successful day's sport by any of the early settlers appears to have been that of one of Mr. Kibbee's sons, who went to the mouth of Honey Creek, some time in 1842, and killed a deer, found a bee tree and captured two bear cubs. Whether he bagged a few turkeys, to make good measure, tradition saith not.

Panthers infested the woods, and Charles Benoist was chased a long distance by one when returning from the river toward Jackson's. Benoist's terror may well be appreciated when he could see that the murderous cat would suit its gait to his, stop when he stopped, and dog his every footstep.

Gillaspie Laughlin's adventure with a panther, which probably happened in 1845, would be worthy of note in any history. Laughlin and a companion had driven a panther into a small cave, somewhere on Bowne's Prairie. Laughlin coolly determined that either the panther or himself must die, and, with his rifle in hand, crawled in, Putnam-like, after the animal. He soon discovered

the brute devil, ready to spring at him. He raised his piece and fired at venture, mortally wounding the animal, and his dying agonies tumbled both of them out to the mouth of the cave, the animal still struggling, and Laughlin's clothing torn to ribbons and himself covered with blood, but not much the worse for his foolhardiness.

The odoriferous polecat was occasionally a source of annoyance to the settlers. Cavanaugh, whose timber land was so suddenly cleared, met with one of the unpopular little animals near Hopkinton, and was compelled to bury his clothing, to remove the traces of the interview.

A skunk was haunting Leroy Jackson's spring house, and one evening the animal was discovered and cornered. Mr. Jackson took his gun, and Mr. Main took the tongs. It was agreed that after Jackson fired, Mr. Main should pick up the animal and toss him out before he began his struggles. Jackson fired, but Main, becoming nervous, fumbled around awkwardly with the tongs for a moment or two before he grappled the creature, and the consequences were most disastrous to the hero of the tongs, who had to be informed that his room was better than his company.

### THE BENNETT ESCAPADE.

Since that portion of this work relating to the Bennett Escapade and the freezing of Walls and Day went to press, Henry Baker, Esq., of Coffin's Grove, who was one of the actors in that little pioneer tragedy, states that it was Mr. Coffin who started out with the ox team with the feather beds, and that he, Baker, started out with the "jumper;" that they found one of the party about a mile out, frozen stiff; that he was laid across the "jumper" and brought in; that the other was found about half a mile farther and was also brought in. Mr. Baker says: "I and my wife, being young, took precedence in caring for the party, though Mr. and Mrs. Coffin did all in their power." It seems probable that, being younger, Mr. Baker started out the second time to look for Warner with the ox-team, and that Mr. Coffin, being older and having had more experience, remained to take care of those already brought in.

### TOWNSHIP JURISPRUDENCE.

The following incident will serve to show the somewhat backwoods state of jurisprudence in Adams Township in 1860. Some one had obtained a judgment against one of the Robinsons in Prairie Township, the magistrate being ——— Coleman, of Adams Township, better known as "One-eyed" Coleman. Robinson having neglected to come forward to satisfy the judgment, Justice Coleman issued an execution to his Constable, who attempted to levy on one of Robinson's swine, but Robinson prevented him. The Constable returned to his Honor, related his unsuccessful attempt, and between them they arrived at the conclusion that the course of justice had been interrupted by Robinson. So the Constable filed an information, which Justice Coleman wrote down on a slate belonging to one of his children, charging the aforesaid Robinson, says Mr. Blair, "with contempt of progress," though this is improbable, as, no doubt, "contempt of process" was written, and issued a warrant for Robinson's arrest, which was successfully accomplished by the same Constable. Robinson called on Mr. Blair to defend him, and his Honor sent to Delhi for L. N. Ingalls to represent the outraged State of Iowa. The day came, and in the beginning of the case, Mr. Blair asked to see the information. "An' haven't yez seen the warrant?" asked the Justice. But Blair was pertinacious on the point, and Coleman at last grew irate. Ingalls sat looking, but no muscle of his face

moved. Finally, Coleman admitted that the information was not in court, that the children had taken the slate to school. Blair thereupon told his client he could go home, but the presiding Dogberry could not stand this last reflection on himself, and fined Robinson five dollars and costs. Blair then threatened either to appeal or to complain of Coleman before the Grand Jury. Finally, and before the court was adjourned, Coleman held a consultation with Ingalls, who had all the time kept a solemn silence, the result of which was that Robinson was allowed to go home and the fine was never collected.

### TOUCHING INCIDENT.

While A. S. Blair, Esq., was acting as Deputy Provost Marshal in 1864, he was notified to arrest a deserter named Reardon, who had become homesick and returned to his farm in Adams Township. Mr. Blair reached the house about daylight, knocked, and was admitted by Reardon himself, who got out of bed for the purpose. Blair told his mission, when the poor Irishman turned pale, and went to the fire-place to start the fire. His wife and children then left their beds, and Mrs. Reardon proposed to get some breakfast for her husband. Blair would not wait, but being touched with Reardon's patient manner, told his family he would endeavor to get him a furlough before going to the front. They reported at Delhi, and then proceeded to Dubuque, where, on Mr. Blair's representations regarding the family, Reardon was granted a ten days' furlough and transportation home. To Reardon's credit be it said that he returned at the expiration of his leave, went to the front and died of homesickness.

### MAP OF BLACK HAWK PURCHASE.

In 1838, L. Judson, of Ohio, published a map of the Black Hawk Purchase, that was much sought for by persons emigrating to the wild region west of the Mississippi. This map has a "Settlement" marked in the timber in the south part of Township 90, Range 5 (Honey Creek). This was doubtless Bennett and Lindsey, as the surveys for the map were made in 1836–7. In the eastern part of Bremen, Township 89, Range 3, on Section 23, "Hewett's Grove" is marked, indicating that Joseph Hewett was one of the earliest settlers in that township, prior to 1838. On Sections 27 and 34, Township 89, Range 4 (Oneida), "Innore" is marked. "Bowen's Prairie" appears in Townships 87, Range 1, and 87, Range 2, Dubuque County. The Livingston settlement, and Kibbee's place, in the southeastern part of the county, although there in 1837, do not appear on this ancient map.

## TABULAR STATEMENT

*Showing the totals of Real and Personal Property Assessed for Taxation in Delaware Co., Iowa, for the Year 1877.*

| PERSONAL PROPERTY. | Number. | Average Value. | Assessed Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Horses of all ages | 9,259 | $25.02 | $231,660 |
| Cattle " " | 24,712 | 8.57 | 211,888 |
| Mules " " | 298 | 29.48 | 8,686 |
| Sheep " " | 2,630 | 1.31 | 3,441 |
| Swine " " | 26,343 | 1.86 | 48,997 |
| Other taxable property not enumerated | | | 370,342 |
| Total assessed value of personal property | | | $875,014 |
| REAL ESTATE. | | | |
| Aggregate value of realty in towns | | | 333,345 |
| Aggregate value of railroad property as assessed by the Executive Council | | | 245,135 |
| Land | 360,676 | 8.85 | 3,191,821 |
| Total value of all taxable property in county, | | | $4,646,315 |

## TABULAR STATEMENT,

*Showing the Valuation and Tax Levied in Delaware County, Iowa, for the Year 1877.*

| NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS OR CITIES. | Total Assessed Value. | Total Equalized value by County Board. | Total Equalized value by State Board. | State Tax. | County Tax. | County Poll Tax. | School Tax. | School House Tax. | Contingent Tax. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colony | $289184 | $285191 | $305687 | $ 611 37 | $ 1223 74 | $ 123 50 | $ 305 69 | $ 194 50 | $ 213 98 |
| Elk | 252606 | 211739 | 255359 | 510 69 | 1021 99 | 119 00 | 255 54 | 861 74 | 554 61 |
| Honey Creek | 225306 | 228069 | 262323 | 524 65 | 1049 80 | 118 50 | 262 82 | 1783 80 | 524 65 |
| Richland | 178165 | 176344 | 198266 | 396 53 | 792 99 | 84 50 | 198 52 | ..... | 338 31 |
| Bremen | 251174 | 247912 | 316098 | 632 20 | 1264 40 | 78 50 | 316 10 | 474 12 | 94 83 |
| Oneida | 264956 | 280310 | 363001 | 726 01 | 1452 47 | 131 50 | 363 15 | 352 98 | 1288 63 |
| Delaware | 277056 | 363129 | 251985 | 503 97 | 1007 94 | 85 50 | 251 99 | 327 59 | 503 97 |
| Coffin's Grove | 241587 | 235656 | 298321 | 596 64 | 1193 68 | 111 00 | 298 52 | ..... | 596 64 |
| North Fork | 175926 | 178571 | 203218 | 406 44 | 812 88 | 87 00 | 203 22 | 10 10 | 346 66 |
| Delhi | 237114 | 236482 | 287778 | 575 55 | 1151 10 | 134 00 | 287 78 | 1849 09 | 643 55 |
| Milo | 212625 | 207805 | 234581 | 469 16 | 938 32 | 59 00 | 234 41 | 586 24 | 470 76 |
| Prairie | 192693 | 195996 | 221558 | 443 12 | 886 24 | 58 00 | 222 56 | 17 01 | 199 44 |
| South Fork | 254743 | 256123 | 300076 | 600 15 | 1200 38 | 84 00 | 300 08 | ..... | 607 79 |
| Union | 176806 | 177384 | 204792 | 409 58 | 819 16 | 61 00 | 204 79 | 579 77 | 409 89 |
| Hazel Green | 215619 | 227345 | 247802 | 495 60 | 991 20 | 90 00 | 247 70 | 15 64 | 427 68 |
| Adams | 220308 | 224070 | 251761 | 503 52 | 1007 34 | 55 00 | 251 76 | ..... | 704 93 |
| Manchester City | 292347 | 292446 | 390612 | 781 22 | 1564 44 | 216 50 | 390 88 | ..... | 2031 18 |
| Hopkinton City | 62140 | 62198 | 83877 | 167 75 | 335 50 | 59 00 | 83 88 | 352 28 | 503 26 |
| | $4020349 | $3986770 | $4677095 | $9354 15 | $18713 57 | $1755 50 | $4679 39 | $7404 86 | $10460 76 |

## TABULAR STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

| NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS OR CITIES. | Teachers' Tax. | Bridge Tax. | Insane Tax. | Orphans' Home Tax. | Special Bond Tax. | Corporation Tax. | Road Tax. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colony | $ 1436 73 | $ 764 82 | $ 122 48 | $ 30 57 | $ 91 71 | $..... | $ 71 64 | $ 5190 73 |
| Elk | 1711 67 | 638 48 | 102 11 | 25 53 | 76 59 | ..... | 193 89 | 6076 84 |
| Honey Creek | 1127 59 | 656 11 | 104 92 | 26 23 | 78 69 | ..... | 131 23 | 6388 99 |
| Richland | 908 20 | 495 68 | 79 22 | 19 82 | 59 40 | ..... | 89 26 | 3462 43 |
| Bremen | 632 20 | 790 24 | 126 44 | 31 61 | 94 83 | ..... | 27 83 | 4563 30 |
| Oneida | 2268 20 | 907 93 | 145 22 | 36 33 | 108 90 | ..... | 161 91 | 7943 23 |
| Delaware | 1209 53 | 629 96 | 100 84 | 25 30 | 75 70 | ..... | 84 69 | 4806 98 |
| Coffin's Grove | 1402 17 | 746 10 | 119 42 | 29 93 | 89 49 | ..... | 208 48 | 5392 07 |
| North Fork | 1466 13 | 507 65 | 81 24 | 20 43 | 60 84 | ..... | 195 52 | 4198 11 |
| Delhi | 2057 97 | 719 45 | 115 10 | 28 78 | 86 33 | ..... | 242 43 | 7891 13 |
| Milo | 1273 74 | 586 45 | 93 84 | 23 46 | 70 37 | ..... | 117 70 | 4923 45 |
| Prairie | 1219 57 | 553 40 | 88 64 | 22 16 | 66 30 | ..... | 203 67 | 3980 11 |
| South Fork | 1781 89 | 750 19 | 120 54 | 30 01 | 90 53 | ..... | 294 86 | 5860 42 |
| Union | 990 77 | 512 98 | 82 00 | 20 98 | 61 94 | ..... | 90 77 | 4243 63 |
| Hazel Green | 1302 40 | 619 04 | 99 12 | 24 78 | 74 24 | ..... | 146 72 | 4534 12 |
| Adams | 805 64 | 629 43 | 100 78 | 25 48 | 75 64 | ..... | 82 21 | 4241 73 |
| Manchester City | 3710 81 | 978 53 | 156 74 | 39 06 | 117 18 | 3270 71 | 27 78 | 13285 03 |
| Hopkinton City | 1006 58 | 209 69 | 33 58 | 8 39 | 25 17 | 332 00 | 11 68 | 3128 76 |
| | $26311 79 | $11696 13 | $1872 23 | $468 85 | $1403 85 | $3602 71 | $2359 49 | $100111 06 |

## ABSTRACT OF THE VOTES CAST IN DELAWARE COUNTY, IOWA, AT THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1876.

| TOWNSHIPS. | Presidential Candidates. | | Secretary of State. | | Treasurer of State. | | Auditor of State. | | Register of State Land Office. | | Attorney General. | | Superintendent Public Instruction to Fill Vacancy. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hayes and Wheeler. | Tilden and Hendricks. | Josiah T. Young. | John H. Stubenrauch. | G. W. Bemis. | Wesley Jones. | Buren R. Sherman. | Wm. Gromweg | David Secor. | N. C. Redenour | J. F. McJunkin. | J. C. Cook. | Carl W. Von Coelln. | Thomas H. Benton, Jr. |
| Colony | 113 | 123 | 112 | 123 | 112 | 123 | 112 | 123 | 112 | 123 | 112 | 123 | 112 | 123 |
| Elk | 163 | 87 | 164 | 87 | 164 | 87 | 164 | 87 | 164 | 87 | 164 | 87 | 164 | 87 |
| Honey Creek | 137 | 47 | 137 | 47 | 137 | 47 | 137 | 47 | 137 | 47 | 137 | 47 | 137 | 47 |
| Richland | 97 | 53 | 97 | 53 | 97 | 53 | 97 | 53 | 97 | 53 | 97 | 53 | 97 | 53 |
| Bremen | 27 | 125 | 27 | 125 | 28 | 124 | 27 | 125 | 27 | 125 | 27 | 125 | 27 | 125 |
| Oneida | 250 | 84 | 250 | 84 | 250 | 84 | 250 | 84 | 250 | 84 | 250 | 84 | 250 | 84 |
| Delaware | 476 | 220 | 478 | 220 | 479 | 219 | 478 | 220 | 478 | 220 | 478 | 220 | 478 | 220 |
| Coffin's Grove | 137 | 67 | 140 | 67 | 140 | 69 | 140 | 69 | 140 | 69 | 140 | 69 | 140 | 69 |
| North Fork | 68 | 89 | 69 | 88 | 69 | 88 | 69 | 88 | 69 | 88 | 69 | 88 | 69 | 88 |
| Delhi | 142 | 135 | 142 | 136 | 142 | 136 | 142 | 136 | 142 | 136 | 142 | 135 | 142 | 136 |
| Milo | 101 | 101 | 101 | 62 | 101 | 62 | 101 | 62 | 101 | 62 | 101 | 62 | 101 | 62 |
| Prairie | 75 | 43 | 76 | 42 | 76 | 42 | 76 | 42 | 76 | 42 | 76 | 42 | 76 | 42 |
| South Fork | 210 | 109 | 210 | 110 | 210 | 110 | 210 | 110 | 210 | 110 | 210 | 110 | 210 | 110 |
| Union | 77 | 60 | 76 | 60 | 76 | 60 | 76 | 60 | 76 | 60 | 76 | 60 | 76 | 60 |
| Hazel Green | 94 | 59 | 94 | 59 | 94 | 59 | 94 | 59 | 94 | 59 | 94 | 59 | 94 | 59 |
| Adams | 66 | 64 | 66 | 64 | 66 | 64 | 66 | 64 | 66 | 64 | 66 | 64 | 66 | 64 |
| Total | 2233 | 1466 | 2229 | 1427 | 2241 | 1427 | 2239 | 1429 | 2239 | 1429 | 2239 | 1428 | 2239 | 1429 |

## ABSTRACT OF VOTES.—Continued.

| TOWNSHIPS. | Member of Congress 3d District. | | Judge of Circuit Court 9th Judicial District. | | Clerk of the District and Circuit Courts. | | Recorder. | | Supervisor. | | County Seat. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | T. W. Burdick. | J. M. Griffith. | S. Bagg. | A. E. House. | J. B. Satterlee. | R. W. Moore. | H. C. Jackson. | J. M. Potts. | F. Dunham. | J. S. Barry. | For Delhi. | For Nottingham, known as Earlville. | For Earlville. | Earlville. | Total. |
| Colony | 113 | 122 | ..... | ..... | 112 | 123 | 108 | 127 | 112 | 123 | 34 | 165 | 35 | ..... | 234 |
| Elk | 165 | 87 | 163 | 88 | 166 | 86 | 106 | 144 | 150 | 97 | 155 | 72 | ..... | 24 | 251 |
| Honey Creek | 137 | 47 | 135 | 49 | 137 | 47 | 136 | 48 | 136 | 48 | 152 | 31 | ..... | ..... | 183 |
| Richland | 96 | 54 | 90 | 60 | 97 | 53 | 97 | 53 | 89 | 61 | 124 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 139 |
| Bremen | 25 | 113 | 32 | 119 | 27 | 124 | 27 | 124 | 27 | 124 | 1 | 148 | ..... | ..... | 149 |
| Oneida | 248 | 86 | 183 | 146 | 248 | 82 | 248 | 82 | 239 | 95 | 71 | 260 | ..... | ..... | 331 |
| Delaware | 469 | 220 | 415 | 270 | 497 | 202 | 481 | 219 | 445 | 254 | 611 | 77 | ..... | ..... | 688 |
| Coffin's Grove | 135 | 70 | 110 | 98 | 146 | 66 | 142 | 69 | 133 | 76 | 121 | 84 | ..... | ..... | 205 |
| North Fork | 65 | 91 | 69 | 88 | 69 | 88 | 70 | 87 | 67 | 90 | 84 | 73 | ..... | ..... | 157 |
| Delhi | 138 | 140 | 133 | 141 | 162 | 117 | 155 | 122 | 138 | 140 | 252 | 27 | ..... | ..... | 279 |
| Milo | 100 | 63 | 90 | 73 | 101 | 62 | 100 | 63 | 80 | 82 | 151 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 157 |
| Prairie | 76 | 42 | 77 | 40 | 78 | 39 | 73 | 43 | 26 | 89 | 102 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 115 |
| South Fork | 208 | 108 | 208 | 107 | 206 | 110 | 213 | 102 | 183 | 123 | 293 | 26 | ..... | ..... | 319 |
| Union | 76 | 60 | 74 | 62 | 75 | 64 | 76 | 63 | 75 | 64 | 124 | 13 | ..... | ..... | 137 |
| Hazel Green | 94 | 59 | 94 | 59 | 101 | 58 | 101 | 60 | 94 | 66 | 153 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 161 |
| Adams | 66 | 64 | 66 | 64 | 66 | 64 | 66 | 64 | 36 | 93 | 123 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 125 |
| Total | 2211 | 1426 | 1941 | 1464 | 2286 | 1385 | 2199 | 1470 | 2030 | 1625 | 2551 | 1013 | 35 | 24 | 3630 |

## DELAWARE COUNTY OFFICERS, A. D. 1841 TO A. D. 1878.

(When the county was first organized, in 1841, and for some years afterward, the general election was held in August, generally on the first Monday of the month, and officers elect entered upon their duties at once.)

*County Commissioners.*—William H. Whiteside, William Eads and Daniel Brown, 1841–42; William H. Whiteside, Simeon Phillips and Missouri Dickson, 1842–43; William H. Whiteside, Missouri Dickson and Simeon Phillips, 1843–44; Henry A. Carter, Simeon Phillips and Missouri Dickson, 1844–45; Henry A. Carter, Lawrence McNamee and Simeon Phillips, 1845–46; Henry A. Carter, Henry Baker and Samuel Mulliken, 1846–47; Henry A. Carter, Samuel Mulliken and Henry Baker, 1847–48; Henry A. Carter, Samuel Mulliken and Daniel H. Thornburg, 1848–49; Lawrence McNamee, Daniel H. Thornburg and Henry A. Carter, 1849–50; Lawrence McNamee, Daniel H. Thornburg and John W. Penn, 1850–51. (Office abolished, 1850.)

### JUDGES OF PROBATE.

Roland Aubrey, 1841–44; Clement Coffin, 1844–47; A. K. Eaton, 1847–50; Z. A. Wellman, 1850–51. (Office changed to County Judge, 1850.)

### COUNTY JUDGES.

John Benson, 1851–55; Frederick B. Doolittle, 1855–57; A. E. House, 1857–60; Joel Bailey, 1860–61. (Confined to probate powers when County Board of Supervisors were created, in 1860.) Z. A. Wellman, 1861–65; Jeremiah B. Boggs, 1866–69. (Office abolished, 1869.)

### SUPERVISORS.

(In 1860, the County Judge system of county government was abolished, and a Board consisting of one Supervisor from each township was constituted. One-half of the first Board served one year and the other half two years, after which eight members were elected annually for two years.)

For 1861, Z. D. Scobey, Chairman; John H. Burrington, Joseph Lichtenbergh, Charles H. Carpenter, Clement Coffin, William Price, William Crozier, Peter Richardson, Silas Gilmore, Ephraim Frost, Francis McFall, Aaron Rich-

ardson, Samuel P. Whittaker, Christopher L. Flint, Daniel Fuller, Daniel Sheldon.

For 1862, Silas Gilmore, Chairman; E. K. Frost, C. T. Peet, D. Sheldon, Francis Rubly, F. McFall, Noble Ruggles, Abram Parliman, Philip Stoner, John M. Brayton, William Crozier, P. Richardson, S. P. Whittaker, C. L. Flint, Daniel Flint.

For 1863, N. Ruggles, Chairman; Joseph Grimes, Job Gildersleeve, C. T. Peet, S. A. Thompson, F. Rubly, William Cattron, P. Stoner, W. Crozier, James Harper, S. P. Whittaker, B. P. Miller, W. G. Campbell, Francis Schultz, William M. Hartshorn.

For 1864, J. Gildersleeve, Chairman; J. Grimes, O. S. Boggess, S. A. Thompson, T. Rubly, Cummings Sanborn, Ferdinand Dunham, A. Parliman, P. Stoner, W. M. Hartshorn, W. Crozier, D. K. Fox, J. Harper, S. P. Whittaker, B. P. Miller, W. G. Campbell.

For 1865, O. S. Boggess, Chairman; J. Grimes, H. C. Drybread, F. Rubly, C. Sanborn, F. Dunham, D. P. Baker, P. Stoner, W. M. Hartshorn, W. Crozier, George Cowell, Leroy Jackson, S. P. Whittaker, J. M. Ames, D. Fuller, H. G. Doolittle.

For 1866, Joseph Grimes, Chairman; H. C. Drybread, Alexander Loban, S. A. Thompson, James Le Gassick, C. Sanborn, F. Dunham, D. P. Baker, John Galyean, Samuel F. Parker, W. Crozier, Thomas J. Annis, L. Jackson, S. P. Whittaker, J. M. Annis, D. Fuller.

For 1867, J. Grimes, Chairman; Charles Malven, A. Loban, Daniel Sheldon, J. Le Gassick, Richard Boon, F. Dunham, D. P. Baker, John Galyean, S. F. Parker, W. Crozier, T. J. Annis, Wm. Spence, J. M. Annis, Christopher L. Flint, Patrick Donnelly.

For 1868, C. L. Flint, Chairman; Joseph Chapman, C. Malven, C. T. Peet, D. Sheldon, J. Le Gassick, R. Boon, Wm. Cattron, R. Norton, Jesse B. Bailey, R. Holdridge, John Brownell, H. Gardner, W. Spence, J. M. Annis, P. Donnelly, D. P. Baker.

For 1869, R. Norton, Chairman; A. G. Smith, J. Chapman, W. Cattron, J. Le Gassick, Thomas Conner, C. Sanborn, R. Holdridge, J. H. Campbell, Henry Elhers, H. Gardner, J. Brownell, C. Malven, C. T. Peet, Philip Dale, J. B. Bailey.

For 1870, R. Norton, Chairman; H. M. Congar, O. E. Taylor, Charles Malven, J. H. Campbell, H. Elhers, J. F. Jackson, J. Chapman, Philip Dale, A. G. Smith, C. Sanborn, Albert Boomer, M. P. Spencer, Thomas Conner, J. Le Gassick, William Ford. (Township system abolished April 14, 1870, and succeeded by a board of three, elected by the county.)

For 7870, Ferdinand Dunham, Chairman; Joseph Chapman, J. Salisbury.

For 1871, F. Dunham, Chairman; J. Chapman, Jesse B. Bailey.

For 1872, Same.

For 1873, Same.

For 1874, Same.

For 1875, J. B. Bailey, Chairman; F. Dunham, H. C. Merriam.

For 1876, F. Dunham, Chairman; H. C. Merriam, George Staehle.

For 1877, Henry C. Merriam, Chairman; G. Staehle, F. Dunham.

For 1878, G. Staehle, Chairman: F. Dunham, James L. Gassick.

*Clerks of the Courts.*—(The offices of Clerk of the Courts and Clerk of County Commissioners and Supervisors were held by the same person, although distinct under the law, until the creation of the office of County Auditor.) Charles W. Hobbs, 1841 to 1846; J. W. Clark, 1846–7; C. W.

Hobbs, 1847–50; James E. Anderson, 1850–51; William Price, 1851–4; James Wright, 1854–62; Eli O. Clemens, 1863–8; A. J. Brown, 1869–72; G. B. Beveridge, 1873–4; Jerome B. Satterlee, 1875–.

*Recorders.*—John Padelford, 1841; Charles W. Hobbs, 1842–7; William Phillips, 1847–53; Zina A. Wellman, 1854–5; George Wattson, 1856–7; Joel Bailey, 1858–9; Ray B. Griffin, 1861; Z. D. Scobey, 1862–3; O. E. Taylor, 1864–5; W. H. H. Blanchard, 1866–7; Henry Harger, 1868–74; Henry C. Jackson, 1875–.

*Auditor.*—Jeremiah B. Boggs, 1869–.

*Sheriffs.*—Leroy Jackson, 1841–4; John W. Penn, 1844–50; Isaac Smith, 1850–3; John W. Penn, 1853–5; Cornelius T. Peet, 1855–7; Samuel F. Parker, 1857–9; Rensselaer Eddy, 1859–61; Jeremiah B. Boggs, 1862–3; Ancil E. Martin, 1864–5; Wm. M. Williams, 1868–9; C. H. Smith, 1870–1; Abner Dunham, 1872–5; John W. Corbin, 1876–7; E. S. Cowles, 1878–.

*County Treasurers.*—Robert B. Hutson, 1841–2; Theodore Marks, 1842–3; Joel Bailey, 1843–4; Drury R. Dance, 1844 (murdered February, 1845); Oliver A. Olmstead, appointed to fill vacancy, 1845; Joel Bailey, 1845–6; Ira A. Green, 1846–7; William Phillips, 1847–53; Zina A. Wellman, 1853–5; George Watson, 1855–7; Joel Bailey, 1858–9; Ray B. Griffin, 1860–61; Z. D. Scobey, 1862–5; Joseph M. Holbrook, 1866–.

*County Surveyors.*—Joel Bailey, 1841–7; John W. Clark, 1847–53; Joel Bailey, 1853–5; W. P. Cunningham, 1855–7; Hiram D. Wood, 1857–9; Henry L. Ryan, 1860–61; Charles Harger, 1862–3; James G. Verplank, 1864–5; Henry G. Doolittle, 1866–71; Silas Sawyer, 1872–5; Orin E. Noble, 1876–.

*School Fund Commissioners.*—John Benson, 1849–51; Joel Bailey, 1851–3; Peter Case, 1854–5; John Hefner, 1855–6.

*County Superintendents of Schools.*—Horatio N. Gates, 1858–9; Ezra F. Chase, 1860–61; John L. McCreery, 1862–3; Rodney W. Tirrell, 1864–7; Ferdinand W. Dunham, 1867; Samuel Calvin, 1868; Jerome B. Satterlee, 1869; John Kennedy, 1870–71; William H. Merton, 1872–5; Robert M. Ewart, 1876–.

### MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

*Assembly.*—Arial K. Eaton, 1850–53; James M. Noble, 1856–7; Joseph Grimes, 1858–9; John W. Le Lacheur, 1860–61; Salue G. Van Anda, 1862–3; Joseph W. Simpson, 1864–5; Albert Boomer, 1866–7; Cummings Sanborn, 1868–71; Cornelius T. Peet, 1872–5; Joseph Chapman, 1876–7–8–.

*Senate.*—John M. Brayton (Rep.), 1864–5, 1866–7; Joseph Grimes, (Rep.), 1868–9, 1870–1; Albert Boomer (Rep.), 1872–3, 1874–5; Lewis G. Hersey (Rep.), 1876–7. Charles E. Bronson (Dem.), 1878–.

*Third Constitutional Convention.*—John H. Peters, 1858.

## TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

*Colony.*—Assessor, Lawrence McNamee; Clerk, F. A. Grimes; Trustees, Thomas Cole, G. W. Rea and George F. Potts; Constable to fill vacancy, Robert Currie; Road Supervisors, District No. 2, J. Landis, Jr.; No. 3, H. Hubbard; No. 4, H. H. Klaus; No. 5, John Merten; No. 6, John C. Wood; No. 7, A. B. Holbert; No. 8, H. Dittmer; No. 9, C. Bockenstedt.

*Elk.*—Justice, M. Blodgett; Assessor, Jonathan Fosselman; Clerk, Jonathan Fosselman; Trustees, J. S. Drybread, C. S. Taylor and R. H. Mason; Constable, H. Wilson; Road Supervisors, none elected.



*G. S. Cowles*

SHERIFF, DELHI

*Honey Creek.*—Justice, James K. Alcorn; Assessor, C. T. Peet; Clerk, Seymour Platt; Trustees, J. F. Graham, Robert Fishel and Elias Way; Constables, G. S. Snover, H. C. Steele; Road Supervisors, District No. 1, R. N. Steele; No. 2, F. B. Peet; No. 3, H. Ryan; No. 4, J. E. Eldredge; No. 5, William Parker; No. 6, E. L. Jerrod; No. 7, R. Van Sickle; No. 8, C. A. Grow.

*Richland.*—Assessor, W. P. Sheldon; Clerk, L. S. Sherwin; Trustees, H. Middleton, A. E. Lawrence, William Weston; Constable, V. Wheeler; Road Supervisor, District No. 2, Thomas Clark.

*Bremen.*—Justice, Jacob Klespies; Assessor, Arnold Bockenstedt; Clerk, F. Rubly; Trustees, A. Honkamp, A. Bockenstedt, F. Kramer; Road Supervisors, District No. 1, B. D. Naber; No. 2, A. Honkamp; No. 3, B. Nurre; No. 4, Conrad Schmenker; No. 5, John Schleikman; No. 6, John Kenn.

*Oneida.*—Assessor, R. H. Van Wagenen; Clerk, L Wheelock, Jr.; Trustees, John Cruise, Jr., Delos Gillespie, W. W. Shaw; Road Supervisors, District No. 1, J. Box; No. 2, E. Hulbert; No. 3, M. F. Hunt; No. 4, J. Deily; No. 5, J. Medland; No. 6, J. Breckon.

*Delaware.*—Justice, Charles Husted; Assessor, H. L. Ryan; Clerk, S. L. Doggett; Trustees, Alonzo Shew, Ira Howland, Lewis Paxson; Road Supervisors, none elected.

*Coffin's Grove.*—Assessor, Oscar Wellman; Clerk, F. S. Harris; Trustees, T. E. Smith, C. P. Tripp, David Buck; Road Supervisors, District No. 1, C. Glitcher; No. 2, G. Trumblee; No. 3, R. P. Harris; No. 4, William Cook; No. 5, M. S. Van Auken; No. 6, P. McCann; No. 7, H. G. Wellman; No. 8, John Conner; No. 9, H. Hilton.

*North Fork.*—Assessor, J. B. Galyean; Clerk, E. B. Gould; Trustees, Robert Nicholson, J. J. Smith, H. Arnold; Constable, A. Macomber; Road Supervisors, District No. 2, Simon Ganser; No. 3, A. Macomber; No. 4, Richard Cook; No. 5, John Goldsmith; No. 6, Eli Ruddlesdin; No. 7, C. Page.

*Delhi.*—Assessor, Samuel Allison, Sr.; Clerk, Henry Harger; Trustees, R. W. Furman, L. Terpening, Mortimer Smith; Road Supervisors, District No. 1, John W. Corbin; No. 2, Wm. Robinson; No. 3, V. M. Babcock; No. 4, Andrew Sweeney; No. 5, a tie on A. Tegard and J. Crosier; No. 6, Frank Real; No. 7, C. T. Fitzsimmons; No. 8, Mr. Wheelock; No. 9, J. Pettilon.

*Milo.*—Assessor, L. F. Muckler; Clerk, H. G. Porter; Trustees, William Crosier, Judson Muzzy, S. R. Young; Constable, Joseph Kenney; Road Supervisors, District No. 1, a tie on M. Lanning and T. Elder; No. 2, Isaac Wright; No. 3, A. Estabrook; No. 4, John Wiser; No. 5, Jacob Banta; No. 6, John Clark; No. 7, A. F. Tanquary; No. 8, E. M. Hamblin; No. 9, a tie on Judson Muzzy and George Belknap; No. 10, S. R. Young; No. 11, H. J. Vanfleet.

*Prairie.*—Justice, Fred. Durey; Assessor, Geo. E. Gemmill; Clerk, H. C. Wiley; Trustees, James Lendrum, Andrew Miller, H. Stiles; Constables, Albert Durey, J. D. Annis; Road Supervisors, District No. 1, R. W. Porteous; No. 2, H. W. Lawrence; No. 3, W. B. Britton; No. 4, R. F. Stewart; No. 5, Michael Hahessy; No. 6, J. S. Barry; No. 7, Thomas Hines; No. 8, C. W. Carrothers.

*South Fork.*—Assessor, Charles Crocker; Clerk. J. A. Rollins; Trustees, G. R. Browder, G. H. Crawford. E. M. Chaplin; Road Supervisors, District No. 2, E. Green; No. 3, D. H. Tate; No. 4, Alex. Livingstone; No. 5, R. L. Ambrose; No. 6, John Mullen; No. 7, Thos. Dewalt; No. 8, H. W. Reed; No. 9, G. H. Brown.

*Union.*—Assessor, R. C. Winch; Clerk, Ed. Barnes; Trustees, J. D. Smith, J. C. Thompson, Wm. Porter; Constable, J. E. Stanger; Road Supervisors, District No. 1, W. B. Keith; No. 2, Wm. Loveland; No. 3, Nicholas Wilson; No. 4, Thomas Kelley; No. 5, John Lyon; No. 6, W. B. Wheelis.

*Hazel Green.*—Assessor, C. H. Stillwell; Clerk, C. H. Stillwell; Trustees, S. S. Squires, William Thomas, B. P. Miller; Road Supervisors, District No. 1, N. Green; No. 2, Wm. P. Dickey; No. 3, Clarence Tinkham; No. 4, S. S. Squires; No. 5, D. O'Kane; No. 6, J. Grover; No. 7, M. Summers; No. 8, S. Ellison.

*Adams.*—Assessor, Dennis Magirl; Clerk, Wm. Dover; Trustees, A. G. Todd, Henry Ehlers, James Robinson; Road Supervisors, District No. 1, W. F. Titus; No. 2, J. Magirl; No. 3, J. Robinson; No. 4, P. McEnany; No. 5, A. G. Todd; No. 6, J. K. Hallam; No. 7, P. Beham; No. 8, Christopher Smith.

## SOCIETY OF EARLY SETTLERS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

On Wednesday, January 17, 1877, the pioneers of Delaware County assembled in goodly numbers in the City Hall at Manchester. E. O. Clemens, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. E. Healy elected Secretary. The objects of the meeting were stated by Mr. B. H. Keller, after which a constitution was adopted and officers elected as follows:

President, Hon. Joel Bailey; Vice Presidents, J. S. Barry, Prairie; B. H. Keller, Delaware; John Magirl, Adams; L. McNamee, Colony; John Lillibridge, Milo; Aaron Sullivan, Coffin's Grove; A. A. Strong, Honey Creek; H. D. Wood, Richland; A. Parliman, Elk; John W. Penn, Delhi; James Le Gassick, Bremen; William Nicholson, North Fork; Leroy Jackson, South Fork; C. L. Flint, Hazel Green; S. B. Whittaker, Union, and H. C. Merry, Oneida, Secretary; L. L. Ayers, Recording Secretary and Treasurer.

By a vote of the society, the wives of all pioneers were declared honorary members.

The following is the roll of members so far as can be ascertained, with the places of nativity and date of settlement in Delaware County:

Joel Bailey, born in New York, came to Delaware County, March, 1838; Henry Baker, New York, June, 1841; John Lillibridge, Mrs. J. Lillibridge, New York, October, 1843; Aaron Sullivan, Ohio, November, 1844; C. G. Reynolds, Pennsylvania, 1844; Mrs. S. E. Tilton, Pennsylvania, 1845; E. D. Olmstead, New York, 1847; Joseph S. Belknap, Vermont, May, 1848; H. D. Wood, Kentucky, November, 1848; E. Tilton, Pennsylvania, 1850; G. R. Buckley, New York, 1850; D. S. Potter, New York, May, 1850; Henry Acers, New York, March, 1850; S. Knickerbocker, New York, 1851; James Lewiston, Ireland, June, 1852; E. J. Skinner, New York, 1852; J. C. Skinner, New York, 1852; N. Andrews, New York, 1852; T. Crosby, Massachusetts, 1852; J. W. Robbins, Massachusetts, 1852; Allen Love, Scotland, September, 1852; W. Potter, Iowa, November 18, 1852; Mrs. T. Crosby, Massachusetts, 1852; Mrs. E. A. Strong, New York, 1853; Mrs. W. B. Smith, New York, 1853; W. B. Smith, Canada, Spring, 1853; A. Swindle, Ireland, April, 1853; Jas. McLaughlin, Ireland, 1853; A. A. Strong, Ohio, 1853; Rufus Dickinson, New York, May, 1853; Chauncey M. Mead, Indiana, May, 1853; J. F. Gillespie, Michigan, Fall, 1853; W. J. Doolittle, New York, October, 1853; H. L. Ryan, New York, July, 1854; H. Munson, New York, 1854; S. P. Moshier, New York, 1854; M. Eldridge, June, 1854; William Ryan, New York, 1854; S. J. Edmonds, Winter, 1854; Mrs. A. Kirkpatrick, May, 1854;

William Cattron, May, 1854; B. M. Amsden, New York, Spring, 1854; Justin Healy, Vermont, 1854; H. P. Duffy, Ohio, Spring, 1854; E. Healy, Canada East, May, 1854; J. B. Robertson, Prince Edward's Island, 1854; Mrs. H. Ryan, New York, 1858; A. N. Smith, Winter, 1855; E. L. Tomlinson, 1855; John Towslee, Spring, 1855; Mrs. F. Dunham, New York, February, 1855; I. U. Butler, New York, Spring, 1855; F. Dunham, New York, Feb., 1855; W. H. Hollister, New York, 1855; A. Shew, New York, 1855; Thos. Toogood, England, Jan., 1855; S. G. Van Anda, Pennsylvania, April, 1855; S. R. Young, Maryland, Oct., 1855; James Dunham, Indiana, 1855; Henry Lister, England, March, 1855; Thomas Hilliar, England, 1855; F. Bethell, England, 1855; W. H. Board, June, 1855; A. Kirkpatrick, Indiana, 1855; R. M. Marvin, Ohio, 1855; A. Dunham, Indiana, 1855; Edson Merrell, New Hampshire, Aug., 1855; H. M. Congar, New York, March, 1856; Oliver Cronk, New York, April, 1856; E. Hamblin, New York, 1856; E. P. Orvis, New York, 1856; L. S. Shirwin, New York, 1856; B. H. Keller, New York, April, 1856; John S. Barry, Massachusetts, April, 1856; Alfred Durey, England, April, 1856; Mrs. Alfred Durey, England, April, 1856; R. W. Tirrell, New Hampshire, November, 1856; D. Young, Maryland, 1856; Mrs. E. Hamblin, Ohio, Spring, 1856; D. P. Ferris, Ohio, 1856; D. Magirl, Ireland, May, 1856; A. H. McKay, Virginia, April, 1856; James Clugston, Indiana, August, 1856; N. Denton, England, 1856; Chas. Paxson, Pennsylvania, 1856; John Magirl, Ireland, 1856; D. Pierce, Massachusetts, 1856; G. S. Snover, New Jersey, March, 1856; Mrs. E. P. Orvis, Maine, 1856; A. F. Coon, New York, June, 1857; H. N. Cornish, New York, 1857; D. R. Lewis, New York, 1857; A. Sheldon, Massachusetts, April, 1857; Thomas Vibbard, New York, 1858; A. S. Blair, New York, October, 1858; Seth Brown, England, January, 1858; J. U. Schelling, Switzerland, 1858; J. B. Frentress, Illinois, March, 1860; L. S. Gates, Ohio, 1860; Mrs. J. F. Gillespie, Michigan, June, 1861; S. W. Green, New York, 1861; E. O. Clemans, Massachusetts, June, 1855; Alfred Coates, New York, October, 1854; Ann Coates, New York, Oct., 1854; Philemon Stowe, Thomas E. Averitt, Wisconsin, July, 1855; William S. Adams, from Pennsylvania, 1854; Thomas Cole, New York, June, 1847; Daniel S. Cairl, Pennsylvania, November, 1854; Michael Cole, Tennessee, September, 1853; Thos. Carrigan, Canada, November, 1851; Benj. Coleman, Pennsylvania, April, 1850; Marion Cloud, Pennsylvania, November, 1848; Francis Curler, Vermont, June, 1849; George Conrad, Illinois, April, 1849; Joseph Chapman, New York, December, 1850; P. C. Boisinger, Pennsylvania, April, 1847; Wm. Bohmenkamp, Germany, August, 1846; John V. Bush, Pennsylvania, October, 1852; Wm. Barker, Rhode Island, 1857; Geo. W. Bush, Pennsylvania, 1853; C. Bockenstedt, Germany, 1856; James Dickson, Indiana, 1857; Robert Dickson, Scotland, 1851; Wm. Ellis, New York, 1860; John Fishel, Ohio, June, 1850; Joseph Grimes, New York, June, 1845; Wm. H. Graves, New Hampshire, April, 1848; G. H. Goodken, Ohio, 1846; J. Hubbard, Connecticut, April, 1841; Patrick Hogan, Pennsylvania, May, 1845; Hezekiah Hubbard, Pennsylvania, 1846; James Hughes, New York, May, 1852; Harmie Hulbert, Illinois, May, 1853; Joseph Holbert, Pennsylvania, April, 1855; Jerome B. Jacobs, New York, June, 1856; John D. Klaus, Missouri, August, 1842; H. H. Klaus, Missouri, June, 1845; Anton Knipling, Germany, June, 1854; Rudolph Keller, Pennsylvania, March, 1855; Henry Kipp, Illinois, April, 1857; David Knee, Pennsylvania, April, 1855; S. G. Knee, Pennsylvania, April, 1855; John H. Knee, Pennsylvania, April, 1855; James Knee, Pennsylvania, April, 1855; Frank Keller, Pennsylvania, March, 1855; O. H. T.

Knee, Pennsylvania, April, 1855; Jacob Landis, Pennsylvania, April, 1842; Joshua Landis, Pennsylvania, April, 1842; Jacob Landis, Jr., Pennsylvania, April, 1842; Theo. Lampman, Germany, April, 1849; B. H. Luhrsman, Ohio, April, 1855; J. B. Moreland, Pennsylvania, April, 1839; George Link, Germany, April, 1858; Fred. Merten, Missouri, May, 1843; John S. Merten, Missouri, September, 1843; L. McNamee, Missouri, September, 1842; E. L. McNamee, Missouri, September, 1842; Joseph Malvin, Pennsylvania, September, 1846; John McMahon, Iowa, September, 1846; F. C. Nichols, New York, September, 1852; Herman Ovel, Germany, September, 1852; John Platt, Pennsylvania, September, 1843; Jacob Platt, Pennsylvania, September, 1843; Jeremiah Page, Missouri, September, 1847; Perry Perkins, Missouri, September, 1848; Daniel Partridge, Ohio, September, 1853; James Rutherford, Illinois, July, 1838; Wm. Reueepiper, Germany, July, 1846; G. W. Rea, Ohio, July, 1848; A. Ree, Ohio, July, 1848; Geo. T. Rea, Ohio, July, 1848; R. Steadman, Canada, July, 1855; Chas. Simon, New York, May, 1849; F. B. Simons, New York, April, 1849; Jacob D. Smith, Pennsylvania, April, 1843; Philip Stillinger, Ohio, 1855; Edward Smout, Pennsylvania, April, 1852; Jacob H. Smith, Pennsylvania, April, 1858; Henry Tapka, Ohio, April, 1855; John C. Wood, England, June, 1848; R. Wilson, New York, May, 1851; A. Partridge, Ohio, April, 1853.

The society resolved to meet at Manchester, June 13, 1877, and the arrangement was to have a picnic dinner at the Park; but the weather being inauspicious, the meeting was held in the City Hall, and the dinner served in the Mayor's office. The programme has been published for the second re-union, to be held at Manchester, Wednesday, June 12, 1878.

## DELAWARE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first Agricultural Society in Delaware was organized at Delhi, in 1855, the preliminary meeting being held in J. M. Brayton's law office. Officers were elected, and the association was regularly incorporated June 9th, of that year, with John Hefner, President, and J. M. Brayton, Secretary. The other incorporators were J. W. Penn, A. E. House, L. Burrington, David Connor, George Shelden, James Wright, Hiram Kaster, Sealy Kaster, B. Kaster, O. S. Boggs, Alexander Loban, Marshall Hancock and F. B. Doolittle. A fair was held that year, the Court House being appropriated for the floral and art hall, and the fair of 1856 was held at the Court House also. It is stated that Asa Belden, who had rented N. Wilson's farm, exhibited at the fair of 1855 some wheat he had raised that season, and that Wilson competed with him from the same crop. A dispute arose as to who should receive the premium; but how the matter was settled is not recorded.

When the fairs were held at the Court House, an entry fee was exacted from exhibitors, which enabled the society to pay its premiums. The last two fairs were held on the land owned by Andrew Stone, just north of the village, and here an admission fee was charged, the percentage on premiums being abandoned. It is said that the exhibitions, considering the youth of the county and its scanty population, were very creditable, and one or two especially so.

In 1860, the society indicated a willingness to locate permanently at such town as should offer the most substantial inducements in the way of ground and buildings. Accordingly the people of Nottingham (Earlville), Delaware, Manchester and Delhi submitted propositions. The society appointed Mr. Robinson, of Prairie, H. D. Wood, of Richland, and L. McNamee, of Colony, a committee to visit the proposed sites and report thereon. Robinson and Wood re-

ported in favor of Manchester, the proposition from that town pledging $1,500 in money and the use of forty acres of ground owned by Allen Love. The society met to consider the report, which was concurred in by Mr. McNamee except as to the recommendation of Manchester. The vote of the Directors split up, Manchester having just half, and the other towns having each a few votes. The situation grew critical, but, it is said, a solution was reached by a hurried consultation between a keen-witted resident of Manchester and a gentleman who was once Sheriff of the county, and at that time owner of a large tract of land just west of Manchester. These gentlemen concluded that a ten-dollar bill, judiciously invested, would be a persuasive argument with the Director from Union. His vote was won, and Manchester had secured the prize. Her delegation hurried home to make a night of it with an oyster supper and the music of an anvil. The society employed an attorney to draw up a lease between that body and Mr. Love, but that gentleman would not sign the document as prepared. The Board afterward met and reconsidered its vote, defeating the application of Manchester and making the expenditure of the ten dollars, just alluded to, a needless one, and the society remained at Delhi.

The last annual fair was held in 1861. The outbreak of the civil war, together with the disgust of the unsuccessful contestants for the location of the society, tended to impair its usefulness, and the corporation quietly yielded up the ghost.

About 1863, the farmers of Delaware had organized a Farmers' Club, which held monthly meetings at Manchester, the records of which are not now accessible. March 3, 1866, this club held a meeting in Manchester. At this meeting, a committee that had been previously appointed reported that nothing had been accomplished in regard to fair grounds. The same committee was then instructed to call a meeting of the citizens of the county at Manchester, on the 17th day of March, 1866, to organize a County Agricultural Society for Delaware County.

On the day appointed, a large number of citizens assembled in Carpenter's Hall. A. F. Coon was elected Chairman of the convention, and A. S. Blair, Secretary. March 17th, 1866, an Agricultural Society was formed, with the following officers: President, T. Crosby; Treasurer, F. Dunham; Secretary, L. S. Gates; Vice Presidents, S. Gilmore, H. C. Drybread, O. S. Boggs, H. D. Wood, H. Gardner, N. Ruggles, C. Sanborn, James Le Gassick, Philip Stoner, Washington J. Graham, J. J. Cleveland, T. J. Annis, James Robinson, N. J. Wolcott, A. P. Blanchard, Leroy Jackson. An effort was made to procure fair grounds. Several meetings were held, but the organization apparently lacked vitality, and after lingering about a year, it ceased to be.

In 1869, the project was revived, and, upon call, a meeting of the farmers of Delaware County was held in Burnside Hall, Manchester, January 30, 1869, for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society. N. Ruggles was Chairman of the meeting, and J. Piper, Secretary. At this meeting a constitution was adopted and adjourned to February 20th, when the organization of the Delaware County Agricultural Society was fully organized by choice of the following officers: President, N. Ruggles; Vice President, W. J. Graham; Secretary, J. Piper; Treasurer, C. L. Flint; Directors, Silas Gillmore, Colony; J. H. Robinson, Elk; A. A. Strong, Honey Creek; H. D. Wood, Richland; J. Le Gassick, Bremen; H. C. Merry, Oneida; A. F. Coon, Delaware; A. Sullivan, Coffin's Grove; J. B. Bailey, North Fork; A. E. Martin, Delhi; O. E. Taylor, Milo; M. Stimpson, Prairie; P. H. Warner, South Fork; J. M. Ames, Union; J. B. Dickey, Hazel Green; James Taylor, Adams. Messrs. Coon,

Graham and Flint were appointed a committee on grounds; Messrs. Ruggles, Coon and Graham, a committee to canvass for subscriptions in aid of fixing up the grounds. March 19th, Mr. A. Sheldon, who had a tract east of the town, proposed to lease the grounds, forty-five rods front, to the Society for a fair, to be held in the Fall, for fifty dollars. Accepted. These grounds were afterward leased for a term of years and fitted up expressly for the use of the Society. The first exhibition and fair was held September 22, 23 and 24, 1869, with such gratifying results that the permanent success of the Society was determined beyond question.

At this fair, $1,000 was distributed for premiums. In 1874, premiums amounting to $1,520.50 were awarded. In 1876, $1,003.00 were paid for premiums, and the total receipts were $1,763.17. In 1877, the total receipts were $2,205.82; paid out for premiums, $1,250; and March 5, 1878, there was a balance in the treasury of $87.82.

Any person can become a life member of the Society on payment of $20; for five years, $5.00. The Society, in 1876, had 294 members. Officers 1878: President, B. H. Keller; Vice Pr sident, F. Dunham; Secretary, Watson Childs; Treasurer, Samuel Allison; Directors, John Young, Elk; A. A. Strong, Honey Creek; H. D. Wood, Richland; G. W. Long, Oneida; M. Eldridge, Milo; George E. Gemmill, Prairie; Anthony Swindle, Adams; P. H. Warner, South Fork; John Platt, Colony; S. P. Peters, Coffin's Grove; Luman Sly, Delaware; J. Le Gassick, Bremen; J. B. Bailey, North Fork; E. J. Delemater, Delhi; W. G. Dickey, Hazel Green; Wm. Danford, Union.

## DELAWARE COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

This organization was planned and organized by the County Council of Patrons of Husbandry, and holds its sessions annually for three days and four evenings, commencing on the Tuesday evening on or before the full moon in January. The first session was held at Manchester, January, 1875; the second at Earlville, the third at Delaware, and the fourth, in 1878, at Manchester. Two months prior to each session, topics are selected by a committee of three, appointed for that purpose. Three or more speakers are assigned to each topic, each to have twenty minutes. These discussions, together with essays, addresses, etc., interspersed with vocal music, constitute the exercises, all conducted by farmers, their wives, sons and daughters. "These institutes," says Mr. L. O. Stevens, "have hitherto commanded large and full attendance, as well as the profound respect of the citizens of the county, and are a tower of strength and influence in advancing the farming and educational interests of the yeomanry of our county. Usually each speaker presents carefully prepared papers on the topic in question. Reports of these papers are published in the county journals, and many papers have been published entire; and I observe that other journals, in the State and out, have copied some of the articles of the Institute of 1878.

"The Institute is a Delaware County institution, and originated here. Many other counties of the State to whom we have sent, from time to time, our programmes, have also held institutes. The decided mind of the members of this institution is, that the Institute is an established institution of the county, and will continue to hold its yearly meetings in January as the years roll round. Hereby the Delaware County farmers are not only advertising their social and educational interests, but are improving and quickening their agricultural interests."

The officers of the Farmers' Institute from its commencement are as follows:

For 1875.—H. D. Wood, President; Rev. — Streeter and C. B. Kennedy, Secretaries.

For 1876.—C. M. Austin, President; E. O. Clemens and C. B. Kennedy, Secretaries.

For 1877.—C. B. Lont, President; E. O. Clemens and L. S. Gates, Secretaries.

For 1878.—D. W. Jones, President; E. O. Clemens and L. S. Gates, Secretaries.

## PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

May 19, 1873, representatives from twelve subordinate Granges met at Delaware and arranged the

DELAWARE COUNTY PATRONS' UNION,

electing L. E. Beebe, President; L. O. Stevens, Secretary and Local Agent; H. D. Wood, Deputy, and John Meader, Gate Keeper. September 16, 1873, the name of the organization was changed to "The Council of the Patrons of Husbandry, of Delaware County," the objects of which were declared to be, "for facilitating the business of buying, selling, shipping, and such other purposes as may seem for the good of the Order," and officers elected as follows: Master, C. B. Lont; Overseer, Theodore Marks; Lecturer, Ezra Chase; Chaplain, W. C. Clark; Steward, Delos Gillespie; Gate Keeper, John Meader; Secretary, L. O. Stevens; Treasurer, R. Boon. November 18, 1873, the Council voted to organize a legally incorporated company, to be called "The Delaware Grange Company." At the time, there were sixteen subordinate Granges in the county. March 10, 1874, there were seventeen.

"The original and leading idea of the Grange," says L. O. Stevens, Esq., "was to secure social advantages; but in 1873, the leading idea among our farmers was business, or pecuniary benefit. Hence, Granges were crowded with anxious farmers cherishing the illusory ideas of immediately bettering their circumstances, of the sooner clearing their farms from mortgages, or securing a competency for the accomplishment of other cherished purposes, through some mysterious influence of the organization. They did not realize that all changes or reforms proceed slowly. As a legitimate result, the new broom that 'swept so clean' was soon shortened, and became less effective. But much has been accomplished, however, and agricultural communities, either in the Grange or out, have received, directly and indirectly, material benefits therefrom. May, 1878, only five Granges and the County Council remain, but the kindly feeling still exists toward all who were ever members of the Order, and the Grange will live on until its usefulness ceases to be a virtue—ceases to confer benefits upon its membership.

"In this county the Patrons of Husbandry have originated and established a County Farmers' Institute, most successfully and profitably held them annually for four successive years, and the unanimous verdict each year has been, 'the last was the best.' The Grange has also established a Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with a present membership of over 700, and carrying nearly $1,000,000 insurance.

"The Grange, the Institute and Insurance Company bring the farmers into closer and more friendly relations, promoting mutual prosperity and success in

all the business of the farm. Farmers need thorough education for their business, and these institutions have aided them very materially, securing more intelligent, systematic and economical farm work, and better and more profitable results."

## DELAWARE COUNTY SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

In accordance with a call made by Rev. E. C. Barnes, Secretary for Delaware County, a Sunday School Convention assembled in the Congregational Church at Earlville, December 10, 1867. The following delegates were present, viz.: R. Wilson, A. Nash, Rev. E. C. Barnes, Hopkinton; L. O. Stevens, Almoral; Rev. C. W. Copeland, Rev. L. P. Matthews, Rev. M. Fulcomer, Colesburg; Rev. W. P. Carson, Epworth; Rev. J. Bentley, Waucon; Rev. T. Thompson, Rev. Charles Gibbs, C. Sanborn, J. S. Harris, Thomas Daggett, Earlville; Rev. R. Norton, Rev. A. A. Baker, Prof. Piper, Manchester. R. Wilson was chosen Chairman, and J. S. Harris, Secretary of the Convention.

At this meeting, the Delaware County Sabbath School Association was organized, and officers elected, as follows: President, Rev. B. C. Barnes, of Hopkinton; Secretary, Prof. Jonathan Piper, of Manchester; Treasurer, William Cattron, of Manchester.

The following Township Secretaries were appointed, viz.: Rev. C. W. Copeland, Colony; R. H. Mason, Elk; J. W. Williams, Honey Creek; S. A. Thompson, Richland; H. G. Doolittle, Bremen; J. S. Harris, Oneida; B. H. Keller, Delaware; Ira Gray, Coffin's Grove; G. R. Browder, North Fork; George H. Fuller, Delhi; F. Albrook, Milo; C. M. Sessions, South Fork; Silas Smith, Union; Thomas Guthrie, Union; Samuel Graham, Adams.

The first annual session of the association was held at Manchester, May 12, 13 and 14, 1868—J. F. Zediker, L. Havee and E. P. Weatherby, Committee of Arrangements. At this meeting, Rev. A. A. Baker, of Manchester, was elected President; Prof. S. Calvin, of Hopkinton, Secretary; Wm. Cattron, Manchester, Treasurer.

The officers of the association for 1878 are: A. B. Terrill, President; Rev. H. D. Weaver, Vice President; M. H. Williston, Secretary and Treasurer. The semi-annual convention, June, 1878, was held in the Congregational Church, Colesburg, June 11 and 12, 1878.

The example of the Sabbath School workers of Delaware County has been followed in neighboring counties, and this portion of Iowa is quite thoroughly organized by townships.

## POST OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

*Almoral* (*Oneida Township*).—Established March 24, 1857, Francis Dunham; Nov. 4, 1858, Joseph B. Dunham.

*Amarill* (*Honey Creek Township*).—Established July 30, 1857, Clark Bliss; discontinued April 20, 1858.

*Bailey's Ford* (*Milo Township*).—Established Jan. 17, 1855, Joel Bailey; Oct. 24, 1857, Amos H. McKay; discontinued Jan. 3, 1859.

*Barryville* (*Prairie Township*).—Established July 10, 1857, John S. Barry.

*Bay* (*Delhi Township*).—Established Feb. 10, 1862, Ralph P. Andrews; discontinued Dec. 4, 1863.

*Campton* (*Richland Township*).—Established Sept. 1, 1857, Ethan S. Cowles.

*Cold Water* (*Honey Creek Township*).—Established Oct. 20, 1851, James Martin; discontinued Jan. 20, 1852; re-established April 7, 1854, Wm. Roe; April 5, 1855, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Feb. 19, 1856, Joseph Mansfield; April 16, 1856, Israel Green; May 7, 1859, Clark Bliss; June 25, 1861, Israel Green; discontinued May 9, 1863.

*Colony* (*Colony Township.*)—Established Aug. 15, 1846, David Moreland; changed to Colesburg, April 3, 1849, Perry Perkins; Jan. 20, 1852, Thomas Cole; Aug. 22, 1853, Jacob B. Moreland.

*Colesburg* (*changed to Colony*)—Aug. 22, 1853; April 20, 1860, Hanson T. Wright.

*Colony* (*changed to Colesbury*)—Oct. 3, 1846, Hanson T. Wright; Dec. 5, 1866, James M. Potts; March 23, 1869, Samuel G. Knee.

*Coffin's Grove* (*Coffin's Grove Township*).—Established July 24, 1849; Clement Coffin; March 23, 1860, Henry Baker; discontinued July 17, 1861.

*Delaware* (*Oneida Township*).—Established Dec. 19, 1859, James P. Ball; May 8, 1861, Wm. M. Hefner; Oct. 21, 1865, David Greaves; Oct. 19, 1870, B. M. Gardner.

*Delhi* (*Delhi Township*).—Established March 14, 1844, Mary E. A. Hobbs; Jan. 22, 1847, Robt. A. Fagg; May 14, 1847, Chas. W. Hobbs; Dec. 20, 1849, James E. Anderson; April 19, 1850, Zina A. Wellman; April 14, 1853, Wm. Price; Nov. 9, 1857, Alexander G. Hobbs; Nov. 19, 1857, Wm. H. Gilles; March 30, 1861, Elisha Brady; Feb. 5, 1866, Chas. H. Gross; Oct. 12, 1870, Alexander Gleason.

*Delaware Center* (*Delaware Township*).—Established Oct. 1, 1853, Robt. F. Korkright; Sept. 28, 1854, Allen R. Loomis; April 2, 1855, Henry L. Ryan; April 8, 1856, changed to Manchester.

*Eads' Grove* (*Honey Township*).—Established June 15, 1849, Wm. Eads; discontinued Nov. 11, 1850.

*Earlville* (*Oneida Township*).—Established Feb. 12, 1858, Simeon D. Moody; Nov. 9, 1858, Chas. B. Stowe; Dec. 5, 1860, Jonathan S. Harris; March 29, 1861, James G. Verplank; Jan. 28, 1864, Cummings Sanborn; Sept. 17, 1867, Rinaldo L. Jones.

*Forestville* (*Richland Township*).—Established April 24, 1851, Wm. Turner; Oct. 28, 1854, Thos. Hickox; June 23, 1856, Enos M. Littlefield; May 21, 1857, Nathaniel G. Luken; Jan. 12, 1859, Franklin Emerson; Oct. 17, 1860, Hiram D. Wood; Jan. 7, 1861, Chas. F. Vincent; July 17, 1862, Wm. H. Church; Feb. 5, 1864, Henrietta Van Kuren; May 1, 1868, Walter Moon; May 9, 1870, Mrs. *Henrietta Van Kuren; Nov. 24, 1875, David M. Noland; June 28, 1776, Volney Wheeler.

*Golden Prairie* (*Hazel Green Township*).—Established March 7, 1870, Eugene W. Hawley; June 10, 1872, Charles Tinkham.

*Green Hill* (*Delhi Township*).—Established August 8, 1854, Nathan B. Talmadge. Discontinued August 10, 1857.

*Grove Creek* (*Union Township*).—Established September 28, 1854, Robt. Hogg; March 17, 1855, Nathaniel Ingram. Now in Jones County.

*Greeley, late Plum Spring* (*Elk Township*).—Established April 28, 1863, Silas N. Talcott; December 7, 1863, Jerome Baker; April 7, 1871, Job Gildersleeve; September 1, 1876, M. Blodgett.

* Dr. ——— Dix was Postmaster a short time—probably appointed in 1869. Omitted in official list.

*Hazel Green* (*Hazel Green Township*).—Established June 18, 1856, Christopher L. Flint: December 13, 1865, John P. Dickey, Jr.; January 14, 1869, Wm. P. Dickey.

*Hopkinton* (*South Fork Township*).—Established June 28, 1852, Archibald Tate: December 10, 1853, George R. Browder; December 19, 1854, Henry A. Saunders; June 27, 1856, Peter H. Warner; March 29, 1861, R. S. Taylor: August 16, 1864, Merit Harmon; August 20, 1866, Wm. E. Brown; December 18, 1867, Peter H. Warner; August 11, 1869, Chas. E. Merrian.

*Hartwick* (*Delhi Township*).—Established January 20, 1853, John W. Clark; June 1, 1861, James Melindy. Discontinued September 24, 1861.

*Manchester* (*Delaware Township*).—Established April 8, 1856, Ozias P. Reeves; May 26, 1857, Samuel R. Young; August 24, 1857, Harvey J. Brown; October 17, 1861, Horace N. Cornish; May 6, 1865, Edward Burnside; August 14, 1866, James L. Noble; April 5, 1869, Wm. C. Cawley; reappointed March 12, 1873, Wm. C. Cawley.

*Masonville* (*Coffin's Grove Township*).—Established February 18, 1860, Henry H. Tubbs; June 1, 1861, Wm. A. Crowther; May 17, 1864, Andrew J. Pease; March 4, 1870, Lucius Kinsman; August 1, 1872, Reuben Norton.

*Mangoldville* (*Hazel Green Township*).—Established Dec. 19, 1864, Caroline M. Mangold; discontinued April 10, 1866.

*Milo* (*Milo Township*).—Established July 12, 1868, O. E. Taylor; discontinued March 18, 1872.

*Mount Hope* (*Richland Township*).—Established June 20, 1851, James A. Ginger: Dec. 14, 1853, Stephen R. Reynolds; June 8, 1861, Elliott D. Stone; discontinued Oct. 20, 1671.

*Orrin Glen* (*Honey Creek Township*).—Established Oct. 23, 1851, Orrin S. Boggs; changed April 7, 1854, to *Cold Water*.

*Plum Creek* (*North Fork Township*).—Established Dec. 12, 1855; Elias Parker; discontinued Nov. 27, 1857.

*Plum Spring* (*Elk Township*).—Established Oct. 30, 1854, Elias Hutton; Nov. 21, 1855, William Cattron; Feb. 29, 1860, Jonas L. Coolidge; Sept. 23, 1861, Silas N. Talcott; changed April 28, 1863, to *Greeley*.

*Poultney* (*Elk Township*).—Established Sept. 23, 1851, Hiram Cooper; discontinued July 9, 1860.

*Rockville* (*North Fork Township*).—Established June 15, 1846, Oliver A. Olmstead: July 7, 1847, Philip B Hogan; Feb. 9, 1849, I. M. Custer; discontinued June 19, 1862; re-established March 28, 1873, George Ruddlesden; April 9, 1874, Frederick Mueller; March 15, 1878, Charles P. Georgen.

*Sand Creek* (*Prairie Township*).—Established June 11, 1862, John Miller; discontinued Jan. 19, 1864.

*Sand Spring* (*South Fork Township*).—Established June 19, 1858, Truman H. Bowen; April 16, 1860, William Cline; Jan. 30, 1861, Edward H. Sellers; April 25, 1863, Robert Elliott; Dec. 17, 1863, Orson Henry; May 18, 1870, Stephen R. Tuttle; Oct. 20, 1864, Gilbert H. Brown.

*Spring Branch* (*Milo Township*).—Established April 4, 1854, Herman Annis; discontinued April 8, 1856.

*Tower Hill* (*Adams Township.*)—Established Jan. 29, 1856, James Cromwell; Sept. 1, 1858, Michael Beacom, Jr.; Aug. 13, 1863, James Cromwell; May 26, 1871, Bradford W. Kenyon.

*Uniontown* (*Union Township*).—Established Sept. 27, 1853, Aaron P. Blanchard; Dec. 2, 1856, Simon Hussey; July 20, 1860, Moses Mallory; May 12, 1862, John Mallory; Nov. 10, 1871, Hiram F. Cotton; Aug. 13,

1873, Edward F. Barnes; June 28, 1876, Miss Alice F. Barnes; Nov. 23, 1876, Benjamin P. Miller.

*Viola* (*Colony Township*).—Established Feb. 16, 1852, Joseph D. Walker; March 20, 1854, John Platt; Feb. 8, 1855, Joseph D. Walker; Dec. 24, 1858, Jacob Platt; discontinued Nov. 9, 1859.

*Yankee Settlement* (*Honey Creek Township*).—Established Jan 12, 1848, Bohan Noble; March 23, 1855, F. B. Peet; now in Clayton County.

*York* (*Honey Creek Township*).—Established Dec. 12, 1855, George W. Stewart; Aug. 5, 1856, Samuel Weeks; Oct. 10, 1856, George L. Zabriskie; Nov. 9, 1857, Wm. R. Stewart; Sept. 9, 1861, George W. Stewart; Jan. 24, 1863, Clara M. Stewart; Nov. 3, 1865, Selden F. Bush; Nov. 25, 1867, Abiel N. Arcott; discontinued Nov. 17, 1875.

*Petersburg* (*Bremen Township*).—Established March 7, 1874, Barney Sasson; March 16, 1875, Frederick Rubley.

*Grove Creek* (*Union Township*).—Established October 26, 1874, James H. Hogg.

## THE DELAWARE COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE AND LIGHTNING INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was first organized as the North Fork Township Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, March 16, 1872, with the following officers: President, C. M. Austin; Secretary, Wm. C. Clark; Treasurer, Samuel Evans; Directors, C. Page, H. Arnold, R. Gardner, S. Evans, W. C. Clark, R. Nicholson, H. M. Bailey, C. M. Austin, N. Haas.

Sixty policies were issued June 1, 1872, covering insurance for over fifty thousand dollars, the amount required by law to make the company holden for losses, etc.

June 17, 1873, the County Council of the Patrons of Husbandry organized the Delaware County Farmers' Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company. The first officers were: President, C. M. Austin; Secretary, Wm. C. Clark; Treasurer, L. E. Beebe; Executive Committee, William Ball, L. O. Stevens, C. B. Lont; Directors, L. E. Beebe, C. B. Lont, William Ball, C. M. Austin, Wm. C. Clark, L. D. Cross, A. F. Coon, L. O. Stevens, R. Boon, John Livingston, H. D. Wood, Frank K. Smith, T. N. Williamson, D. W. Jones, P. D. Trowbridge, W. W. Mathews.

The North Fork Company was merged in the County Company December 3, 1873. The annual meeting is on the last Tuesday of September in each year, at Delaware. The officers for 1878 are as follows: President, C. M. Austin; Secretary, L. O. Stevens; Treasurer, C. B. Lont; Executive Committee, E. O. Clemens, John Cruise, Jr., Henry Miller. Directors—Joseph Grimes, Colony Township; James Le Gassick, Bremen; A. B. Wheeless, North Fork; C. H. Recketts, South Fork; Henry Miller, Elk; John Cruise, Jr., Oneida; D. M. Smith, Delhi; Amos G. Smith, Union; J. E. Eldridge, Honey Creek; E. O. Clemens, Delaware; M. Eldredge, Milo; S. S. Squires, Hazel Green; A. E. Lawrence, Richland; T. E. Smith, Coffin's Grove; T. J. Annis, Prairie; Henry Ehlers, Adams.

The company has had a constant and steady growth, till now it is approximating one million dollars in insurance, and embraces among its members the most wealthy, cautious and intelligent farmers of the county. Its membership is over seven hundred members. It probably will report some eight hundred members at the next annual meeting, and above one million dollars in insurance.

The capital stock of the company is the real estate of its members, and the members have the use of its funds till needed to pay losses.

## THE DELAWARE DAIRY SYSTEM.

About twenty years ago, the farmers of Delaware began to turn their attention to the dairy, and gradually the industries of the county have changed, until now (1878) it has become one of the leading dairy counties in the State, and the manufacture of butter, cheese and raising pork have been its leading agricultural interests. Delaware butter commands the highest prices in Eastern markets. Manchester has become the great butter market of Iowa, rivaling that of any other State in the Northwest, and immense quantities of the dairy products of the county are shipped every week. In 1858 or 1859, George Acres and Wattson Childs of Delaware Township began the manufacture of cheese, and in 1862, Mr Acres was working up the milk of about thirty cows. In a public address, delivered last Winter before the Dairymen's Association, Mr. Childs stated that he was obliged to peddle out his cheese for two or three years when he first commenced, and used to realize eight or ten cents a pound, mainly in trade.

Asa C. Bowen, who began cheese making in 1858, just south of the county line, says that while in the mercantile business in Hopkinton in 1856, he brought butter to that town from Albany, selling it at 33⅓ cents a pound, and A. R. Loomis brought butter to Manchester from Marengo, Illinois about the same time. The introduction of the cheese vat, Mr. Bowen says, made the handling of large quantities of milk comparatively easy, and he was among the first to bring the improved plan into use in Iowa.

In June, 1866, the Delaware Cheese Company was organized at Delaware; William M. Hefner, President, and K. W. Kingsley, Secretary. A building was erected there 24x40 feet, two and a half stories, and an experienced cheese maker from Madison County, New York, engaged to take charge of the factory, which commenced operations during the month of June. It continued in operation until about 1872, when it suspended, and the building was converted into a stable.

A cheese factory was established at Almoral in 1870, which had a remunerative run until 1875, when cheese making was given up, and butter only manufactured; which was kept open two seasons, but with indifferent success. Soon after, R. L. and O. E. Taylor built a cheese factory in Milo Township, which was very skillfully managed, but in 1877, cheese making was given up, and butter made in stead. It was found that making butter was more profitable than cheese, and now comparatively little cheese is manufactured.

The first stimulus to the butter industry was given by L. A. Loomis, of Manchester, who made a contract in 1862 with the Northwestern Packet Company to supply its boats with butter. Buying for cash only, although at the low rate of eight or nine cents a pound, he became master of the situation, and would take only the best offered. Mr. Loomis bought butter without opposition until 1864, when W. G. Kenyon began to buy, followed in 1867 by Percival & Ayers, which made competition quite sharp.

The manufacture of butter increased steadily until 1872, when

### THE CREAMERY SYSTEM

was introduced by Mr. John Stewart, and gave the dairy business of the county a powerful impetus. Mr. Stewart had been dealing in dairy products for several years, when, in 1872, he built the first creamery or butter factory in the

county, and, it is thought, the first in the State, on Spring Branch, near E. Packer's, three or four miles east of Manchester. Here he commenced buying milk of the surrounding farmers, and making the cream into butter, according to the most approved methods practiced by Eastern dairymen. His business increased, and the following year he established similar "creameries" at Yankee Settlement, Forestville, Ward's Corners and other places.

A. C. Clark & Company started a creamery at Manchester, in 1874, and at Masonville, in 1875.

Having obtained the first premium for butter for several years at St. Louis, in 1876 Mr. Stewart determined to compete for the golden prize offered at the International Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, and received the gold medal for the best butter in the world. His success at once removed the prejudice existing in New York and other Eastern markets against Western, and especially Iowa, butter, and placed Delaware butter very high in the estimation of dealers and consumers, and the best grades soon commanded a higher price than the best New York creamery butter.

The award of this medal to Delaware and Iowa was of almost incalculable benefit to the county and State, and is worth to the farmers of the State many hundred thousand dollars annually. Mr. Stewart is of the opinion that this region possesses certain peculiarities of climate and soil that give it superiority over other dairy districts.

An association of the dairymen was formed at Manchester, in February, 1877, under the name of "Northwestern Iowa Dairymen's Association." The meeting continued two days, and much instruction was given and received. John Stewart was elected President, and Col. R. M. Littler, of Davenport, was chosen Secretary. The association met at Manchester, in February, 1878, with added unmbers and increased interest.

From abroad came Messrs. Folsom, J. N. Reall and Francis D. Moulton, of New York; Mr. McGlincey, Secretary of the Dairy Board of Trade, Elgin, Ill., and A. Ondesleys, Baltimore. The subjects discussed covered the whole business of dairying, from raising grass to shipping butter and cheese to market.

Mr. L. O. Stevens furnishes a description of the creamery at Almoral, which will answer, in a general way, to describe the system pursued:

The Almoral Creamery was established in 1876, under the firm name of "The Almoral Dairymen's Company." It is an incorporated company, with a capital stock not exceeding $10,000. Farmers are the stockholders. Farmers, not stockholders, patronize the institution, receiving for their milk, or rather the butter product—for butter entirely is made at this creamery—their pro rata share of the net sale in market of the butter, deducting all expenses, viz.: rents, ice, marketing, commissions, brokerage, etc. The butter is shipped weekly, and in warm weather in a refrigerator car, from Manchester to New York. The company's works are equal to 500 cows. Our average hitherto has been 150 cows. Our building is thoroughly fitted, with flagstones, laid in cement, as the ground work, with all needful tanks, ventilation, etc., and with all requisites for *sweetness* and *neatness*. We require the manufacturer of the butter to be scrupulously tidy in all branches of the business; and also, all packages of butter to be placed on track free from stains and carelessness; the milk to be delivered in first-class condition, as respects neatness in milking, and proper care as to cleanliness of cans and cooling of the milk. We propose at this creamery never to make either skim butter or skim cheese; but to ever make the best article possible of cream butter, and to continue to fight it out, steadily and protractedly, "on that line."

We regard the sour milk returned to the patrons of the creamery worth a very large per cent. in the raising of calves to replenish the dairy and young stock hogs. Whey is comparatively valueless, compared with sour milk, and there exists no substitute for sour milk for calves and pigs. As we run our creamery, we find it profitable, and are contented to run it in our (the farmers') best interest.

The creameries now in successful operation in the county are owned and located as follows: Wm. & John Hollister, H. D. Wood, H. D. Cowles, Rich-

land Township: E. H. & J. Durfey, Mr. Warwick, Calvin Fenner, Honey Creek; Almoral Dairy Company, L. E. Beebe, Oneida; M. Breyton, A. S. Coon, Wattson Childs, L. A. Loomis, Delaware; H. P. Chapman, Harris & Turner (two), Houseman & Loomis, Coffin's Grove; Taylor Brothers, Milo; B. Thorpe, Sr., S. Allison, Sr., Delhi; E. Healy, North Fork; John D. McVay, Leroy Jackson, John Stewart (makes cheese also), South Fork; Fred Dickey, Hazel Green, and one also in Union. The private dairies managed on the creamery plan are: Lemuel Parker, Oneida; R. J. Jones, Daniel Chase, Elk; John B. Frentress, Mr. White, J. H. Edmonds, Elk; Peter Lux, Delhi; S. J. Edmonds, Delaware.

The production for 1877 was largely in excess of any previous year, and the value of butter and cheese shipped was not far from half a million dollars. Over 1,200,000 pounds of butter was sent from Manchester. The product is shipped in refrigerator cars twice a week, and most of it goes to New York. Manufacturers estimate that the dairy product of the county for 1878 will be materially greater than in 1877. Mr. Stewart thinks the shipments of butter for Manchester alone this year will reach the enormous quantity of 1,500,000 pounds. Very large quantities are also shipped from Earlville and other railway stations in the county, and Delaware stands at the head of the list of dairy counties in Iowa.

## NURSERIES.

The nursery business in Delaware County was commenced by F. B. Doolittle, at Delhi, who planted three bushels of apple seeds, in the Spring of 1851, on a piece of ground adjoining the town plat on the east. In the Fall, he took up the seedling trees, stored them in his cellar, grafted them during the Winter and put them out the following Spring. He continued this process, planting three bushels of seed every Spring for four years, until he had put out a million trees. He also engaged in raising pear, plum and quince trees, small fruit, grape vines, etc., and ornamental trees pretty extensively. For some years all Northern Iowa, for 100 to 150 miles, was supplied with fruit trees from Doolittle's nurseries at Delhi. In the Fall of 1854, he had 100,000 grafted apple trees ready for market, and several hundred thousand of younger trees; but during the severe Winter of 1855–6, about one-third of them were killed. He had about one hundred varieties of apples, and of these the old and favorite varieties considered most hardy in Michigan, such as the Baldwin and the ———, suffered the most. In 1865, he ceased planting and raising trees, etc., for market, and closed the business as soon as he disposed of his stock then on hand. Judge Doolittle has now (1878) a very fine orchard of twenty acres, but he does not consider Iowa a good fruit region. The trees do not bear as well as in Eastern States, and, owing to rapid growth, are more liable to be Winter-killed.

In 1856, Charles Harding started in the nursery business, about half a mile northeast of Delhi; but he was unfortunate in business in 1857, and his nursery passed into the hands of Mr. Brayton.

John Porter commenced an evergreen and grapevine nursery, of one acre, on the northeast quarter of Section 17, 88, 4, a short distance north of Delhi, in 1860. Successful from the start, his business has increased, until now (1878) he has five acres devoted to his specialties.

In 1864, John Platt, Esq., established what is called the "Hardy Variety Nursery," five miles southeast of Colesburg, intending it for local trade in Delaware, Dubuque and Clayton Counties, raising chiefly hardy varieties of apple and crab trees and grapevines. His sales average from 10,000 to 12,000 trees and vines per year.

Charles Harger commenced an evergreen and grape nursery on Out-lot No. 2, in Delhi, in 1870, which he conducted with such skill and success that, at the time of his decease, June 5, 1875, he had added four more out-lots, viz., Nos. 11, 14, 23 and 26, all devoted to his flourishing business. The nursery is still owned by his widow, Mrs. H. C. Harger, and managed by her late husband's brother, Henry Harger, Esq., of Delhi.

## WAR RECORD.

If there is any one thing more than another of which the people of the Northern States have reason to be proud, it is of the record they made during the dark and bloody days when red-handed rebellion raised its hideous head and threatened the life of the nation. When the war was forced upon the country, the people were quietly pursuing the even tenor of their ways, doing whatever their hands found to do—working the mines, making farms or cultivating those already made, erecting homes, founding cities and towns, building shops and manufactories—in short, the country was alive with industry and hopes for the future. The people were just recovering from the depression and losses incident to the financial panic of 1857. The future looked bright and promising, and the industrious and patriotic sons and daughters of the Free States were buoyant with hope, looking forward to the perfecting of new plans for the ensurement of comfort and competence in their declining years; they little heeded the mutterings and threatenings of treason's children in the Slave States of the South. True sons and descendants of the heroes of the "times that tried men's souls"—the struggle for American independence—they never dreamed that there was even one so base as to dare attempt the destruction of the Union of their fathers—a government baptized with the best blood the world ever knew. While immediately surrounded with peace and tranquility, they paid but little attention to the rumored plots and plans of those who lived and grew rich from the sweat and toil, blood and flesh of others—aye, even trafficked in the offspring of their own loins. Nevertheless, the war came with all its attendant horrors.

April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter, at Charleston, South Carolina, Maj. Anderson, U. S. A., commandant, was fired upon by rebels in arms. Although basest treason, this first act in the bloody reality that followed was looked upon as the mere bravado of a few hot-heads—the act of a few fire-eaters whose sectional bias and freedom and hatred was crazed by the excessive indulgence in intoxicating potations. When, a day later, the news was borne along the telegraph wires that Maj. Anderson had been forced to surrender to what had first been regarded as a drunken mob, the patriotic people of the North were startled from their dreams of the future, from undertakings half completed, and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep and well organized purpose to destroy the government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black, or who, perchance, through practices of lustful natures, were half or quarter removed from the color that God, for his own purposes, had given them. But they "reckoned without their host." Their dreams of the future, their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy, were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment.

Immediately upon the surrender of Fort Sumter, Abraham Lincoln—America's martyr President, who, but a few short weeks before, had taken the oath of office as the nation's chief executive, issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers for three months. The last word had scarcely been taken

from the electric wires before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands. The people who loved their whole government could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsated through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school house, every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes in defense of the government's honor and unity. Party lines were for the time ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier-statesman: "*By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved!*"

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the rebellion. Nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the Free States to crush out and subdue the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call for either men or money, there was a willing and ready response. And it is a boast of the people that, had the supply of men fallen short, there were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to have offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar. Such were the impulses, motives and actions of the patriotic men of the North, among whom the sons of Delaware County made a conspicuous and praiseworthy record. Of the offerings made by these people during the great and final struggle between freedom and slavery it is the purpose now to write.

April 14, A. D. 1861, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, issued the following:

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been and now are violently opposed in several States, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way; I therefore call for the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, to suppress said combinations and execute the laws. I appeal to all loyal citizens to facilitate and aid in this effort to maintain the laws and the integrity of the perpetuity of the popular government, and redress wrongs long enough endured. The first service assigned to the forces, probably, will be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union. Let the utmost care be taken, consistent with the object, to avoid devastation, destruction, interference with the property of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command persons composing the aforesaid combination to disperse within twenty days from date

I hereby convene both Houses of Congress for the 4th day of July next, to determine upon measures for public safety which the interest of the subject demands.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.* *President of the United States.*

The gauntlet thrown down by the traitors of the South was accepted—not, however, in the spirit with which insolence meets insolence—but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the President was plain, under the Constitution and the laws, and above and beyond all, the people from whom political power is derived, demanded the suppression of the rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representatives and executive officers.

The total absence of newspaper files or other records for 1861 to 1864, renders it impossible for the historian to do full justice to the spirit and patriotism of this people in the early days of America's gigantic and bloody struggle against rebellion, and their liberal contributions to maintain the integrity of this glorious Union. It is a proud record, for from their midst went out brave soldiers and leaders, like the dashing Peters, the cool Holbrook, the invincible Knee, the imperturbable Van Anda, with their equally brave commands, to aid in the grand struggle for the maintenance and perpetuity of the Union.



S. G. VanAnda

MANCHESTER

"A union of lakes, a union of lands,
A union that none can sever;
A union of hearts, a union of hands—
The American Union forever."

Never before in the world's history was witnessed such an uprising of the masses, such unanimity of sentiment, such willingness to sacrifice life and money on the altar of patriotism.

When the first companies were being raised, measures were inaugurated and carried out to raise money by subscription for the support of the families of the volunteers. But there were so many calls for men, and the number and needs of these families whose providers had gone to defend the life of the nation, that it became an impossibility for private purses, however willing their holders, to supply all the demand, and the county authorities made frequent and liberal appropriations from the public treasury for that purpose. Private liberality still continued. This money was raised in the midst of the excitement of war, when the exigencies of the times demanded it, and the generous people never thought to inquire how much was given. Aside from the sums appropriated by county authority, no account was ever kept. Had there been, the sum would now seem almost fabulous.

It is to be stated to the honor of Delaware County, that no bounties were ever paid by county or township, although some were paid by individual subscription, and she always had her full quota of men in the field. During the time that drafts were considered necessary, liberal payments were made for substitutes, but it afterward appeared that many Delaware men had voluntarily enlisted at Dubuque, and elsewhere, and the county was not subject to draft, as the quota was more than full.

April 13, 1864, the citizens of Delaware met in the school house at Manchester for the purpose of forming a County Association to assist in the great Northern Iowa Sanitary Fair, to be held in Dubuque on the 24th of May, following. R. W. Tirrell was Chairman and H. F. Hamlin, Secretary. Rev. H. B. Holmes, of Dubuque, was in introduced, who made a stirring appeal to the Delaware people, urging them to take hold of the work as one man, and to see to it that Delaware County was fully represented in the great and loyal enterprise. A committee, consisting of H. F. Hamlin, Wm. Cattron, Mrs. A. P. Baldwin and Mrs. H. Houghton, was appointed to nominate officers for the Delaware County Sanitary Fair Association, who reported the following, who were unanimously elected, viz.:

President, A. T. Loring; Vice President, E. W. Jeffries; Secretary, Mrs. A. T. Loring; Treasurer, Edward Burnside; Executive Committee, A. S. Blair, Chairman; Mrs. H. M. Conger, Mrs. R. Rule, Mrs. A. P. Baldwin, Mrs. H. Houghton, and officers of the association *ex officio*. On the 14th, the Executive Committee met and added to its members the following: Mrs. Littlejohn, Delhi; Mrs. W. H. Finley, South Fork; Manasseh Smith, Union; H. J. Brown, Hazel Green; James Cromwell, Adams; Mrs. Peter Richardson, Prairie; Miss Frank Albrook, Milo; Rev. Mr. Holmes, North Fork; Mrs. C. Sanborn, Oneida; Mrs. Hammond Gardiner, Coffin's Grove; S. A. Thompson, Richland; J. W. Windsor, Honey Creek; Mrs. R. M. Watson, Elk; and J. W. Simpson, Colony.

On the 14th an exhibition was given by the Manchester Soldiers' Aid Society, resulting in raising $50, which was paid over to the Executive Committee. The play rendered was "Toodles," and among those who took places in the cast were Messrs. Hastings, A. S. Blair, Charles H. Blair, H. N. Cornish, and Mrs. Holbrook, *nee* Taylor.

The citizens of South Fork Township organized a Township Co-operative Fair, Rev. H. M. Harman, President; P. Karst, Vice President; J. W. McKean, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Dr. Finley, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. Mr. Sessions, Treasurer; Executive Committee, Lieut. J. W. Gift, Mr. O. Henry, Mrs. H. W. Olmstead, William Spence, Joseph Cool, G. R. Browder, Mrs. B. T. Pope, John Dunlap, Jerome T. Davis, Theodore Marks, Mrs. J. W. Gift, E. P. Weatherbee, W. Olmstead and Eli C. Brown.

The *Delaware County Union* of April 25, 1864, contained the following:

BRAVO.—Only one young man over twenty years of age remains (in Hopkinton). All the balance have been connected with the army. What town can beat that?

April 26th, the Executive Committee of the County Sanitary Association added to its members Mrs. James Brown, Mrs. F. Bethell, Mrs. H. N. Cornish, H. F. Hamlin and S. W. Green, M. D.

The fair at Dubuque was postponed to June 21st, and until that time, the people of Delaware held picnics, festivals, dances, etc., the proceeds of which were devoted to swelling the amount in the hands of the Executive Committee. Excursion trains over the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, at half fare, were arranged, and the fair was a magnificent success, to which Delaware contributed very materially. Mr. Loring, on the 29th of June, acknowledged the following contributions: Manchester, $469.38; Prairie Township, one firkin butter, $12.00, and a box of clothing; Milo Township, $50.00; Hopkinton, $93.50; Sand Spring, $27.20 and a quantity of provisions and sanitary stores. But these were only a small part of the contributions of Delaware County. The proceeds of the Northern Iowa Sanitary Fair amounted to about $75,000.

As long as the war continued, money was ready—men were ready. Men of wealth furnished the former, and the less affluent filled the ranks—furnished the brawn, the muscle, the bravery, the sinews of war. Oftentimes, the former furnished not only their share of money, but shouldered their muskets and followed the starry flag as well.

Having noticed the financial sacrifices and the readiness of the wealthier part of the people to contribute liberally and continuously of their means, we come now to the volunteer soldiery. And of these, what can we say? What vivid words can the pen employ that will do justice to their heroic valor, to their unequaled and unparalleled bravery and endurance? Home and home comforts, wives and little ones, fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, were all given up for life and danger on the fields of battle—for exposure, fatigue, disease and death, at the point of the bayonet or at the cannon's mouth. But little they recked for all these, but boldly and bravely went out with their lives in their hands to meet and to conquer the foes of the Union, maintain its supremacy and vindicate its honor and its integrity. No more fitting tribute to their patriotic valor can be offered than a full and complete record, so far as it is possible to make it, embracing the names, the terms of enlistment, the battles in which they were engaged, and all the minutiæ of their military lives. It will be a wreath of glory encircling every brow—a precious memento which each and every one of them earned, gloriously earned, in defense of their and our common country.

# WAR RECORD OF DELAWARE COUNTY,

TAKEN PRINCIPALLY FROM ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORTS.

**ABBREVIATIONS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Adjt | Adjutant |
| Art | Artillery |
| Bat | Battle or Battalion |
| Col | Colonel |
| Capt | Captain |
| Corpl | Corporal |
| Comsy | Commissary |
| com | commissioned |
| cav | cavalry |
| captd | captured |
| desrtd | deserted |
| disab | disabled |
| disd | discharged |
| | enlisted |
| exd | exchanged |
| f | infantry |
| inv | invalid |
| in | |
| I. V. I | Iowa Volunteer Infantry |
| kld | killed |
| Lieut | Lieutenant |
| Maj | Major |
| m. o | mustered out |
| prmtd | promoted |
| prisr | prisoner |
| Regt | Regiment |
| re-e | re-enlisted |
| res | resigned |
| Sergt | Sergeant |
| trans | transferred |
| vet | veteran |
| V. R. C | Veteran Reserve Corps |
| wd | wounded |
| hon. disd | honorably discharged |

## FIRST INFANTRY.

The First Regiment Iowa Volunteers was composed of independent military companies organized before the war began, and enlisted for three months. It is said that Capt. Herron and his company tendered their services to the Secretary of War three months before the commencement of hostilities. This regiment was engaged at Wilson's Creek, under Gen. Lyon, and lost ten killed and nearly fifty wounded.

Collins Jas. e. April 23, 1861.
Collins Jos. e. April 23, 1861, re-e 12th Inf. Sept. 10, 1861, now Sergt.
Wall F. M. e. April 23, 1861, as Private in Co. H, 16th Inf.

## THIRD INFANTRY.

The Third Regiment was raised, drilled and sent to the front about August 1, 1861. Its first engagement was at Blue Mills, Mo., September 18, 1861. Fought gallantly at Shiloh two days, the second day under command of Lieut. Cusley, the regimental officers being off duty or wounded. At Metamora, October 5, 1862, the regiment suffered heavily. On its way to join Gen. Grant, before Vicksburg, the Third was attacked by guerrillas, and had fourteen men wounded. Participated in the operations at Vicksburg. July 12, 1863, it went into battle at Johnson, Miss., with 241 men, and lost 114 killed, wounded and missing. Participated in the Meridian expedition, arriving there February 3, 1864, and next day tore up fifteen miles of railroad. Near Atlanta, did good service, July 28. Greatly reduced in numbers, the survivors re-enlisted, forming three companies, and consolidated with the Second Infantry.

[NOTE.—*The non-veterans of this regiment were mustered out in January and July, 1864.*]

### Company C.

First Lieut. Abel A. Franklin, e. as musician May 18, 1861, prmtd. 1st sergt. then 2d lieut. July 18, 1862.
Sergt. John H. Earle, e. May 18, 1861.
Sergt. Stephen Cousins, e, May 18, 1861, wd. April 6, 1861,
Baldwin C. e. May 18, 1861, disd. June 16, 1862, disd.
Babcock Chas. e. May 18, 1861, taken prisr. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
Gibbs Wm. e. May 18, 1861.
Gosting Geo. G. e. May 18, 1861.
Griffith Robt. P. e May 18, 1861, prmtd. 2d corpl., wd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
Holmes D. W. e. May 18, 1861, disd. disab. Nov. 26, 1861.
Hopson A. E. e. May 18, 1861, disd. disab, Nov. 26, 1861.
Libby E. Jr. e. May 18, 1861, died Aug. 24, '63, at Natchez.
Michael Geo. e. May 18, 1861, trans. to inv. corps, Feb. 15, 1864.
Noble Jas. L. e. May 18, 1861, disd. disab. March 4, 1861.
Richmond Walter, e. May 18, 1861.
Sanford Geo. e. May 18, 1864.
Sanford Geo. e. May 18, 1861.
Blue Ennis, e. Feb. 5, 1864, disd. Aug. 27, 1864.

## THIRD VETERAN INFANTRY.

### Company A.

Capt. Robt. P. Griffith, com. July 8, 1864, kld. in battle (while corpl.) at siege of Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

## FIFTH INFANTRY.

The Fifth Regiment Infantry saw its first active service in front of New Madrid, when Companies A and B occupied the skirmish line. Did brilliant service in the operations against Island No. 10, and after its surrender were directed to inscribe "New Madrid" and "Island No. 10" upon its flag. At Iuka, September 19, 1862, the regiment lost heavily. During April and May, 1863, heavy skirmishing in Louisiana and Mississippi, and participated in the operations before Vicksburg. At Chattanooga, one-third of the regiment was captured. At Mission Ridge, the brave old Fifth was again on the skirmish line. Mustered out at Kingston, Ala.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was disbanded August, 1864.*]

### Company K.

Capt. Dan'l S. Malvin, com. 2d lieut., prmtd. 1st lieut. Feb. 1, 1862, prmtd. capt. March 1, 1862, reduced to 1st lieut.
Second Lieut. Jerome Darling, e. as corpl. July 1, 1861, prmtd. 1st sergt. then 2d lieut. Sept. 20, 1862, died May 17, 1863, of wds. received at battle of Champion Hills.
Sergt. O. H. Smith, captd. Nov. 25, 1862, at Chattanooga.
Corpl. Wm T. Crozier, e. July 1, 1861.
Corpl. Wm. Setchfield, e. July 1, 1861, wd. at Iuka Sept. 19, 1862.
Burrington C. L., e. July 1, 1861, missing after battle of Iuka.
Borrett Wm. e. July 1, 1861, committed suicide on steamer War Eagle Sept 19, 1861.
Carlton Geo. e. July 1, 1861.
Doolittle Wm. A. e. July 1, 1861.
Field Job M. e. July 1, '61, captd. Chattanooga Nov. 25, '63.

Field S. W. F. e. July 1, 1861, kld. in battle of Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862.
Griffin Asel, e. July 1, 1861.
Gilbert N. e. July 1, 1861, disd. for disab. Feb. 13, 1862.
Hallenbeck J. e. July 1, 1861, captd. at Chattanooga Nov. 25, 1863.
Healey John, e. July 1, 1861, died Sept. 27, 1862, of wds. received at Iuka.
Luckinbill E. e. July 1, 1861.
Moshier Tunis, e. July 1, 1861.
Noble A. F. e. July 1, 1861.
Shryock S. e. July 1, 1861, wd. in bat. Iuka Sept. 19, '62.
Truby R. B. e. July 1, 1861, died March 27, 1862, at St. Louis.
Watson Geo. F. e. July 1, 1861.
Webb Jas. e. July 1, 1861, captd. at Chattanooga Nov. 25, 1863.
Doolitle A. K. e. Dec. 22, 1863.

## NINTH INFANTRY.

The Ninth Infantry was sent to the front in 1861. Hon. Wm. Vandever resigned his seat in Congress to take command of the Fifth. The regiment was first under fire at Pea Ridge, where it behaved gallantly. Was in the Yozoo expedition, in 1863. The Third Iowa Battery was recruited as a component part of the Ninth. The regiment participated in the movements against Atlanta and in the famous march through the Carolinas under an Iowa officer, and, with three other Iowa regiments, captured Columubia.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out July 18, 1865, at Louisville. Officers not otherwise accounted for were mustered out with regiment.*]

### Company D.

Sergt. Jas. E. Kirkwood, e. Sept. 5, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7, 1862.
Corp. John B. Miller, e. Sept. 5, 1861, prmtd. from private Feb. 1, 1862, wd. at Atlanta July 22, 1864.
Boyer I. C. e. Aug. 29, 1861, died March 14, 1862, of wds. received at Pea Ridge, Ark.
Edgington Thos. J. e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. for disab. Jan. 18, 1861.
Gilbert F. D. e. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd. to 4th corp. March 17, 1862.
Gale Wm. L. e. Aug. 29, 1861, disd. for disab Jan. 18, '62.
King Wm. H. e. Aug. 26, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Mersellus John, e. Sept. 12, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, '64.
Matkew Lewis, e. Aug. 23, 1861, disd. July 16, 1862, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Phillips Alex. e. Aug. 23, 1861, disd. for disab. Jan. 11, '62.
Smith Jno. Isaac, e. Aug. 16, 1861.
Smith, E. A e. Sept. 17, 1861, kld. March 7, 1862, in action at Pea Ridge.
McCullough Wm. e. Aug. 30, '61, re-e. as vet. Jan. 23, '64.
Blasdell B. A. e. Feb. 25, 1864.
Colyer Chas. C. e. Feb. 27, 1864.
Dickey Chas. H. e. Feb. 26, 1864.
Dickey F. N. e. Feb. 20, 1864.
Havens Romango, e. Feb. 26, 1864.
Owens Jas. Jr. e. Feb. 26, 1864.

### Company E.

Corp. Alberd D. Strunk, e. Sept. 23, 1861, as private, prmtd. corp. March 10, 1862.

### Company F.

Seaton Asa M. e. Sept. 13, 1861, died at Young's Point, La. March 29, 1863.

### Company G.

Second Lieut. Jacob Platt, e. as Sergt. July 28, 1861, prmtd. 1st sergt. then 2d lieut. Aug. 4, 1863, re-e. as vet. Jan 1, 1864, disd. as 1st sergt. for disability July 25, 1864.
Sergt. Milton F. Fowler, e. July 28, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. July 22, 1864, at Atlanta.
Cuppet David L. e. Sept. 10, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
McGuigan Wm. H. e. Sept. 10, 1861, kld. in action at Vicksburg May 22, 1863.
Michaels Aaron e. Sept. 18, 1861, died March 15, 1862, of wds. received at Pea Ridge.
Shrunk Jos. e. Sept. 24, 1861.
Costello Thos. e. Sept. 3, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Waters Jno. H. e. ——, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Wells T. P. e. Sept. 18, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, disd. for disability.

### Company K.

Sergt. Thos. A. Farrington, re-e. as vet. Jan. 26, 1864.
Clark Wm. e. Feb. 29, 1864, unassigned.
Gilham Jordan, e. Feb. 20, 1864, unassigned.
Kirk Wm. H. e. Feb. 2, 1864, unassigned.
Menes James, e. Feb. 29, 1864, unassigned.

## TWELFTH INFANTRY.

The Twelfth Regiment was recruited late in the Summer of 1861, and organized at Camp Union, Dubuque, Iowa, and mustered into the service of the United States Nov. 25, 1861, by Capt. Washington, Thirteenth United States Infantry.

A large portion of Companies F, H and K were Delaware County men. Company F was recruited at Manchester, H at Colesburg and Dubuque, and K at Hopkinton almost compelled the college at that place to suspend for want of students. The first active service in which the regiment was engaged was at Fort Donelson, where it was assigned to Cook's brigade of Smith's Division, and was engaged in the battles of the 13th, 14th and 15th of February, which resulted in the capture of the Fort and its garrison on the 16th, the enemy surrendering themselves prisoners of war. During most of the time, the boys were exposed to a cold rain and sleet, and, not being permitted to have any fire, suffered very much from cold.

At Shiloh, the Twelfth was brigaded with the Second, Seventh and Fourteenth Iowa regiments, called the Iowa Brigade, commanded by Gen. Tuttle, Second Iowa Infantry, Gen. W. H. Wallace commanding the division, and were in position near a field beyond Gen Hurlbut's headquarters. Here it remained in line of battle from 6 o'clock A. M. until about 4 P. M., during which time the enemy made several bold charges, and was repulsed with great loss in killed and wounded. The Twelfth and Fourteenth being in support of a battery, and having no orders to fall back, and not having notice that the left had given way, were allowed to be surrounded, and after several hours' desperate fighting, in which three or four regiments contended against the whole rebel force; the Twelfth having its commanding officer, Col. Woods, severely wounded, with sixteen men killed and ninety-seven wounded, with all hopes of retreat or succor cut off, was obliged to surrender at 6 o'clock P. M. Number of men cabtured from regiment, about 400.

The men of the Eighth, Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa regiments, who were not captured, were organized into a regiment called the "Union Brigade," of which regiment the Twelfth formed companies E and K. The Union Brigade was engaged and took very prominent part in the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3d and 4th, 1862, the Twelfth Iowa losing three killed and twenty-five wounded out of eighty men engaged. After pursuing the enemy as far as Ripley, Miss., the regiment returned to Corinth, where it was engaged in building fortifications until Dec. 18th, 1862, when orders were received from the War Department discontinuing the organization known as the Union Brigade, and ordering men of the Eighth, Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa to proceed to Davenport, Iowa, to re-organize their regiments, prisoners having been paroled Oct. 18th, 1862, and exchanged Nov. 10th, 1862. The detachment of the Twelfth Iowa arrived at Jackson, Tenn., where it was found that Forrest had destroyed the railroad from Uniontown, and was threatening Jackson. The detachment was at once ordered to the defence of the place, and remained four days, when it was ordered to open the railroad to Columbus Ky., which delayed the detachment until the 4th of January. It arrived at Columbus on that day and was ordered once more to Davenport, where it arrived on the 7th of January, 1863, and from there it was ordered on the 27th of March to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., there to rejoin the regiment, and soon as organized was ordered to report to Gen. Grant in the field, near Vicksburg, Miss,, and served during the entire siege, participating in all the principal engagements until the 22d of June, when it was sent to Black River to guard the rear from an attack by Johnson. Vicksburg surrendered July 4th.

The Twelfth was engaged in the battle near Tupelo, Miss., on the 13th, 14th and 15th of July 1864, losing nine men killed, fifty-four wounded and one missing out of 200 engaged.

In June, 1864, Companies A and F, numbering fifty-five men, under command of Capt. J. R. C. Hunter, Co. A, while stationed at the mouth of White River, Ark., were attacked by 600 rebels of Marmaduke's command, about daylight, on the 22d of June, but taking refuge behind a slight stockade they repulsed the enemy, he leaving

twenty killed and mortally wounded on the field. The loss of Companies A and F was one killed and four wounded.

The regiment fought bravely in the battle of Nashville, and received special mention by brigade and division commanders for good service. Corp. Luther P. Kaltenbach, of Co. F, and Private A. J. Sloan, of Co. H, each captured a rebel flag, for which they were rewarded with medals by the Secretary of War.

The regiment marched in pursuit of Hood with the army to Clinton, on the Tennessee River, thence by steamer to Eastport, Miss., arriving there on the 7th of January, 1865. Here Lieut. Col. John H. Stibbs got a leave of absence for thirty days to visit Iowa, for the purpose of recruiting up the regiment. He remained in Iowa but a short time, when he went to Washington, and through the influence of friends secured a position on a military commission, where he remained until after the war closed. Major Samuel G. Knee assumed command of the regiment, and retained it during the remaining period of its service. From Eastport the regiment was ordered to New Orleans, then embarked with the forces under Gen. Canby on the expedition against Mobile; was in the front line during the siege of Spanish Fort, which was the last service rendered by the regiment. During its service, the gallant Twelfth was in twenty-three battles, was under fire 112 days and had ninety-five men killed in battle. S. G. Knee, who entered service and went to the front as First Sergeant of Co. H, returned as Lieutenant Colonel, and breveted Colonel.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 20, 1866. Officers not otherwise accounted for were mustered out as with the regiment.*

Lieut. Col. Samuel G. Knee, e. as 1st sergt. Co. H, Sept. 19, 1861, taken prisr. at Shiloh, prmtd. 2d lieut. Nov. 9, 1862, prmtd. capt. Sept. 3, 1863, re-e. as vet., prmtd. maj. Dec. 2, 1864, prmtd. lieut. col. Nov. 22, 1865.

Q. M. S., S. M. French, e. as private Sept. 18, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.

Asst. Surgeon W. H. Finley, com. Oct. 30, 1861.

Sergt. Maj. G. H. Morrisy, e. Sept. 26, 1861, captd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, captd. at Jackson, Miss. July 11, 1861, com. Q. M. May 29, 1863, m. o. Feb. 12, '65.

D. Maj. Truman McKee, e. Nov. 25, 1861, as musician in Co. F, disd. April 28, 1862.

## Company F.

Capt. Jas. E. Ainsworth, com. Nov. 12, 1861, res. April 19, 1862, com. again, declined and revoked.

Capt. J. Wilson Gift, com. 1st lieut. Nov. 12, 1861, prmtd. capt. Nov. 29, 1862, res. Aug. 8, 1863.

Capt. Wm. A. Morse, com. 2d lieut. Nov. 12, 1861, taken prisr. at Shiloh, prmtd. 1st lieut. Nov. 29, 1862, prmtd. capt. Aug. 9, 1863, m. o Dec. 1, 1864.

Capt. Jno. Brenner, e. as private Oct. 15, 1861, prmtd. corp. March 22, 1862, for bravery at Fort Donelson, prmtd. capt. April 20, 1865.

First Lieut. Abner Dunham, e. as corp. Sept. 24, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. April 20, 1865.

Sergt. Hiram Cronk, e. Oct. 10, 1861, died at St. Louis March 2, 1862.

Corp. H. M. Preston, e. Sept. 16, 1861, re-e. as vet. Feb. 29, 1864.

Corp. Isaac Johnson, e. Sept. 24, 1861, as private, missing in battle Shiloh.

Corp. A. D. Campbell, e. Sept. 26, 1861, as private, kld. April 6, 1862, at Shiloh.

Annis Geo. W. e. Sept. 5, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.

Barney Wm. H. e. Sept. 24, 1861, captd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died June 26, 1862, at Nashville.

Balch Samuel, e. Nov. 1, 1861, died at St. Louis, Jan. 3, 1862.

Clapp Seamons, e. Sept. 10, 1861, died of wds. at Memphis June 26, 1864.

Clark A. B. e. Sept. 21, '61, died at St. Louis Feb. 27, '62.

Church A. e. Oct. 23, 1861.

Corell Edwin, e, Nov. 1, 1861, trans. to Invalid Corps.

Coolidge F. W., e. Oct. 23, 1861, re-e as vet. Dec. 25, 1863, and prmtd. corp.

Coolidge O. E. e. Nov. 25, 1861, died at St. Louis Jan. 26, 1862.

Douglass Ewd. e. Oct. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died Jan. 15, 1863.

Eaton John J. e. Oct. 25, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, died Jan. 15, 1863.

Eldridge Jos. E. e. Oct. 15, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863, prmtd. corp. wd. at Nashville Dec. 15, 1864.

Hempsted M. e. Sept. 30, 1861, disd. April 4, 1862, disab.

Herrig Lewis G. e. Nov. 25, 1861, died at Savannah March 30, 1862.

Judson O. W. Oct. 21, 1861, died at St. Louis Feb. 7, 1862.

Koltenbach L. e. Sept. 27, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863, prmtd corp.

Koltenbach Samuel, e. Sept. 28, 1861, trans. to Invalid Corps. Jan. 5, 1864.

Koltenbach Wm. e. Sept. 23, 1861, died June 29, 1862, at Nashville.

Kaster Hiram, e. Sept. 5, 1861, disd. June 25, 1862

Kenney P. C. e. Sept. 30, 1861, wd. at Corinth Oct. 3, 1862, died Oct. 30, 1862, at Keokuk.

Lilibridge D. N. e. Sept. 21, 1861, captd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died while prisr. at Macon Oct. 12, 1862.

Lyon L. D. e. Oct. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863, wd. April 28, 1864, disd. Aug. 21, 1865.

Manning A. L. e. Oct. 11, 1861, disd. Aug. 17, '63, disab.

Mason Wm. H. e. Sept. 16, 1861, captd. April 6, 1862 at Shiloh, died of starvation while prisr. at Macon, Ga. July 23, 1862.

Nelson C. L. e. Nov. 22, 1861, deserted Dec. 7, 1861.

Nelson M. E. e. Oct. 15, 1861, died at St. Louis Feb. 18, '62.

Overocker E. M. e. Sept. 16, 1861, captd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died while prisr. at Montgomery, Ala. May 20, 1863.

Otis John, Sr. e. Nov. 20, 1861, trans, to Invalid Corps Dec. 1, 1863.

Otis John, Jr. e. Oct. 14, 1861, disd. June 9, 1862.

Otis Thos. e. Oct. 11, 1861, captd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died at Montgomery, Ala. June 6, 1862.

Overocker Jas. H. e. Sept. 19, 1861, disd.

Pate G. W. e. Dec. 25, 1863.

Plattenburg Samuel, e. Sept. 16, 1861, wd. at Fort Donelson and at Shiloh, disd. Aug. 24, 1862.

Peasley Russell H. e. Sept. 28, 1861, re-e. as vet. Feb. 15, 1864, wd. at Nashville Dec. 16, 1864.

Peron Henry, e. Sept. 24, 1861.

Rosa Geo. R. e. Sept. 24, '61, died at St. Louis Jan, 27, '62.

Ross R. H. e. Sept. 23, 1861, disd. April 28, 1862.

Roe A. J. e. Oct. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.

Roberts I. W. e. Nov. 11, 1861, captd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died at Macon, Ga. Aug. 25, 1862.

Steers C. e. Oct. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Feb. 15, 1864.

Steers Wm. e. Oct. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Feb. 29, 1864.

Schneider Justus, e. Nov. 22, '61, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, '63.

Timmons S. e. Sept. 24, 1861, disd. April 11, 1862.

Toney C. B. e. Sept. 24, 1861, captd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died of starvation while prisr. at Macon, Ga. July 24, 1862.

Taylor Jas. M. e. Nov. 11, 1861, wd. at Fort Donelson Feb. 15, 1862, disd. Oct. 16, 1862.

Wigger Joshua, e. Oct. 11, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, '63.

Heller M. B. e. Jan. 1, 1863, died at Memphis July 14, '63.

Manly L. R. e. Jan. 4, 1864, disd. Nov. 20, 1865, disab.

Coolidge Charles L. e. March 26, 1864.

Loring Jas. T. e. Sept. 10, '64, kld. in battle at Nashville Dec. 16, 1864.

Robbins Chas. L. e. Sept. 10, 1864, died at Vicksburg Feb. 20, 1865.

## Company H.

First Lieut. Robt. Fishel, com. Nov. 5, '61, re-e. as vet. m. o. Dec. 9, 1864, term expired.

First Lieut. David Moreland, e. as private Sept 19, 1861, captd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, re-e. as vet. Jan. 4, '64, prmtd. 1st lieut. April 20, 1865.

Sergt. Ralph M. Grimes, e. Oct. 4, 1861, captd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863, wd. at Tupelo July 14, 1864.

Corp. Benj. A. Clark, e. Sept. 23, 1861, captd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Byrns J. H. e. Sept. 24, 1861, captd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died at Macon, Ga., Oct. 1, 1862.

Barrett, Lockhart, e. Oct. 8, 1861, disd. July 11, 1862.

Collins Wm. H. e. Oct. 8, 1861, captd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died at Macon, Ga., Aug. 3, 1862.

Clendenen Thos. e. Oct. 23, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, died Oct. 2, 1862, Annapolis, Md.

Crisman Wm. e. Oct. 24, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863.

Currie John G. e. Oct. 21, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863, wd. July 17, 1864, at Tupelo.

DeWolf D. D. e. Sept. 19, 1861, disd. April 26, 1862.

Fishel S. C. e. Oct. 5, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 4, 1864.

Haught D. L. e. Sept. 26, 1861.

Hitsman John G. e. Sept. 25, 1861, disd. Feb. 27, 1862.

Hamblin F. e. Oct. 8, 1861.

Huffsmith A. e. Sept. 19, '62, died Jan. 11, '62, at St. Louis.

Light R. W. e. Sept. 28, 1861, captd. at Shiloh April 6, '62.

Malvin D. e. Sept. 19, 1861, disd. June 22, 1862.

McConnell A. S. e. Sept. 19, 1862, re-e. as vet Dec. 25, 1863.

McKinnis Geo. M. e. Oct. 8, '61, capt. at Shiloh Apr. 6, '62.

Nicholas Jas. E. e. Sept. 23, 1861, captd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died at Macon July 9, 1862.
Noggles Joseph, e. Oct. 8, '61, died Jan. 11, '62, at St. Louis.
Patrick Lester, e. Sept. 27, 1861.
Patrick N. E. e. Sept. 28, 1861, died at Millville Jan. 19, '62.
Philips, H. e. April 7, 1864.
Richardson H. L. e. Sept. 26, 1861, captd at Shiloh April, 6, 1862, died Macon, Ga., Sept. 16, 1862.
Richardson C. E. e. Sept. 27, 1861, captd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died at Griffin, Ga., June 13, 1862.
Sloan Samuel B. e. Oct. 5, 1861.
Sloan A. J. e. Oct. 5, 1861, re-e. as vet. Feb. 29, 1864.
Stillinger C. e. Sept. 26, 1861, disd. Oct. 4, 1862.
Slack Wm. J. e. Oct. 4, 1861, captd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died at Macon, Ga., Oct. 2, 1862.
Tolbert Smith, e. Oct. 9, 1861, disd. April 26, 1862.
Wisegarver Wm. S. Sept. 19, 1861.
Ward E. A. e. Oct. 7, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died at St. Louis May 8, 1862.
Ward Julius, e. Sept. 19, 1861, captd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, died in Montgomery, Ala., April 30, 1862.
Riphoff Henry, e. Sept. 8, 1862, died at Vicksburg, May 27, 1863.
Henry Philip, e. April 7, 1864, wd. and captd. July 14, 1864, at Tupelo, Miss.

## Company I.

Wilson Thos. H. e. Oct. 14, 1861, wd. at Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862, kld. at battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Locke Chas. W. R. e. March 24, 1864.

## Company K.

Capt. Jno. G. Fowler, com. Nov. 25, 1861, dishonorably dismissed Oct. 11, 1864.
Capt. Orson T. Fuller, e. as corpl. Sept. 23, 1861, prmtd. to second lieut. March 18, 1862, taken prsr. at Shiloh, prmtd. to first lieut. June 13, 1863, prmtd, to capt. Jan. 23, 1865.
First Lieut. Lawrence Webb, com. Nov. 25, 1861, res. March 21, 1862
First Lieut. James B. Morgan, e. as private Co. I, 1st Inf. April 23, 1861, e. as first lieut. this Co. Sept. 10, 1861, prmtd. to first lieut. Jan. 23, 1865.
Sergt. S. P. Collins, e. Sept. 10, 1861, missing in battle of Shiloh.
Second Lieut. Henry C. Merriman, e. as corp. Sept. 8, 1861, captd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, prmtd. to second lieut. June 13, 1863, m. o Dec. 1, 1864, term expd.
Sergt. Richard Freeman, e. Sept. 6, 1861, captd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
Sergt. Robert Fowler, e. Sept. 10, 1861, kld. in action July 14, 1864, at Tupelo.
Corp. W. H. Blanchard, e. Sept. 23, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, wd. at Tueplo, July 14, 1864, disd. Jan. 26, '65.
Corp. Benj. Nash, e. Sept. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, died at Macon, Ga. Sept. 24, 1862.
Musician John D. Blanchard, disd. May 6, 1862.
Musician Ira D. Blanchard, disd. May 6, 1862.
Wagoner Samuel Horn, e. Nov. 20, 1861.
Blood Geo. W. e. Sept. 21, 1861, disd. June 25, 1862.
Billings A. e. Sept. 8, 1861.
Baldwin N. H. e. Sept. 11, 1861, captd. April 6, 1862, at Shiloh, disd. Dec. 2, 1862, disab.
Blanchard T. E. e. Sept. 23, 1861, captd. April 6, 1862, at Shiloh.
Barden H. A. e Sept. 20, 1861, disd. March 13, 1862.
Dolley G. e. Sept. 23, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, April 6, '62.
Downer Daniel, e. Sept. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh. April 6, 1862, died at Macon, Aug. 15, 1862.
Ellison, H. e. Nov. 20, 1861, disd. March 17, 1863, disab.
Farmer Newton, e. Sept. 23, 1861.
Green Samuel, e. Sept. 20, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, disd. April 25, 1862.
Gallagher Patrick, e. Oct. 18, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Feb. 13, 1863.
Humphrey Thomas, e. Sept. 14, 1861, disd. Aug. 8, 1862.
Hickethur Chas. e. Oct. 20, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Hickethur Aug. e. Oct. 20, 1861.
Johnson Wm. T. e. Sept. 28, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, died at Macon, Ga. Aug. 29, 1862.
Kimp Wm. e. Sept. 5, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Keith Wm. B. e. Sept. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, wd. at Tupelo, July 14, 1864.
Keith Geo. e. Sept. 23, 1861.
Lyons Chas. e. Nov. 20, 1861, died March 6, 1862, at Fort Donelson.
Mann Edward, e. Sept. 10, 1861, died at Hopkinton, Iowa.
Morgan Wm. B. e. Sept. 13, '61, died at home, April 1, '61.
Maine Isaac, e. Sept. 15, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, disd. March 12, 1863, disab.
Moulton John, e. Sept. 15, 1861, died of wds. received at Shiloh, April 20, 1862, at St. Louis.
Morehouse P. e. Sept. 18, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Dec. 1862, disab.
Merriam Chas. E. e. Sept. 9, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, wd. at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, wd. at Tupelo, July 14, '64.
Myers J. e. Sept. 18, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
Maine Job, e. Nov. 23, 1861, died Dec. 31, '61, at St. Louis.
Olmstead Geo. W. e. Sept. 18, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Orr John B. e. Sept. 23, 1861.
Philips Chas. E. e. Sept. 18, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Robinson Alonzo, e. Sept. 30, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, disd. Jan. 8, 1863.
Wilson P. O. e. Sept. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, died at Macon, Ga. Sept. 12, 1862.
Walker Charles, e. Sept. 16, 1861, died at St. Louis, Feb. 13, 1862.
Willard Porter, e. Sept. 17, 1861, disd. Nov. 17, 1863.
Winch Wm. H. e. Sept. 26, 1861.
Winch Robt. C. e. Sept. 26, 1861, disd. Feb. 21, 1862.
Willis Willard, e. Sept. 17, '61, died at Cairo, March 3, '62.
Waldorf Henry E. e. Sept. 18, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, disd. April 12, 1863.
Bugbee Stephen, e. Dec. 20, 1862, wd. at Tupelo, July 14, 1864.
Hill Granville S. e. Dec. 20, 1862, died at Memphis, June 24, 1863.
Loomis Wm. e. Dec. 20, 1862, disd. for disability, at St. Louis, March 11, 1863.
Billings Chas. D. e. Jan. 27, 1864.
Ellison Wm. H. e. Jan. 27, 1864.
Miers Jos. A. e. Feb. 11, '64, disd. for disability, Oct. 8, '64.
Reardon P. A. e. Feb. 11, '64, disd. for disability, Oct. 8, '64.
Coleman A. D.
Keller M. B.
Franks Jos.
Reiphoff H.

# TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

This regiment was recruited and organized in 1862, nearly two hundred men being furnished from Delaware County. It went into service under Col. Samuel Merrill (since Governor), Lieut. Col. C. Dunlap and Maj. S. G. Van Anda, of Delaware. Its first engagement was at Hartsville, Mo., January 11, 1863, where it was under a heavy artillery fire, and met, without flinching, the vigorous charges of both rebel infantry and cavalry. At this battle, the Union forces were commanded by Col. Merrill, and the Twenty-first was under the command of Lieut. Col. Dunlap. The supporting regiments were withdrawn without the knowledge of Col. Dunlap, who, upon learning the fact, extended his lines, and drove the enemy into and through the town. His position was unsafe, however, and after nightfall the troops were withdrawn.

In this battle, Col. Dunlap was wounded, having one of his fingers shot off, and the rebel, Col. Porter, of St. Louis, was killed.

Soon after, the regiment was transferred to Gen. Grant's command, and drew the first fire of the enemy at Port Gibson, about 1 o'clock A. M., May 1, 1863, and had sixteen men wounded in the engagement. In his report of this affair, Col. Merrill made honorable mention of Capt. Watson, of Company F, as a brave, cool and efficient officer.

The regiment was again engaged at Black River Bridge, May 17th. Here Col. Merrill was suddenly taken very sick; the boys yelled for Van Anda, who dashed to the front, assumed command, and led the gallant but bloody charge, the success of which was due to his cool and daring courage. The regiment suffered severely in this terrible charge, losing eighty-three men in three minutes, but captured a large number of the enemy. After the charge, Col. Merrill was slightly wounded by a stray shot from the prisoners the boys had taken, while coming up in the rear.

Capt. Watson and Capt. Voorhees were both complimented for their coolness and bravery in Maj. Van Anda's official report of the engagement.

On the 22d of May, Van Anda again gallantly led the regiment, in its bloody charge on Fort Beauregard, in the rear of Vicksburg, and captured it, but was driven out in turn. The regiment was formed to support the Twenty-second, but the enemy had position on its flank, and the Twenty-first was exposed to a galling fire. The enemy

were protected by the walls of the fort, and the regiment lost heavily. About an hour after the charge, Lieut. Col. Dunlap came up, and exposing himself needlessly over the intrenchments, in front of the rebel works, was shot in the forehead and instantly killed.

For his skill and bravery in this action, Maj. Van Anda was promptly promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel, dating from that day.

After the capture of Vicksburg, the regiment was ordered to New Orleans; thence to Texas, where it passed the Winter. In the Spring of 1864, it was ordered to White River; and during the remainder of that year, was stationed successively at St. Charles, Duvall's Bluff, mouth of White River, Memphis, Wolf River and New Orleans.

March 5, 1865, the regiment left for Dauphin Island, and passing up Mobile Bay, landed on the Peninsula of Alabama, and were attached to the Division of the Gulf, commanded by Gen. Canby. Twenty-one days were occupied in a march of sixty miles, up the peninsula. More than thirty miles of corduroy road were constructed over the quicksands. The pine trees were felled, cut into logs and piled three deep. Not more than four or five miles a day could be made by the entire army.

On the morning of March 26, the Twenty-first, having had the advance for twenty-four hours, was relieved by the Ninety-ninth Illinois, and took its place in the line of march, the third from the front. Soon the picket firing of the enemy opened upon the advance. Maj. Gen. Granger immediately dispatched an Adjutant to the commander of the Twenty-first, Col. Van Anda, with orders to advance his regiment to the front at once. This was a great compliment to the gallant regiment from a brave General. When the regiments in front received the order to open ranks for the passage of the Twenty-first, the remark ran along the line, "There is to be fighting in front, there goes the old Twenty-first." About 8 o'clock A. M. four companies were thrown out as skirmishers, who kept up a continuous fire upon the retreating enemy, often aided by the other companies of the regiment, for ten miles, when the rebels made a bold stand; and at 9 o'clock P. M. the advance of the regiment drew the fire of the enemy from their earth works; having driven a large army since 8 that morning.

On account of the woody nature of the country here, the regiment lost but three men killed and five wounded during the entire day. At 2 o'clock A. M. of the 27th, after having thrown up triangular earthworks for protection the next morning, the regiment was relieved by the Forty-seventh Indiana, and Col. Van Anda received permission to withdraw to a piece of pine timber about forty rods distant to make coffee, but the men were too sleepy and exhausted to eat or drink, and laid down on their arms. During the night, the One Hundreth and Sixty-fifth New York were formed in the line occupied by the Twenty-first the day before, and just at day-break, 800 cavalry dashed upon them with their rebel yells. The New York regiment was panic-stricken, threw away their guns and broke for the gunboats. The Twenty-first heard the yell and the first rebel gun, and, in less time than it takes to tell the story, were in line and drove the rebel cavalry back to their fort like a whirlwind. The One Hundreth and Sixty-fifth New York was disgraced and put on fatigue duty unloading boats. The enemy being driven into their works, preparation for a seige commenced. Pits were dug by every man who could get a spade or shovel. On the night of the 28th, Capt. J. L. Noble, of Co. H, was near the rebel forts with a working party, having stacked half their arms, when the entire front was attacked by a large body of the enemy. With admirable bravery and presence of mind, Capt. Noble rallied his men to their guns and drove the rebels back in great disorder.

The regiment took active part in the seige until the 30th, when it was withdrawn to escort a supply train to Gen. Steele. April 2d, the regiment was ordered to Fort Blakely, marched five miles and encamped near the Bimnet, and at daylight on the 3d took position in the rear of the fort. During the operations against Fort Blakely, the men entered the rifle pits at dark on the evening of the 7th, and were under the most terrific fire of shells for two hours. After fighting in this position for thirty-six hours without rest or food, they were ordered to the support of Gen. Smith in a contemplated assault upon Spanish Fort, seven miles away. On the march, three men out of the rank of four would go to sleep and be kept moving by the third in turns. The fort, the strongest on the Bay, surrendered however, before the regiment could reach it, and when that well known shout of victory went up from around its walls, these six hundred weary men gave one loud and long cheer, sank down in their tracks and slept until morning. The proud city of Mobile had fallen, and the victorious army of the Union were invited by its rebel citizens to come and occupy it. The transportation boats had arrived, and the regiment embarked for the city. The Bay was full of torpedoes, but a rebel pilot who knew where they were was placed at the wheel. The Twenty-first was landed on the shell road seven miles below, and with the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin ordered to occupy and guard the city. They led the advance of the victorious army. No grander sight was ever witnessed by a soldier. Union men and women who had long and patiently waited for the auspicious hour decorated the heads of the soldiers with beautiful wreaths, and old Stars and Stripes that had not seen the light for years were proudly flung to the breeze. Sergt. Maj. John Dubois received special mention in Col. Van Anda's report of the operations before Fort Blakely. Soon after the fall of Mobile, the Twenty-first was sent up the Red River for the purpose of paroling rebel prisoners. Having performed this duty, it was ordered to Baton Rouge, where it was mustered out July 15, 1865.

[NOTE.—*This Regiment was mustered out of service at Baton Rouge July 15, 1865. Officers not otherwise accounted for were mustered out as with the Regiment.*

Lieut. Col. Salue G. Van Anda, com. maj. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. May 22, 1863, prmtd. lieut. col. May 23, 1863.
Chaplain Lorenzo Bolles, Jr., e. as private Aug. 28, 1862, com. chaplain Jan. 6, 1863, res. July 16, 1863.

## Company C.

Sergt. John Cousins, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Lambert Wm. H. e. Dec. 12, 1863.

## Company H.

Capt. Jas. M. Watson, com. Aug. 23, 1862, res. Jan. 18, '64.
Capt. Jas. L. Noble, e. as 2d lieut. Aug 23, 1862, prmtd. to 1st lieut. March 11, 1863, prmtd. to capt. Jan. 19, '64.
First Lieut Jas. B. Jordan, e. as private Co. H, 1st Inf, com. first lieut Aug. 23, 1862, res. March 11, 1863.
First Lieut. Willie E. Brown, e. as 1st sergt. June 22, 1862, wd. prmtd. to 1st lieut. Jan. 19, 1864.
Second Lieut. Theodore Wetherby, e. as private June 25, 1862, prmtd. to sergt. prmtd. to 2d lieut. June 18, '65.
Sergt. John Dubois, e. Aug. 19, 1862.
Sergt. O. H. Malendy, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. March 19, 1863, disab.
Sergt. Jas. Heath, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Jan. 24, 1863, disab.
Sergt. David D. Griffith, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. disd. Feb. 22, 1864, disab.
Sergt. John Van Kuran, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Corp. Walter Moon, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
Corp. Wm. W. Wirtz, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Corp. J. D. Gilbert, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
Corp. Daniel Hinkle, e. Aug. 1, 1862.
Corp. Newman S. Preston, e. June 23, 1862.
Corp. H. B. Duell, e. July 8, 1862, wd. at Black River Bridge May 17, 1863, died May 20, 1863.
Corp. Iliad Walters, e. July 4, '62, disd. Jan. 20, '64, disab.
Corp. H. R. Paul, e. June 27, 1862.
Musician A. E. Richmond, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Musician A. Goldsmith, e. July 13, 1862.
Angell Alfred, e. June 21, 1862, disd. July 20, 1863.
Ackley M. e. June 23, 1862.
Abbott Geo. W. e. July 25, 1862.
Allen Wm. G. e. July 21, 1862.
Anderson C. C. e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, died June 14, 1863, at Memphis.
Blood M. D. e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Barnes L. B. e. Aug. 6, 1862.
Collins Wm. e. June 23, 1862.
Crosby P. S. e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Jan. 24, 1863, disab.
Coolidge M. e. Aug. 9, '62, died Sept. 13, '64, at Memphis.
Carlton C. e. Aug. 7, 1862, kld. Jan. 11, 1863, in action at Hartsville.
Davis, Ira, e. July 14, 1862.
Fox S. e. July 22, 1862.
First James, e. July 11, 1862, disd. Aug. 19, 1863, subsequently died Aug. 28, 1863, at Keokuk.
Gage Marion, e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. disd. Jan. 24, '64, disab.
Heigh Wm. e. July 24, 1862.
Hart W. O. e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Keller A. N. e. July 9, 1862.
Kelley Daniel, e. July 5, '62, died May 5, '63, at Memphis.
Kenyon Wm. e. July 5, 1862, kld. at Black River Bridge May 17, 1863.
Luckenbill J. e. Aug. 6, 1862, died Oct. 8, '64, at Memphis.
Lett A. J. e. June 7, 1862.
Miller H. T. e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Miss. Marine Brigade Feb. 19, 1863.

Matsell Robt. E. e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Myers DeWitt, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
Marshall W. N. e. June 23, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg May 22, 1863, disd. Jan. 24, 1864.
Malendy Chas. e. July 24, 1862.
McCormick D. e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Olds Osmer, e. Aug. 14, '62, trans. to inv. corps March 4, '64.
O'Rourick M. e. July 22, 1862.
Putnam J. W. e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Miss. Marine Brigade Feb. 19, 1863.
Potter G. e. Aug. 6, 1862, died on steamer St. Genevieve Milliken's Bend, March 31, 1862.
Petro Geo. e. July 21, 1862.
Penney Lewis, e. July 19, 1862
Parker Geo. e. June 25, 1862.
Quitmire Lew, e. July 19, 1862.
Schultz, Geo. e. July 19, 1862.
Scott C. e. July 21, 1862.
Scott Allen, e. July 21, 1862.
Scott Aristides, e. July 26, 1862.
Shilling John, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Thompson F. e. June 21, 1862.
Veasey Samuel, e. June 24, 1862.
Vosburg M. J. e. July 9, 1862.
Watts David, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Walter I. e. July 4, 1862.
Watts John, e. July 4, 1862.
Williams Isaac, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. April 14, 1865.
Annis Myron, e. Jan. 16, 1864.
Gilbert L. A. e. March 15, 1864.
Lanning Nathan, e. March 22, 1864.
Orsborn Henry, e. March 31, 1864.
Scott D. e. Jan. 16, 1864.
Williams A. H. e. Feb. 22, 1864.

## Company I.

Second Lieut. Hiram Buel, e. as private March 15, 1862, prmtd. sergt. then 2d lieut. March 7, 1864, res. Oct. 24, 1864.
Fuller Daniel E. e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. Black River Bridge May 17, 1863, trans. to invalid corps Feb. 15, 1864.
Fuller F. D. e. Aug. 22, 1862.

## Company K.

Capt. Alexander Voorhees, com. Aug. 20, 1862.
First Lieut. Wm. A. Roberts, com. Aug. 20, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, died of wds. at St. Louis Jan. 14, 1863.
First Lieut. Henry Harger, com. 2d lieut. Aug. 20, 1862, com. 1st lieut. June 15, 1863, res Jan. 7, 1864.
First Lieut. Loyd E. Spear, e. as private Co. I, 1st Inf. April 23, 1861, sergt. this co. July 28, 1862, com. 2d lieut. Jan. 15, 1863, wd. at Vicksburg May 22, 1863, com. 1st. lieut. Jan. 8, 1864.
Second Lieut. Duncan G. Livingston, e. as corp. Aug. 14, 1862, com. 2d lieut. June 15, '64, commission returned.
Sergt. Austin E. Cook, e. July 28, 1862.
Sergt. O. K. Nash, e. July 28, 1862.
Sergt. A. E. Hopson, e. July 28, 1862, wd. at Black River, Miss., May 17, 1863, died May 22, 1863.
Sergt. O. R. Miller, e. July 28, 1862, disd. Jan. 21, 1863, disab.
Corp. Wm. H. Jackson, e. July 28, 1862, died at Vicksburg July 4, 1863.
Corp. Benj. F. Metzler, e. July 28, 1862.
Corp. Alex. Phillips, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Corp. Jacob B. Miller, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Hartsville and Black River.
Corp. Leonard Archer, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Corp. Douglas Slawson, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Corp. E. Smith, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Corp. G. C. Abbey, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Musician J. B. Topliff, e. July 28, 1862, died at Houston, Mo., Dec. 28, 1862.
Musician Jas. Slawson, e. July 28, 1862, disd. June 12, 1863, disab.
Wagoner L. S. Stone, e. July 28, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
Blear Ennis, e. July 28, 1862, disd. Jan. 21, 1863, disab.
Brian Thos. e. July 28, 1862.
Blood W. W. e. July 28, 1862.
Blood Geo. W. e. July 28, 1862. disd. Jan. 21, 1863, disab.
Bacon C. D. e. July 28, 1862, died Aug. 8, '63, at Memphis.
Beeks James, e. July 28, 1862, disd. Jan. 21, 1863, disab.
Cameron Chas. e. July 28, 1862.
Dennis J. e. July 28, 1862, disd. Jan. 21, 1863, disab.
Dunlap P. H. e. July 28, 1862.
Dunlap Thos. e. July 28, 1862.
Dalrymple John A. e. July 28, 1862.
Dunton C. P. e. July 28, 1862.
Endfield Wm. e. July 28, 1862, disd. Jan. 21, 1863, disab.
Fear Freeman, e. July 28, 1862, died July 16, 1863, at Memphis.
Field Hiram, e. July 28, 1862.
Gosting Edw. e. July 28, 1862.
Goldsworth S. e. July 28, 1862.
Gildersleeve F. e. July 28, 1862.
Guthrie Thos. H. e. July 28, 1862
Guthrie T. L. e July 28, 1862, disd. Jan. 12, 1863, disab.
Green John A. e. July 28, 1862, wd. Dec. 27, 1864.
Guiles Henry, e. July 28, 1862.
Grapes Samuel, e. July 28, 1862.
Gale Wm. e. July 28, 1862, disd. Jan. 12, 1863, disab.
Harmon M. W. e. Jan. 28, 1862.
Hiner Wm. e. Jan. 28, 1862, wd. May 22, 1862, at Vicksburg.
Hiner David, e. July 28, 1862, wd.
Hiner Henry, e. July 28, 1862, wd. at Black River Bridge May 17, 1863, disd. June 19, 1864, wds.
Hefner H. e. July 28, 1862, kld. at bat. of Hartsville June 11, 1863.
Himmel C. M. e. July 28, 1862, died at New Orleans June 2, 1865.
Harback C. B. e. July 28, 1862, wd.
Horton A. F. e. July 28, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg May 22, 1863, died May 31, 1863.
Haslam Wm. e. July 28, 1862, kld. at bat. of Black River Bridge May 17, 1863.
Hefner F. M. e. July 28, 1862, kld. at bat. of Vicksburg May 22, 1863,
Jackson Jas. e. July 28, 1862.
Kahmer R. e. July 28, 1862, disd. May 21, 1864, disab.
Loveless David, e. July 28, 1862, trans. to invalid corps Feb. 29, 1864.
Loveless Lucius, e. July 28, 1862.
Lees John, e. Feb. 28, 1862.
Lukesinger Adam, wd. Jan. 11, 1863, at Hartsville, Mo. disd. March 16, 1863.
Merrick Reese, e. July 28, 1862, wd. at Black River Bridg died May 22, 1863.
McCutcheon Wm. A. e. July 28, 1862.
McCartney Jas. e. July 28, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg May 22, 1863.
Myres Edwin, e. July 28, 1862, wd. at Black River Bridge, died May 20, 1863.
Murry John, e. July 28, 1862, disd. May 23, 1863, disab.
Nolan John, e. July 28, 1868.
Olmstead Wm. e. July 28, 1862.
O'Brian Walter, M. e. July 28, 1862, missing May 15, '63.
Paul Henry, e. July 28, 1862.
Poor Jos. e. July 28, 1862.
Pitcher Robt. e. July 28, 1862, died at Benton Barracks Aug. 12, 1863.
Preston Wm. e. July 28, 1862, trans. to invalid corps Nov. 20, 1863.
Robinson I. e. July 28, 1862, died March 25, 1863, at St. Louis
Ricker John, e. July 28, 1862, died at New Orleans.
Rutter A. e. July 28, 1862.
Reid J. H. e. July 28, 1862.
Robins A. e. July 28, 1862.
Risher Robt. e. July 28, 1862.
Simons Thos. e. July 28, 1862.
Simons Geo. e. July 28, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 29, '64.
Sullivan John, e. July 28, 1862.
Stone H. B. e. July 28, 1862, wd. Jan. 11, 1863, at Hartsville, disd. June 18, 1863, disab.
Smith John, e. July 28, 1862, died at New Orleans June 19, 1864.
Sathern L. W. e. July 28, 1862.
Talmadge Edgar, e. July 28, 1862, died at Memphis June 14, 1863.
Voorhees C. C. e. July 28, 1862, captd. Feb. 22, 1864, at Indianola, Tex.
Van Anthwerp J. e. July 28, 1862.
White Ward, e. July 28, 1862, wd. Jan. 11, 1863, at Hartsville, disd. April 21, 1863, disab.
Williams John, e. July 28, 1862, died July 16, 1863, at St. Louis.
Wilson Allen, e. July 28, 1862.
Dunlap Ephraim, e. Feb. 22, 1864.
Edgington M. S. e. Oct. 5, 1864.
Green Newton, e. Feb. 26, 1864.
Green Wm. e. Feb. 26, 1864.
Houston J. N. e. Feb. 26, 1864.
Hamlin Philander, e. Feb. 13, 1864.
Karch Michael, e. Oct. 3, 1864.
Poter Henry G. e. March 26, 1864.
Robinson Henry, e. March 8, 1864.
Strack, R. B. e. Feb. 26, 1864.
Crosier Cassius M. e. Jan. 4, 1864.

Smith M. A. e. Jan. 4, 1864, died Nov. 30, '64, at Memphis.
Lambert W. H. e. Dec. 12, 1863.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Carter Jno. M. e. Feb. 15, 1864.
Carter Peter, e. March 15, 1864.
Davis M. V. e. Feb. 18, 1864.
Fields D. C. e. Feb. 18, 1864.
Fagan Michael, e. Sept. 10, 1864.
Gilbert Jno. A. e. Aug. 20, 1864.
Haight A. e. Feb. 17, 1864.
Hinkle Abner, e. Feb. 11, 1864.
Iverson I. e. Feb. 19, 1864.
Jones O. S. e. Feb. 29, 1864.
Knickerbocker A. e. Feb. 19, 1864.
Stow H. e. Feb. 19, 1864.
Snell Jno. W. e. Feb. 26, 1864.
Thompson Wm. e. Feb. 12, 1864.
White Benj. F. e. Feb. 28, 1864.
White Ward, e. Feb. 18, 1864.

## TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Company F, Twenty-Seventh Regiment, was formed at Greeley in 1862, from men enlisted in Coffin's Grove, Manchester and Greeley. The people of Greeley gave the men a bountiful dinner and presented the company with a flag on the day they met and chose their officers. The regiment went into camp for drill at Dubuque, but was sent to Minnesota in October of that year to act as escort to the officers paying the friendly Indians in that State. The command was then ordered to Cairo, and thence to Memphis. The regiment was moved, under Sherman, in the demonstration against the rebels at the Tallahatchie. December 21st, six companies of the regiment moved into Holly Springs, just vacated by Van Dorn. In January, 1863, the regiment took part in the engagement at Lexington, Tenn., where Forrest was badly trounced. In August, the regiment was sent to Arkansas, and assisted in the capture of Little Rock. It remained at that place till November, when it returned to Memphis.

The following extract from a letter published in the *Delaware County Union* of April 1, 1864, from Lieut. W. N. Boynton, of the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, dated Vicksburg, March 10, will give some idea of the services performed by that regiment:

"We have just returned from one of the biggest marches ever made by infantry during this war, having marched entirely across the State of Mississippi and back again, a distance of 475 miles; and this, too, without finding any force of the enemy worth mentioning. We left Vicksburg on the 3d of February and returned on the 5th of March, having had some of the prettiest weather ever known at this time of the year. It only rained a part of two days during the entire time. We destroyed fifty-five miles of railroad, burned nine towns, viz: Jackson (the remnant), Morton, Brandon, Hillsboro, Decatur, Meridian, Enterprise (by the 7th Army Corps), Marion, Marion Station and a little town called Union. All of these were most effectually cleaned out. We also burned eighteen railroad bridges, twenty-two water tanks and seven railroad depots, cotton and cotton gins too numerous to mention. Dwelling houses also caught a foretaste of the future. In fact, complete devastation and desolation followed us everywhere. Never have I had better reasons for thanking my 'lucky star' that war was not in the 'land of *my* home,' than on this occasion. Well may the people of the North thank God, or 'Grant's big guns, with fighting boys to man them,' that war is not at *their* doors."

March 10, 1864, the regiment started from Vicksburg on the Red River expedition, and four days after assisted in the capture of Fort DeRussey. Col. Woods says the regiment moved too rapidly for a long charge, but all the time under good control. The boys mounted the parapet and fired on the rebels, who immediately raised the white flag and surrendered. The regiment reached Grand Ecore, La., April 4, and on the 9th was in the engagement at Pleasant Hill. Cavalry charged upon the position occupied by the Twenty-seventh, resulting in the annihilation of the attacking force. Later in the day, the regiment was under a heavy fire for two hours, and came near being captured, owing to the other forces near by having withdrawn. When the order came to retreat, the regiment was being pressed hard on the flanks, but after a sharp struggle, marched off in line, and in good order. Capt. Holbrook, of Company F, received special mention for his bravery in this action. After being severely wounded, he continued at the head of his company until a second wound compelled him to seek a Surgeon's care.

The next day, Gen. Banks ordered a retreat, and up to May 19, the Twenty-seventh heard the roar of artillery almost daily. May 18, the regiment took part in the battle of Yellow Bayou, in which it lost three men killed and fourteen wounded. The regiment marched to Memphis, and on the 6th of June assisted in driving the enemy off the field at Ditch Bayou, Ark. July 14 and 15, the command took an honorable part in the battles of Tupelo and Old Town Creek. The regiment was in the heavy fighting near Nashville, December 15, and on the following day the command made a brilliant charge on the works at Mountain Heights, driving the rebels out of their intrenchments and into the woods.

April 9, 1865, the Twenty-seventh was in the charging forces that captured Fort Blakely, Ala. Thence the regiment marched to Montgomery, and was present at its surrender. July 15, the regiment was ordered to Memphis, and thence to Clinton, where it was mustered out. During its term of service, this regiment marched over three thousand miles, and traveled by rail and steamboat over ten thousand miles. As can be seen above, its record is a proud one, and it is a matter of congratulation that the men of Company F, who escaped the perils of the battles they were engaged in, are in our midst, useful and honored citizens.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out of service at Clinton Aug. 8, 1865. Officers not otherwise accounted for were mustered out as with regiment.*

Asst Surg. Albert Boomer, com. Sept. 16, 1862, res. Aug. 22, 1864.
Marsh Ed. L. e. Jan. 23, 1864.

### Company E.

Hanna H. D. e. Feb. 26, 1864.
Capt. F. W. Coolridge, e. Feb. 25, 1863.
Capt. Joseph F. Eldridge, e. Feb. 25, 1863.
Capt. Luther Koltenback, e. Feb. 25, 1863.
Capt. Henry M. Preston, Feb. 29, 1864.

### Company F.

Capt. Wm. W. Bickford, com Oct 3, 1862, res. Apr. 9, 1863
Capt. Jos. M. Holbrook, com. 1st lieut. Oct. 3, 1862, promtd. capt. Apr. 27, 1863, wd. at battle Pleasant Hill.
First Lieut. Wm. N. Boynton, com. 2d lieut. Oct. 3, 1862, promtd. 1st lieut. April 27, 1863.
Sec. Lieut. Jacob S. Eisenhart, e. as sergt. Aug. 8, 1862, com. 2d lieut. April 27, 1863.
Sergt. Wm. Williams, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Sergt. Chas. S. Taylor, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Sergt. Chas. D. Skinner, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Nov. 24, 1862.
Sergt. F. M. Gray, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. April 6, 1863.
Corp. Howard Lathrop, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Corp. John R. Minkler, e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to invalid corps Sept. 30, 1863.
Corp. Wm. J. Millett, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Corp. A. D. Hubbell, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Corp. C. O. Torrey, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Apri 19, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, La.
Corp. Geo. W. Cromwell, e. Aug. 11, 1862, captd. died Aug. 2, 1864, at Andersonville.
Corp. Jas. W. Kingery, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Musician John McKinnis, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Musician Wm. G. McLaine, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Musician E. Martindale, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Wagoner R. B. Wilson, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Arnold Geo. P. e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Little Rock Sept. 23, 1863.
Abby G. e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Barnes Seymour, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. March 14, 1865.
Bower B. F. e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 19, 1863.
Burhus H. C. e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Dubuque, Ia., Nov. 1, 1862.
Barr Chas. e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Nov. 10, 1863, at St. Louis.
Bernard H. K. e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Brown A. J. e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. May 13, 1863.
Calvin Harmon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, captd. April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, La.
Clark C. E. e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. June 20, 1865, disab.
Clark Wm. H. e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. July 15, 1864.
Combz A. J. e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd.
Correll H. A. e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Crozier Geo. e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Cole Edwin, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Colson D. G. e. Aug. 12, 1862, died March 23, 1863, at Jackson, Tenn.

Coats Jos. e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. April 2, 1863.
Dood N. H. e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Duncan Harvey, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 10, 1863.
Dugla H. R. e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Dec. 22, 1862, at Tallahatchie, Miss.
German H. R. e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Henry Jas. W. e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. April 23, 1863.
Hobart N. L. e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Hill Francis, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Horn Wm. M. e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. and captd. April 9, 1864, disd. June 20, 1865.
Jones Chas. e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. April 7, 1863.
Jones Wm. D. e. Aug. 15, 1862, died March 22, 1864.
Kinyon Bradford, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. May 13, 1863.
Knee Jas. e. Aug. 14, 1862.
King Lewis, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Lathrop Geo. B. e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Lelacheur Jno. H. e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. April 9, 1864, drowned Sept. 10, 1864, at Cairo.
Lewis Rollin, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. April 9, 1864, disd. March 23, 1865.
Mullvany Wm. J. e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill.
Moore Jno. B. e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Mansfield Jno. G. e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Nov. 7, 1862.
Minkler Ewd. A. e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. and captd. April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, died Nov. 20, 1864, at Cairo.
Minkler Geo. e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. April 4, 1863.
Minkler C. V. e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. June 20, 1865.
Morris A. e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Morris P. e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Morse Alpheus, e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. May 18, 1864, at Yellow Bayou, La., disd. May 16, 1865.
Montgomery Wm. e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Jan. 26, 1864, at Centralia, Ill.
Malugin A. W. e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Jan. 20, 1865.
Moore H. H. e. Aug, 14, 1862, disd. Jan. 6, 1863.
Nelson Chas. e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Nute Jno. e. Aug. 12, 1862, died March 9, 1863, at Jackson.
Perry H. W. e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. April 9, 1864. at Pleasant Hill.
Paxton S. A. e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Nov. 1, 1862.
Peers Curtis C. e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. and captd. April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill.
Putnam O. e. Aug. 14, 1862, captd. Feb. 22, 1864, at Union, Miss., died at Andersonville, Sept. 20, 1864.
Rardin Saml, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. June 21, 1865.
Robertson M. H. e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Jan. 29, 1863, at Jackson.
Rolf Ewd. e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Roe D. E. e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to inv. corps June 1, 1864.
Rulon H. e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Feb. 19, 1863.
Shilling F. e. Aug. 15, 1862.
Sherman D. e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. March 18, 1863.
Sargeant Van B. W. e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. May 15, 1864, at Yellow Bayou.
Smith Jno. K. e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd June 10, 1863.
Stevens D. D. e. Aug. 14, 1862, drowned June 16, 1863, at St. Louis.
Sherman E. e. Aug. 11, 1863.
Scarbrough M. H. e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Pleasant Hill and Tupelo, died Feb. 27, 1865, in Miss.
Smith Geo. W. e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Talcott L. C. e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Tripp A. W. e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. June 6, 1863.
Tripp C. P. e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. at Tupelo and Nashville.
Utley Chas. L. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill.
Whitson Wm. e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Wilcox F. N. e. Aug. 14, 1862, died June 8, 1863.
Walker Daniel, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. July 14, 1864, at Tupelo.
Waters Thomas, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. June 24, 1865.
Welsh Jas. e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill.
Barrett, Jos. L. e. Dec. 22, 1863, disd. April 14, 1865.
Grice A. J. e. Dec. 23, 1863.
Hoag Ezra, e. Jan. 6, 1864, died June 5, 1864, on stmr. Diadem.
Lukens, Jos. e. Dec. 22, 1863.
Crocker Benj. P. e. Jan. 28, 1864.
Clark Judson, e. Jan. 15, 1864.
Freeman E. J. e. Jan. 15, 1864.
Smith T. J. e. Feb. 1, 1863.
Thompson F. A. e. Feb. 1, 1864, died June 23, 1864, at Memphis.

### Company H.

Hammond Newton, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. July 15, 1863.

## FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(100 days.)

This regiment was recruited as a 100-day regiment and went into camp at Davenport early in the Spring of 1864. It did guard and garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn., during the Summer, and, on expiration of the term of service, returned to Davenport, where the men were mustered out. The history of the regiment is uneventful.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, Sept. 15, 1864.*]

### Company A.

Bunn Jacob, e. May 12, 1864.

### Company C.

Second Lieut James Spence, e. as sergt., prmtd. to second lieut. July 10, 1864.
Sergt. Wm. B. Morgan, e. as corpl. April 30, 1864, prmtd. to sergt.
Corpl. Edmond P. Weatherby, e. April 30, 1864.
Corpl. Thos. J. Edgington, e. April 30, 1864.
Corpl. Robt. B. Marshall, e. April 30, 1864.
Musician John E. Davis, e. May 1, 1864.
Dunn Jerome, e. May 14, 1864.
Laughlin, Jas. C. e. April 30, 1864.
McCutcheon Jas. H. e. May 12, 1864.
Smith Ed. M. e. April 30, 1864.
Smith Jas. A. e. April 30, 1864.
Streeper Wm. T. e. May 14, 1864.
Whitaker, Wm. K. e. April 30, 1864.
Woods Renwick, e. May 7, 1864.

### Company E.

Sergt. C. T. Peet, e. as private May 1, '64, prmtd. to sergt.
Baldwin Frank, e. May 12, 1864.
Lynes, A. J. e. May 18, 1864.
Myers Jas. H. e May 18, 1864.
Peet Robert, e. May 6, 1864.

## FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

This was also a 100-day regiment. It went into service at Davenport, June 10, 1864, and was forwarded to Cairo and thence to Memphis, arriving at the latter place June 20. June 27, the regiment was ordered to Camp Lookout, near Colliersville, Tenn., where the men did heavy duty, being on picket alternate days for about two months. The only brush with the enemy occurred at that place in August. A squad of guerrillas captured two pickets, and a detachment was sent out to rescue them, if possible. In the skirmish that followed, four of our men were wounded. September 1, the Forty-sixth returned to Memphis, and on the 10th of the same month started homeward, reaching Davenport on the 16th. The regiment was mustered out and paid off on the 23d.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, Sept. 23, 1864.*]

Prin. musician, Buel G. Dunham, e. May 19, 1864 from Co. F.

### Company A.

Carter Jas. E. e. May 18, 1864.
Shafer Oliver, e. May 9, 1864.
Shaffer Ensign, e. May 20, 1864.

### Company F.

Capt. James Hawkins, com. June 10, 1864.
Second Lieut. John F. Merry, com. June 10, 1864.
Sergt. Cyrus Craig, e. May 18, 1864.
Sergt. Henry Stroud, e. May 20, 1864.
Corpl. David Witter, e. May 18, 1864.
Corpl. Jas. W. Wright, e. May 17, 1864.
Corpl. John W. Cattron, e. May 18, 1864.
Musician M. P. Towslee, e. May 18, 1864.
Wagoner Clark Towslee, e. May 16, 1864.
Boylan Thos. J. e. May 18, 1864.
Babcock W. G. e. May 18, 1864.
Blatt John, e. May 20, 1864.
Box M. Van Buren, e. May 30, 1864.
Besst Solomon, e. May 30, 1864.
Cummings Chas. W. e. May 30, 1864.
Conner Thos. J. e. May 18, 1864.
Craig Wm., e. May 18, 1864.
Dunham B. G. e. May 18, 1864, prmtd. to prin. musician.
Davis A. B. e. May 18, 1864, died in September, 1864.

Felter John W. e. May 18, 1864.
Fowler Edward, e. May 18, 1864.
Flanders O. B. e. May 18, 1864, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Sept. 20, 1864.
Fox Henry C. e. May 18, 1864.
Fairchild Caleb, e. May 20, 1864.
Guinn John S. e. May 18, 1864.
Goodman Henry, e. May 30, 1864.
Gilbert Chas. H, e. May 18, 1864.
Hyde Samuel, e. May 18, 1864.
Knee David, e. May 18, 1864.
Livingstine Eli, e. May 20, 1864.
Maxwell Henry, e. May 30, 1864.
Odell Gabriel, e. May 18, 1864.
Robinson Jas. M. e. May 18, 1864.
Rea Geo. W. e. May 18, 1864.
Rodobaw Jonathan, e. May 18, 1864.
Slathery Michael, e. May 18, 1864.
Sims Thos. L. e. May 18, 1864.
Smith Albert, e. May 18, 1864.
Smith Robert, e. May 18, 1864.
Tompkins Wm. e. May 18, 1864.
Trowbridge, e. May 18, 1864.
Veasy Albert, e. May 7, 1864.
Wheeler Jas. A. e. May 18, 1864.

## MISCELLANEOUS INFANTRY.

### Second Vet. Infantry.

First Serg. John H. Earle, e. June 8, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Sergt. Nelson R. Winn, e. June 8, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Keidle Frederick, e. June 8, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Messer G. e. June 8, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Sanford George, e. June 8, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.

### Fourteenth Infantry Battalion.

Murray Jas. L. e. Dec. 9, 1863, trans. from Co. H, m. o Nov. 16, 1864.
Sergt. Myron L. Roberts, e. Nov. 3, 1862, m. o. Nov. 16, '64.
Corp. Marcellus Whitcomb, e. Apr. 15, '63, m.o. Nov. 16, '64.

### Sixteenth Infantry.

Custar Columbus, e. April 25, 1864, wd. at Atlanta, Ga. July 21, disd. April 3, 1865.
Corp. James M. Lee, e. Jan. 2, 1862, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, '64, m. o. July 19, 1864.
Coltenbaugh M e. Jan. 1, 1862, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. Oct. 3, 1862, m. o. July 19, 1864.
Calhoun H. e. Jan. 12, 1862, died March 1, 1862.
Carter John, e. Feb. 28, 1862, m. o. July 19, 1864.
Kane John A. e. Jan. 3, 1862, m. o. July 19, 1864.
Kaster R. e. March 6, 1862, wd. April, 6, 1862, at Shiloh, disd. Sept. 1862.
Lanning R. e. March 6, 1862, re-e. as vet. March 6, 1864, wd. July 21, 1864, captd. July 22, 1864, at Atlanta, m. o. July 19. 1864.
Mesher J. e. Jan. 6, 1864.
Wilson Thos. e. March 5, 1862, m. o. July 19, 1864.

### Seventeenth Infantry.

Davis Leander, e. March 15, 1862, re-e. as vet. March 20, 1864, captd. Oct. 13 at Tilton, Ga., m. o. July 25, 1865.

### Thirty-first Infantry.

Cane Thomas, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. June 27, 1865.
Kortright R. F. e. Aug. 21, 1862, trans. to inv. corps May 1, 1864, m. o. June 27, 1865.
Mathew John H. e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. m. o. June 27, 1865.

### Thirty-second Infantry.

Surg. Philander Byam, com. asst. surg. April 3, 1863, com. surg. Jan. 15, 1865, m. o. Aug. 24, 1865.

### Thirty-sixth Infantry (Gray Beards).

Asst. Surg. Geo. S. Dewitt, com. Jan. 2, '63, res. Feb. 17, '63

### Thirty-seventh Infantry.

Pinney J. L. e. Dec. 26, 1862, died Feb. 18, 1864, at Rock Island

### Forty-eighth Infantry.

Corp. Thomas L. Guthrie, e. as private May 10, '64, prmtd. to corp. m. o. Oct. 21, 1864.
Blanch Chas. H. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 21, 1864.

### First Infantry, A. D. (60th U. S. Vols., A. D.)

First Lieut. Wm. H. Williams, com. 2d lieut. Co. A Oct. 11, 1863, prmtd. to 1st lieut. this Co. Sept. 19, 1864, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

### First Iowa Infantry (African descent).

Second Lieut. Wm. H. Williams, com. March 1, 1862, m° o. Aug. 25, 1861.

### One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

Risher Oliver, e. Dec. 15, 1863.

## FIRST CAVALRY.

The First Cavalry was recruited during the Summer of 1861. Its services began during the following Winter. Its first action was at Silver Creek, Mo., where the rebel camp was attacked and routed. In February, 1862, a detachment from the First helped surprise and capture Gen. Price at Warsaw. Another detachment had a brush with guerillas near Montevallo in the following April. During the next few months, the regiment had skirmishes with the rebels near Clinton, Big Creek, Clear Creek and Newtonia. December 7th, the first and third battalions participated in the battle at Prairie Grove. That month the command assisted at the capture of Van Buren, where a number of steamboats, several hundred prisoners and a large amount of stores fell into the hands of our forces. April 26, 1863, the most of the regiment was concerned in a night attack upon a portion of Marmaduke's forces, breaking up the camp and inflicting heavy loss. August 26 and 27, the regiment did gallant service at White River. From September 10 until the following January, the First was stationed at Little Rock. April 24, 1864, the command repulsed a charge of the enemy at Mono River, and had a share in the battle at Jenkins' Ferry on the 30th. The regiment continued doing scout service until January, 1865, when they were sent to Dardanelle, and had a brush with Col. Cooper, driving him off the field. They went thence to Pine Bluff, and to Memphis. From this place they made two incursions into Mississippi. After the war closed, much to the disappointment of the men, the regiment was ordered to Texas under Custer. On the route two or three of the regiment committed some depredations on the inhabitants, contrary to specefic orders from Gen. Custer, who was in command. A few of the men were detected and ordered to be flogged. This order created much bitterness of feeling toward Custer, which had hardly disappeared when he met tragic death on the plains.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1866.*]

### Company C.

La Costa N. vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
Lee Callender, e. Dec. 17, 1863.

### Company G.

Second Lieut. Eli Waring, e. as private, prmtd. to corp. then sergt., re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864, prom. 2d lieut. Jan. 3, 1865.
Bugler Hiram J. Dunwell.
Dubois Geo. H. re-e. as vet. Feb. 29, 1864.
Foukes Allen.
Kintz Augustus J. committed suicide May 31, 1863, at Luke Springs, Mo.
Monroe Jack, deserted Nov. 16, kld. in Jefferson City, Mo. Dec. 15, 1861, in attempting to rob a store.
Rudolph A. F.
Skinner E. J. e. June 13, 1861, disd. July 15, 1862, for disability.
Stone James L. disd. for disability June 3, 1862.
Trenchard S. W.
Skinner B. F. e. Aug. 15, 1861.
Timmins W. W. e. 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5. 1864.
Morgan Ari, e. 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864.

### Company L.

Q. M. Sergt. Hiram A. Park, e. Aug. 15, 1861.
Dodd Garrett.

Guthrie Wm. S.
Miller Andrew, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
Somers Joab, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
McClavey James, e. Dec. 13, 1863.

## SECOND CAVALRY.

The Second Cavalry contained thirty-seven men from this county, and was also raised in 1861. It began active service under Gen. Grant in the operations against New Madrid and Island No. 10, giving Jeff Thompson a rattling chase, and capturing many of his men and horses. During the Spring of 1862, the Second had skirmishes with the enemy at Monterey, Farmington, Jacinto, Boonville and Corinth, being invariably successful. The regiment continued having frequent brushes with the enemy until October 28, seizing ammunition, capturing prisoners and guarding the lines. In April, 1863, the Second encountered Gen. Chalmers' force, vastly outnumbering that command, but retreated leisurely back to camp without serious loss. During this raid, the men obtained a remount from horses captured from the enemy. D. E. Coon commanded the regiment during its raid around Jackson, in which it ran against Forrest, but coming off in good shape. In August, the Second fought its way to Grenada, where an immense amount of railway property was seized and destroyed. In June, 1864, the regiment marched under Gen. Smith in pursuit of Forrest, in which Lieut. B. K. Watson obtained special mention from his commanding officer. In August, Gen. Smith gave the Second boys a little more exercise. During the succeeding Autumn, the regiment had skirmishes at Shoal Creek, Aberdeen, Butler Creek, Lawrenceburg, Campbellville, Linnville, Mount Carmel and New Franklin. The last heavy duty of the regiment was in the battle in front of Nashville in the closing days of 1864, in which the regiment did valuable service, and joined in the chase of Hood's demoralized forces. In the marching which followed, the Second picked up two hundred prisoners and one battle flag. The regiment was mustered out in Alabama, September 3, 1865.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Selma, Ala., Sept. 19, 1865.*]

B. C. S. Geo. M. Scripture, e. Aug. 4, 1861, deserted Aug. 3, 1862.

### Company B.

Teamster N. M. Ives, e. July 30, 1861.

### Company C.

Abbott A. J. e. Dec. 15, 1862, m. o. Oct. 10.

### Company I.

Capt. Benj. K. Watson, e. as sergt. Aug. 31, 1861, prmtd. 1st sergt. Dec. 19, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Oct. 16, 1862, prmtd. capt. Jan. 21, 1865.
First Lieut. Jno. W. Wright, com. 2d lieut. Aug. 31, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Dec. 1, 1861, res. Sept. 5, 1865.
Q. M. S. Wm. S. Babcock, e. Aug. 4. 1861, wd. at Prairie Station, Miss. Feb. 21, 1864.
Q. M. S. Henry Trenchard, e. Aug. 4, 1861, re-e. March 1, 1864, disd. Aug. 20, 1865.
Sergt. John McMartin, re-e. as vet. March 1, 1864.
Corp. Garrett L. Thorp, e Aug. 14, 1861.
Corp. Thos. Conner, e. Aug. 14, 1861.
Bugler Geo. W. Barden, e. Aug. 4, 1861, disd. for disability April 11, 1862.
Bugler Jos. G. Thompson, e. Aug. 4, 1861.
Farrier Edmond Rich, e. Aug. 14, 1861.
Saddler E. C. Albrook, e. Sept. 26, 1861.
Wagoner Isaac Wilson, e. Aug. 14, 1861, died Dec. 16, 1864, of wds. received at battle of Nashville.
Wagoner Van Rensselaer Kelly, e. Aug. 4, 1861.
Brown C. F. e. Aug. 14, 1861, kld. in battle Nov. 3, 1863.
Belden D. e. Aug. 14, 1861.
Barden Silas, e. Aug. 1, 1861, re-e. as vet. March 1, 1864.
Bremmer Wm. e. Aug. 4, 1861, wd. in Tenn. April 27, '62.
Bradfield Joshua, e. Aug. 4, 1861, kld. at Little Harpeth, Tenn. Dec. 17, 1864.
Bryan C. e. Aug. 14, 1861, died Oct. 27, 1861.
Clark A. e. Aug. 4, 1861.
Dodd Jas. G. e. Aug. 4, 1861, re-e. as vet. March 1, 1864.
Hulbert Chas. e. Aug. 4, 1861, re-e. as vet. March 1, 1864.
Houser D. M. e. Aug. 4, '61, disd. for disability Oct. 29, '62.
Ireland Jas. e. Aug. 14, 1861.
McMartin Jno. e. Aug. 4, 1861.
McConnell Jas. e. Aug. 14, 1861, re-e. March 1, 1864.
Rutter H. E. re-e. March 1, 1864.
Rich Edmond, e. Aug. 14, 1861, re-e. as vet. March 1, '64
Thorp G. L. e. Aug. 14, 1861.
Wood John, e. Aug. 14, 1861, wd. at Prairie Station, Miss. Feb. 2, 1864.
Wragg Peter, e. Aug. 14, 1861.
Cromwell Geo. W. e. Sept. 25, 1861, disd. for disability April 7, 1862.
Albrook J. B. e. Oct. 3, 1864.
Rutter J. A. e. Feb. 26, 1864.

### Company M.

Abbott A. J. e. Dec. 15, 1862.
Hathaway Lewis H. e. in 1861, re-e. as vet. March 1, 1864, died of wds. received at battle of Nashville, Dec. 23, 1864.
Rice E. P. e. in 1861, re-e. as vet. March 1, 1864.

### Unassigned.

Roberts F. S. e. Feb. 29, 1864.
Shultz Chas e. Feb. 29, 1864.

## FOURTH CAVALRY.

Company B, of the Fourth Cavalry, was mainly recruited at Delhi, this county having seventy-nine men in the regiment. The serious business of the regiment began January 14, 1863, and continued for over three months, the command being stationed near Helena, Ark. The regiment occupied the advance in Sherman's corps while moving from Milliken's Bend to Vicksburg.

The Federal lines were thrown around the rear of Vicksburg on the 18th day of May, 1863, under command of Gen. U. S. Grant, who found himself in command of about sixty thousand men—cut off from supplies, and his rations almost exhausted. The fortifications of Haines' and Snyder's Bluffs on the Yazoo River effectually cut off all communication between the right flank and the supply boats on the Mississippi, while Gen. Price rendered land transportation impracticable.

On the evening of the 18th of May, Gen. Grant determined to send the cavalry to reconnoiter in the direction of Haines' and Snyder's Bluffs, and, if possible, open communication with gunboats on the Yazoo River. The Fourth Iowa was ordered on this expedition, and started early on the morning of the 19th, but moved very slowly, as they were constantly picking up the foot-sore and disabled soldiers of the rebel army that had escaped from the battle fields of Champion Hill and Black River Bridges; and by 2 o'clock P. M. they had only made about twelve miles, reaching a point where the Brownsville road crossed the one on which the column was marching. The reports received from captured soldiers and negroes placed a command of some four thousand rebels a short distance up the Brownsville road, and estimated the garrison at Snyder's Bluff at four thousand more, which would make it extremely hazardous for a small command to cross the Brownsville road. At this juncture, Col. Swan, commanding the regiment, determined to return. Seeing the regiment reversed and marching back was the first intimation Capt. Peters had of the movement, as he was at the rear. He immediately hastened to Col. Swan, and endeavored to dissuade him, justly arguing that they could not return and make a satisfactory report, without at least attempting to execute the instructions. Unable to change the Colonel's determination, he urged to be allowed to take his old company and make an attempt to look into the rebel fortifications. His offer was at first refused, and the proposition looked upon as wildly desperate and reckless; but, after moving back for a mile or two, the Colonel finally consented, agreeing to throw his regiment into line, await his return, and render what assistance the occasion might require. Capt. Peters then rode to Company B and called for volunteers, when the whole company, to a man, turned out. He selected only such horses as in his judgment would carry their riders ten miles at a fast gait, and found but twenty-three men, his two Lieutenants and Lieut. S. P. Kelly, of Company A, who volunteered to take his place in the ranks and accompany the expedition. They started at the gallop, and in twenty minutes came upon a convalescent camp containing some two or three hundred rebel soldiers. They next surprised and captured an Irishman, in citizen's dress and well mounted. The Captain charged him with being a rebel soldier and belonging to the fortifications, and offered him his liberty and a free pass to St Louis if he would conduct him into the fortifications by a route that would avoid the rebel pickets. This proposition was accepted, and as the column had all the time been riding at a fast gallop, they were soon at the foot of Snyder's

Bluff. The guide here pointed out a by-path, through the brush and timber, capable of the passage of troops in single file. Entering this path, the party soon arrived at the top of the bluff, and came out upon a broad military road leading into the fortifications, and formed in a column of fours, and at a sharp gallop turned the corner leading into the fortifications, sloping from their feet gradually down to the Yazoo River. The guard left by the evacuating rebels endeavored hastily to form a line across the road, but the column of cavalry charged down upon them so suddenly that not a shot was fired, and in an instant they threw down their arms and surrendered. The cavalrymen were immediately dismounted and dispersed in every direction, in squads of threes and fours, so that in less than twenty minutes the whole rear guard of evacuating rebel forces were moving, disarmed toward the landing on the Yazoo River. An unsuccessful attempt was then made to signal the gunboat "De Kalb," lying some four miles down the river. After a few moments, Capt. Peters ordered Lieut. Clark and two men to go down the river and communicate with the gunboat, and, directing Lieut. Parsons to look after the prisoners, he took three men and started for Haines' Bluff, situated some three miles up the river. Here he found no troops, and, after counting the guns and making observations until dark, he returned to the landing at Snyder's Bluff. The gunboat "De Kalb" had arrived, the prisoners were received on board, the cavalrymen were eating their supper, the first "square meal" for fourteen days, and Capt. Peters was taken from the saddle and carried to the officers' deck, where a sumptuous repast was awaiting. After eating supper—in regular gunboat style—and directing an orderly boat to communicate the capture to the transports on the Mississippi, he and his men remounted and started back to join their command, but found it gone. Continuing their march, they arrived, at 2 o'clock A. M., at the camp they had left the previous morning. Here Capt. Peters learned that Col. Swan had reported to Gen. Grant the failure of his expedition, and that Capt. Peters and his small command had been either killed or captured. He immediately mounted a fresh horse, rode to Gen. Grant's headquarters and reported the true state of things, and by daylight in the morning the mule teams were bringing army stores from the Chickasaw Bayou to feed the sixty thousand hungry soldiers.

The Fourth (under command of Lieut. Col. Peters) accompanied Gen. Sherman on his expedition to Meridian in February, 1864, in which it had a daily skirmish for twelve successive days, and performed many daring exploits near Memphis and at Tupelo in the following months. The regiment was transferred to Arkansas in September, whence the command marched into Missouri under Gen. Mower, and had a severe engagement with Price's forces near Independence. In October, Gen. Pleasanton, by general orders, authorized the regiment to place on its colors "Big Blue" and "Osage," the Fourth having done especial service in both engagements. In a subsequent order, Gen. Pleasanton said: "Winslow's brigade of cavalry being about to leave for another department, the Major General commanding takes this occasion not only to express his regrets in separating from such glorious troops, but also to recall the splendid manner in which this regiment fought at Osage, capturing five pieces of artillery from the enemy, with a large number of prisoners, and carrying, by a daring charge, the most important and conspicuous position on that brilliant field." The regiment returned to St. Louis November 29. In March, 1865, the regiment was again at the front, Col. Peters having rejoined and taken command. March 31st, the regiment repulsed an attack by two regiments of the enemy, driving him two miles. April 2d, the regiment captured the defenses of Selma and the city itself, including 1,500 prisoners, besides an immense amount of war material. The regiment was present at the taking of Columbus, Ga., April 16th, capturing one of the strongest defenses of that city. The command then marched toward Forsyth, destroying railroad property until the 21st, where the armistice concluded its labors, and the regiment returned to Macon, thence to Atlanta, where it was mustered out August 8, 1865.

As a brilliant, dashing and successful cavalry officer, Colonel Peters had few if any superiors in the Western army, and successfully led many a perilous expedition which, though necessary, required an officer possessing cool judgment, bravery and indomitable pluck to execute. A universal favorite among his associates and companions in arms, he was nevertheless often considered reckless and foolhardly, although he never failed to prove, by his oft-repeated successes, that he was led by judgment rather than impulse. Such was his popularity with the soldiers of the command, that he could always secure more volunteers than he wished to accompany him on any extra hazardous expedition, no matter how dangerous or hopeless it might seem.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 10, 1865.*]

Lieut. Col. John H. Peters, com. capt. Co. B, wd. Nov. 8, 1862, prmtd. major June 20, 1863, prmtd. to lieut. col. Sept. 2, 1863.
Asst. Surg. Stephen Cummings, com. July 2, 1863.
Third B. C. S. Geo. W. Reid, e. Sept. 23, 1861, died. May 14, 1862, disab.
Third B. C. S. C. A. Crawford, e. Sept. 23, 1861.

## Company B.

Capt. Alonzo Clark, com. second lieut. Aug. 16, 1861, prmtd. to first lieut. Dec. 7, 1863, prmtd. to capt. Sept. 27, 1864.
Capt. Geo. B. Parsons, com. 2d lieut. Nov. 23, 1861, wd. at Helena, Ark., May 1862, prmtd. to capt. Sept. 2, 1863, res. Sept. 1, 1864.
First Lieut. Thomas Bowman, e. as private Oct. 9, 1861, prmtd. to corpl., prmtd. to sergt., prmtd. to second lieut March 1, 1864, prmtd. to first lieut. Sept. 28, 1864.
Sergt. Joseph Gamble, e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 12, 1863, kld. Dec. 1, 1864, in battle near Memphis.
Sergt. Joseph Vesey, e. Sept. 26, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
Sergt. John W. Corbin, e. Sept. 23, 1861, wd. near Helena, Ark. May, 1872, and at Mechanchanicsburg, Miss. June 29, 1863.
Sergt. Cyrus Stoner, e. Sept. 23, 1861.
Corp. Thos. Henry, e. Sept. 23, 1861.
Corp. Wm. W. Peak, e. Sept. 23, 1861, disd. May 15, 1862, disab.
Corp. I. Saunders, e. Sept. 23, 1861, disd. July 23, 1862.
Corp. Wm. T. Smithers, e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 14, 1863.
Corp. Wm. Graham, e. Sept. 25, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 14, 1863.
Corp. David Behan, e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 14, 1863.
Corp. O. H. Marvin, e. Sept. 25, 1861, reduced to ranks Aug. 1, 1862.
Corp. Wm. Lees, e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
Corp. Jas. Reeder, e. Sept. 23, 1861, reduced to ranks Aug. 1, 1862.
Corp. C. Eldridge, e. Sept. 23, '61, re-e. as vet. Dec. 12, '63.
Corp. Levi Washburn, e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 14, 1863, captd. near Memphis, Dec. 14, 1864.
Corp. Peter McElmeel, e. Nov. 7, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 12, 1863, wd. at Pilot Knob Sept. 1864.
Bugler J. McNulty, e. Nov. 7, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 21, 1863, captd. June 11, 1864, died at Milan, Ga. Nov. 18, 1864.
Bugler Chas. W. Tuffs, e. Nov. 2, 1861.
Farrier James Barker, e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 14, 1862.
Farrier Peter Ward, e. Nov. 7, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 14, 1862.
Teamster Jas. A. Walker, e. Sept. 23, 1361, re-e. as vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
Teamster I. Watkins, e. Oct. 9, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 14, 1863.
Coates Chas. e. Sept. 23, 1861, died Nov. 15, 1863.
Dutton P. e. Sept. 30, 1861, disd. July 14, 1862, disab.
Dutton H. e. Sept. 30, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
Ellis Levi, e. Sept. 23, 1861.
Gaffney Patrick, e. Sept. 30, 1861, died June 7, 1862, at Batesville, Ark.
Gray Jas. A. e. Oct. 28, 1861, wd. Oct. 11, 1862.
Griffin Wm. H. e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 14, '63.
Halsted John I. e. Sept. 23, 1861, disd. for disability Jan. 15, 1863.
Johnson Thos. e. Nov. 3, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
McNulty F. e. Nov. 3, 1861.
Millard Thos. e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
Marvin Oscar, e. 1861, re-as vet. Dec. 21, 1863.
Price Henry, e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 14, 1863.
Ramsey C. D. e. Sept. 30, 1861, desrtd. Dec. 31, 1862, re-e. as vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
Reid D. e. Sept. 30, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 14, 1862.
True Geo. re-e. as vet. Dec. 14, 1863.
Ireland Jno. kld. near Jackson, Miss. Sept. 1864.
McNulty Thos. wd. battle Tupelo, July, 1864.
Turner E. e. Sept. 23, 1861, disd. June 30, 1862.
Wellman L. D. e. Sept. 25, 1861.

Walker Mely, e. Sept. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 12, 1863, wd. in action Dec. 14, 1864.
Williams O. J. e. Oct. 30, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
Taylor M. B. e. Jan. 11, 1862.
Allen J. W. e. Sept. 23, 1861, prmtd. to musician, disd. April 9, 1862, disab.
Brayton H. e. Sept. 23, 1861, prmtd. to musician.
Hampton Jas. A. e. Dec. 19, 1861, disd. Dec. 23, 1862.
Lawrence, H. J. e. Dec. 13, 1861.
Pierce L. e. Dec. 19, 1861.
Shreck J. P. e. Dec. 18, 1861.
Washburn Cyrus, e. Oct. 9, 1861, captd. June 22, 1863, rear of Vicksburg, re-e. e. as vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
Griffin G. G. e. Dec. 19, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
Gibbs John F. e. Dec. 18, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 18, 1863.
Guthrie A. A. e. Dec. 19, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 18, 1863.
Guthrie Jos. e. Dec. 19, 1861, re-e. as vet. Feb. 29, 1864.
Healey Chester, e. Dec. 19, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 19, '63.
McCallum John, e. Dec. 19, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 19, 1863, wd. at Black River Bridge, Feb. 3, 1864.
Blackburn A. H. e. Oct. 10, 1863.
Barnes Geo. F. e. Oct. 8, 1863.
Council Edward, e. Sept. 28, 1863, wd. near Memphis Dec. 14, 1864.
Cole Thos. J. e. Oct. 11, 1863, kld. in battle at Little Blue River, Kan., Oct. 23, 1864.
Delancey, Wm. F. e. Oct. 8, 1863.
Dillen Edward, e. Sept. 18, 1863.
Dufo Watson O. e. Oct. 8, 1863.
Douglas J. N. e. Oct. 8, 1863.
Evens Jas. H e. Sept. 28, 1863.
Flinn John H. e. Nov. 22, 1863.
Fitch James, e. Sept. 18, 1863.
Gaffney Thos. e. Sept. 18, 1863.
La Grand Geo. e. Dec. 21, 1863.
La Grand Melvin, e. Dec. 21, 1863.
McBride Benj. e. Oct. 8, 1863.
McKee Miller, e. Oct. 6, 1863.
Bust John B. e. Oct. 24, 1863, kld. in battle near Memphis, Dec. 14, 1864.
Spears Robert, e. Oct. 8, 1863, captd. Dec. 14, 1864, near Memphis.
Van Clear Jas. H. e. Oct. 1, 1863.
Akers John W. e. Feb. 29, 1864, captd. Dec. 14, 1864, near Memphis.
Bowman Josiah, e. Nov. 21, 1863, captd. Dec. 14, 1864, near Memphis.
Clapp Geo. W. e. Feb. 25, 1864, captd. Dec. 14, 1864, near Memphis.
Cronan Timothy, e. March 24, 1864.
Dennis Daniel, e. March 12, 1864, died Aug. 29, 1864.
Fierstine Jos. e. Feb. 15, 1864.
Linkin Jonathan, e. Nov. 4, 1863.
Littlejohn L. J. e. Feb. 26, 1864, taken prsr. June 11, 1864, at Ripley, Miss, died at Andersonville prison.
McCormack Marshall, e. Dec. 1, 1863, died at Paducah, Ky. Feb. 12, 1865.
O'Brian John L. e. Dec. 28, 1863, trans. to Co. A March 18, 1864.
Phillips H. C. e. Dec. 1, 1863.
Smith Geo. D. e. Feb. 10, 1864.
Washburn Lewis, e Oct. 5, 1864.
Young Wm. W. e. Feb. 24, 1864.

### Company C.

Hartman John C. e. Feb. 12, 1864, died of wds. at Memphis, June 25, 1864.

### Company H.

Taylor S. C. e. Sept. 23, 1861.

### Company K.

Fox Danl. K. e. March 14, 1864.

### Company Unknown.

McCarty John, e. Sept. 10, 1864.
Morgan Henry, e. Sept. 10, 1864.

## SIXTH CAVALRY.

The Sixth Cavalry was recruited in 1862, and was sen, to Minnesota immediately after being mounted and drilled where it marched under Gen. Sully against the Indians. During August, 1863, three companies of the Sixth, under command of Maj. House, while on detached service, undertook to hold a camp of 1,500 Indians until word could be sent to the main force, but this proving to be almost too large a job for the men, for the Indians were breaking away just as Gen. Sully came up with Col. D. S. Wilson at the head of the Sixth and Col. Furnas in command of the Second Nebraska. The battle began instantly, two companies of the Sixth going through the camp, and Col. Furnas joining Maj. House. The engagement lasted till after dark, when the bugles sounded the recall. The Indians fled during the night, leaving everything but their ponies and arms behind. The next day (5th), the command destroyed half a million pounds of dried meat, three hundred lodges, and other valuable property. Over a hundred dead Indians were found on the field. July 28, 1864, the Sixth had a hand in the engagement with the Indians at Tahkah kutah, where the Indians occupied a secure position on some steep and rocky bluffs partly covered with timber. The Indians threw out mounted skirmishing parties eight or ten miles in advance of this position, which were driven back to the bluffs. The Indians were then shelled out of their position in the rocks and forced to retreat with considerable loss. August 8th, the regiment, which had camped the previous night on the Little Missouri, had a skirmish with a heavy force of Indians, and on the following day got a chance to charge them a distance of over two miles, killing a considerable number. The regiment remained in Dakota until Winter, bivouacked at Sioux City until Spring, and was mustered out in October, 1865.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865.*

Maj. Albert E. House, com. Oct. 21, 1862.

### Company B.

Miller Andrew, e. Oct. 17, 1862.

### Company C.

Capt. Abraham B. Moreland, com. Jan. 31, 1863.
First Lieut. Wesley A. Heath, com. Jan. 31, 1863, adjt. June 1, '64.
Second Lieut. Chas. F. Hobbs, com. Q. M. S. prmtd. 2d lieut. Aug. 27, 1865.
First Sergt. E. M. Jones, e. Sept. 17, 1862, died April 19, 1865, at Webster City, of wds. received in a shooting affray.
Com. Sergt. T. B. Hobbs, e. Sept. 17, 1862.
Sergt. H. S. Sang, e. Sept. 18, 1862.
Sergt. Wm. Cuppett, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Sergt. Roland Aubrey, e. Sept. 26, 1862.
Corp. Samuel Levenstine, e. Sept. 19, 1861.
Corp. George T. Rea, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Corp. James T. Haught, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Corp. E. Kaster, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Corp. Peter W. Keith, e. Sept. 21, 1862.
Corp. James H. McMahon, e. Sept. 18, 1862.
Corp. R. Reynolds, e. Dec. 25, 1862.
Corp. William Aubrey, e. Sept. 26, 1862.
Teamster T. J. Radabach, e. Oct. 21, 1862.
Teamster Geo. W. Ashburn, e. Sept. 26, 1862.
Farrier James Lee, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Wagoner James Ashburn, e. Sept. 26, 1862.
Boyles D. M. e. Oct. 15, 1862, died Aug. 8, 1864.
Bosteder O. D. e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Bradley C. J. e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Bullis S. e. Nov. 22, 1862.
Butler A. e. Sept. 19, 1862, disd. March 23, 1863.
Blair J. L. e Nov. 21, 1862.
Blacmer Austin, e. Dec. 31, 1862, died at Ft. Randall, D. T., Feb. 23, 1864.
Bangle J. W. e. Sept. 22, 1862, disd. May 9, 1864.
Barnhart G. T. e. Sept. 19, 1862, wd. at White Stone Hills, D. T. Sept. 3, 1863.
Butler R. e. Sept. 19, 1862.
Clendenen John, e. Sept. 25, 1861, died Sept. 8, 1864.
Crosby E. e. Sept. 21, 1862, disd. April 7, 1863.
Carlington Thos. e. Dec. 5, 1862.
Crosier B. e. Nov. 22, 1862.
Durfey A. B. e. Dec. 28, 1862.
Dunham Geo. a. Jan. 5, 1863.
Earl Mark, e. Dec. 15, 1862.
Foust Wm. e. Oct. 21, 1862.
Groce Wm. e. Sept. 26, 1862.
Gafney T. e. Sept. 14, 1862.
Hulbert P. e. Sept. 23, 1862, disd. Oct. 22, 1863, disab.
Hewitt J. W. e. Sept. 19, 1862.
Hussey C. L. e. Sept. 18, 1862, disd. June 17, 1864, for promotion to 2d lieut. Co. C, U. S. V.
Hankins J. H. e. Oct. 21, 1862.
Haas Andrew, e. Sept. 18, 1862.
Hulbert J W. e. Sept. 23, 1862.
Impson Reuben, e. Jan. 5, 1862.

Kearney F. e. Sept. 14, 1862.
Kinnear James, Sept. 23, 1862.
Loveless Perry, e. Dec. 29, 1862.
Mann Z. e. Jan. 9, 1862, disd. Jan 7, 1864.
Miller Jacob, e. Sept. 20, 1862.
McFarlan Peter, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Nutting S. M. e. Dec. 24, 1862.
Osborn J. M. e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Ransdell C. C. e. Sept. 14, 1862.
Robinson T. W. e. Sept. 13, 1862.
Reardon John, e. Sept. 18, 1862, died at Sioux City, March 28, 1865.
Seaton M. D. e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Smith E, e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Shepardson Van R. e. Dec. 15, 1862.
Stephens C. e. Oct. 20, 1862, died Sept. 6, 1863, of wds. received at the battle of White Stone Hills.
Shear C. B. e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Townsend E. W. e. Sept. 13, 1862.
Vosburg O. A. e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Walter J. S. e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Wilson E. C. e. Oct. 11, 1862.
Wood John, e. Dec. 15, 1862.
Walter J. J. e. Sept. 22, 1862, wd. Sept. 3, 1863, and died Nov. 17, 1863, at Sioux City.

### Company H.

Henkel Wm. e. Oct. 29, 1862.
Henkel Frank, e. Oct. 29, 1862, disd. Jan. 25, 1864, disab.

### Company K.

Corp. A. C. Cruikshank, e. Sept. 12, 1862.
Cruikshank J. e. Sept. 12, 1862.

### Company M.

Sergt. Wm. Lutes, e. Feb. 27, 1863.
Kennedy John, e. Jan. 5, 1863.

### Unassigned.

Acers Wilson, e. Sept. 10, 1864.
Bailey Clement, e. Sept. 10, 1864.
Foley Dennis, e. Sept. 15, 1864.
Stockwell James H. e. Sept. 10, 1864.
Turner Salem, e. Sept. 10, 1864.

## SEVENTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866.*]

Q. M. S. Nathan B. Gleason, e. as private March 19, 1863, prmtd. to Q. M. S. July 27, 1863, disd. Jan. 26, 1866, disab.

### Company B.

Clark Alex. e. Feb. 9, 1863, disd. May 26, 1865, disab.
McQuirk Ed. J. e. Feb. 10, 1863.

### Company E.

Twombly Fredk. e. May 18, 1863.

### Company F.

King J. H. e. Feb. 23, 1863.
Murphy John, e. May 21, 1863, died Aug. 4, 1865, at Julesburg, Colo.
Dodd Thos. C. e. March 21, '64, disd. March 22, '66, disab.

### Company H.

Wagoner Enos B. Wright, e. June 25, 1863, disd. Aug. 23, 1865.
Chambers Henry, e. Oct. 17, 1864.
Hutton Wm. e. Oct. 17, 1864.
Malvin Nicholas, e. Oct. 17, 1864.
Malvin Jno. e. Oct. 17, 1864.
Malvin Jos. C. e. Oct. 17, 1864.
Mann Robt. e. Oct. 17, 1864.
Merton Jno. e. Oct. 17, 1864.

### Unassigned.

Livingston D. J. e. March 28, 1864.

## EIGHTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Macon, Ga. Aug. 13, 1865.*].

Maj. Jno. Jay Brown, com. 2d lieut. Co. K, 12th inf. Nov. 25, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. March 18, 1862, prmtd. maj. 8th cav. May 28, 1863, res. April 14, 1864.
Surg. Wm. H. Finley, com. asst. surg. 12th inf. Oct. 30, 1861, prmtd. surg. 8th cav. July 23, 1863, res. April 14, 1864.

### Company L.

First Lieut. Chas. A. Crawford, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 30, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. Feb. 6, 1865.
Serg. Robt. G. Crawford, e. Aug. 3, 1863.
Trump. Geo. W. Borden, e. June 8, 1863, captd. July 30, 1864, at Newman, Ga., died Nov. 30, 1864, while a prisoner of war at Florence, S. C.
Cavanaugh Michael, e. July 30, 1863, trans. to V. R. C.
Crouch F. J. e. Aug. 27, 1863, died May 17, 1864, at Nashville.
Keith Jas. E. e. July 26, 1863.
Kaho Patrick, e. July 26, 1863.

### Company Unknown.

Mahony Jno. e. Nov. 28, 1864.

## MISCELLANEOUS CAVALRY.

### Fifth Cavalry.

Asst. Surg. Geo. S. Dewitt, com. Feb. 19, 1863, res. March 18, 1864.

### Fifth Veteran Cavalry.

Cousins Wm. A. re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died Oct. 9, 1864, of wds. at Atlanta, Ga.
Knee James, e. Feb. 26, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.
Lockridge Geo. C. e. Feb. 26, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.
Melvin Wm. P. e. Feb. 27, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.
Melugin A. W. e. Feb. 28, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.
Sackett Lewis, e. Feb. 29, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.
Wright Thos. H. e. Feb. 26, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.
Doolittle A. H. e. Dec. 6, 1863, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864, trans. from Co. K 5th Inf. m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.
Griffin Asel, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864, trans. from Co. K 5th Inf. m. o Aug. 11, 1865.
Mosheir T. re-e. as vet. Feb. 29, 1864, trans. from Co. K 5th Inf. m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.
Pratt L. A. e. Feb. 18, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

### Second Missouri Cavalry.

Pierce S. W. e. Sept. 11, 1861, from Co. G, Fremont Huzzars, disd. for disab. Oct. 1, 1862.

## THIRD BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Capt. Melville C. Wright, com. 1st lieut. Jr. Sept. 16, 1861, prmtd. to 1st Lieut. Sr. Sept. 4, 1862, prmtd. to capt. Oct. 4, 1864, disd. Jan. 5, 1865.
Second Lieut. Leroy S. House, e. as sergt. prmtd. to 2d lieut. Jr. Dec. 13, 1863, prmtd. 2d lieut. Sr. Oct. 4, 1864, res. Nov. 14, 1864.
Phelps A. re-e. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863, m. o. Oct. 3, 1865.
Miller John, e. Feb. 26, 1864, m. o. Oct. 3. 1865.
Wasson Wm. e. Feb. 6, 1864, m. o. Oct. 3, 1865.
Webb Thos. J. e. Feb. 25, 1864, m. o. Oct. 3, 1865.
Perry Amos, re-e. as vet. Dec. 22, 1863, m. o. Oct. 3, 1865.

## ENGINEER REGIMENT OF THE WEST.

### Company F.

Artificer John D. McIntyre, e. Sept. 9, 1861.
Artificer Dean Talcott, e. Sept. 9, 1861.
Jones George, e Sept. 9, 1861, missed in action at Tuscumbia River, Miss. May 30, 1862.
Smith D. Sept. 9, 1861.
Tolcott D. Sept. 9, 1861.

For four years and more, the notes of the fife and drum and bugle and the tramp of armed hosts were continually heard, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf of Mexico to British North America, and the clash of arms was borne northward on every breeze from the sunny but blood-drenched plains of the South. For four years and more, "grim-visaged war" had waved its crimson banners over the fair fabric the Fathers had erected, in a vain endeavor to hurl it from its foundations. In this terrible and gigantic struggle, Delaware had borne its full part, and many a brave volunteer from its beautiful prairies had laid down his life on the battle field or starved to death in the rebel slaughter pens at Andersonville and Macon.

But now Sherman and his "brave boys in blue" had made their memorable and historic march to the sea, Lee had surrendered to the victorious army of the Union under Grant, the war was ended, peace restored, the Union preserved in its integrity, and the patriotic sons of Delaware who were spared to witness the final victory of the armies of the Union returned to their homes to receive grand ovations and tributes of honor from friends and neighbors who had eagerly and jealously and anxiously watched and followed them wherever the varying fortunes of war had called them.

Exchanging their soldiers' uniforms for citizens' dress, most of them fell back to their old avocations—on the farm, in the mines, at the forge, the bench, in the shop, in the office, or at whatever else their hands found to do. Their noble deeds, in the hour of their country's peril, are now and always will be dear to the hearts of the people whom they so faithfully served. Brave men are always honored, and no class of citizens are entitled to greater respect than the brave volunteers of Delaware County, not simply because they were soldiers, but because, in their association with their fellow men, their walk is upright and their character and honesty without reproach.

> Their country first, then glory and their pride;
> Land of their hopes—land where their fathers died;
> When in the right, they'll keep their honor bright;
> When in the wrong, they'll die to set it right.

The wondrous deeds of daring and glorious achievements of the Army of the Union, during the great war of the rebellion, will always be dearly cherished by all patriotic hearts. But there were scenes, incidents and accidents, the memory of which will shade with sadness the bright reflections engendered by the contemplation of a heroism, devotion and sacrifice the like of which the world never saw before. But the memory of those who fell in the stupendous struggle is still familiar to the present people of Delaware County; but fifty years hence, when the fathers and mothers of to-day shall have passed on to thir eternal home, they will be remembered by posterity more as matters of tradition than of absolute written history.

The return of Company K, Twenty-first Iowa, to Hopkinton, was the occasion of a spontaneous gathering of several hundred of their friends, and the preparation of a magnificent reception dinner. Mr. A. Nash presided; Rev. Mr. Harmen made the reception speech, followed by William G. Hammond and Mrs. Woodward.

After dinner the toasts were by Mr. Hammond, as follows:

*The Iowa Volunteers*—May they ever be remembered with love and gratitude for answering so readily to the country's call; for defending with untiring zeal the nation's honor and the cause of right. May their names descend to posterity with those of Washington and the heroes of the Revolution.

Response by T. H. Bowen.



J. S. Drybread

ELK TP.

*Peace, Freedom and Prosperity*—Our soldiers have won the first by war, they have secured the second by obedience to discipline, and they have merited the third by hardships suffered for their country. May they live long to enjoy all three.

Response by Dr. Finley.

*The Fallen*—While we are here to-day showing our heartfelt gratitude and our joy at the return of these brave men, our sons, husbands, brothers and fathers, let us drop the tear of sympathy for those fallen braves who gave their lives for freedom and our common country, and now sleep the sleep that knows no waking.

Music.

*Company K, Twenty-first Iowa*—May its name for valor and true patriotism in the defense of our country be handed down to the latest generation.

Response by Capt. A. Voorhies.

*The Ninth Iowa Infantry*—They have worn the blue on their backs to save us from having the blues in our hearts. May they live to be Gray-beards, but never to be *gray-backs.*

No Response.

A strong hemp cord for the neck of the leading traitors, and a pretty girl's arm for the neck of every soldier of the Union.

No response.

*The Stars of the Union*—The South found, to its dismay, that the Northern ones were *shooting* stars, and that they, instead of being wanderers, had to remain *fixed* stars.

Response by E. P. Weatherby.

*Gratitude*—The debt we owe to our soldiers. May we always aim toward paying; and it never will be paid.

*The Soldiers' Vote*—The true kind of "fire in the rear." Our brave boys have conquered the rebels with their bayonets and Northern traitors with their ballots.

At dinner, most of the boys, by arrangement or otherwise, had fair ones at their sides, which gave point to Dr. Finley's concluding remark. After alluding to the success and return of the soldiers, he said: "They are ready to enlist in another company—I refer them to the ladies."

At Delhi, August 3, 1865, was a grand gala day, and says the Dubuque *Times*: "A white stone was deposited in the patriotic history of Delaware." A grand complimentary reception dinner was given to its returned soldiers, many of whom were present, representing the Twenty-first Infantry and Second and Fourth Cavalry. Speeches of welcome were made by several citizens, to which Col. S. G. Van Anda, on behalf of the veterans, happily responded.

The toasts were as follows:

*Our Brave Soldiers*—An army first in patriotism, intelligence, humanity and benevolence.

Response by Rev. Z. D. Scobey.

*American Public Faith*—Implanted by the revolution, and tested by the most gigantic human strife, has been proved by the strong arm of our soldiery, pure and undying, the sheet-anchor of our country and the hope of the world.

Response by W. M. Hartshorn.

*The Flag of our Country*—The banner of Freedom.

Response by J. M. Brayton.

*The Veterans of the War of 1812*—Two were present.

Response by Rev. Mr. Root.

*Our Country*—Born of our fathers, regenerated by our soldiers, is immortal.

Response by K. W. Kingsley.

*Surgeons and Nurses of the Army.*

Response by Dr. Boomer.

*The Ladies at Home*—The Soldiers' Friend.

Response by Col. Van Anda.

*Battles and Bullets*—Honor to both.

Response by W. E. Brown.

*Our Republican Institutions*—An experiment now solved, and so solved as to show they are stronger than any other form of government.

Response by Z. A. Wellman.

"*Mudsills and Greasy Mechanics.*"

Response by G. W. J. Hawes.

*The Battle Fields of the Rebellion.*

Response by Rev. Jerome Allen.

*The Returned Soldiers*—Welcome to our homes and hearts. May they live to shake hands over the grave of our country's last enemy.

Response by Dr. Noyes.

On the 17th of November, 1865, a beautiful and costly monument was erected on the college campus at Hopkinton to the memory of the soldiers who enlisted at that place and who perished in the service.

Forty-four names are inscribed on the monument. Twenty-four of these were students of Lenox Collegiate Institute. The names of the fallen heroes who went forth from this school and died in the service are as follows: Rev. James W. McKean, President of the institute; Emory A. Smith, Alfred C. Hines, both killed at Pea Ridge; Benjamin E. Nash, Marion Lathrop, Wm. G. Glenn, Samuel J. Glenn, George F. Laude, starved at Macon, Georgia; Wm. Campbell, George Stewart, Nathan Holmes, David J. Thompson, R. P. Miller, Fred D. Gilbert, Wm. H. Jackson, Matthew McCurdy, Mark Scroggy, Philip H. Butler, Robert Fowler, Amos Gilbert, starved at Andersonville; William Keak, Chas H. Whitney, D. Downey, starved at Andersonville; J. L. Driebelbris, Merritt A. Smith. Some of the above were killed in battle, some died in the hospitals, but the saddest death of all was that by starvation in the rebel prison pens of Macon and Andersonville. The other names inscribed on the monument are as follows: Wm. Johnston, Edward Mann, J. J. Myers, Philander Wilson, Willis Willard, Charles Walker, Granville Hill, Geo. W. Barden, G. W. Blood, J. L. Pinney, Alva Kemp, W. A. Roberts, J. B. Topliffe, Isaac Robinson, Wm. Haslem, Edwin Myers, Reese Merrick, Robert Risher, John D. Blanchard.

The names on the monument are accompanied by a brief statement of the age, date of enlistment, death and the regiment and company to which each belonged. Below the names, on one side of the monument, is the following inscription:

"Erected by the Friends of the Soldiers from this College and vicinity, who fell during the Great Rebellion of 1861–5."

On another side is the following: "Rev. James W. McKean, President of Lenox Collegiate Institute, and Captain of Company C, Forty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteers. Born April 30, 1833. Died July 9, 1864."

There was a large assemblage of people to witness the ceremonies. The venerable Mr. A. Nash presided. Chaplain Hill opened the exercises with an impressive prayer. A large choir furnished beautiful and appropriate music. Maj. Gen. Vandever, of Dubuque, was the first speaker.

The General's address was followed by short speeches from Chaplain Hill, T. H. Bowen, Esq., and other prominent gentlemen. Prof. Allen read a carefully prepared statement of facts in regard to the life, services and death of President McKean and the twenty-four noble young men who represented the Institute in the army and died in defense of the national life.

An object of special interest at the meeting was the battle flag of the Twelfth Iowa Infantry, faded, riddled with shot and stained with blood.

A company of soldiers, under command of Capt. Taylor, added to the interest of the exercises by their evolutions, firing, etc.

A bountiful dinner was provided in the College building, and great pains taken to welcome and render comfortable the considerable number of persons present from distant towns, as well as the many who came from all the surrounding country.

The monument is about twenty feet high and cost $1,100.

## EDUCATIONAL.

The first schools taught in Delaware County were private or subscription schools. Their accommodations, as may be readily supposed, were not good. Sometimes they were taught in small log houses erected for the purpose. Stoves and such heating apparatus as are in use now were unknown. A mud and stick chimney in one end of the building, with earthen hearth, with a fire-place wide enough and deep enough to take in a four feet back log, and smaller wood to match, served for warming purposes in Winter and a kind of conservatory in Summer. For windows, part of a log was cut out in either side, and maybe a few panes of eight by ten glass set in, or, just as likely as not, the aperture would be covered over with greased paper. Writing benches were made of wide planks, or, maybe, puncheons resting on pins or arms driven into two-inch augur holes bored into the logs beneath the windows. Seats were made out of thick planks or puncheons; flooring was made of the same kind of stuff. Everything was rude and plain, but many of America's greatest men have gone out from just such school houses to grapple with the world and make a name for themselves, and names that come to be an honor to their country. In other cases, private rooms and parts of private houses were utilized as school houses, but the furniture was just as plain.

But all these things are changed now. A log school house in Iowa is a rarity. Their places are filled with handsome frame or brick structures. The rude furniture has also given way, and the old school books, the "Popular Reader," the "English Reader" (the finest literary compilation ever known in American schools), and "Webster's Elementary Spelling Book," are superseded by others of greater pretensions. The old spelling classes and spelling matches have followed the old school houses, until they are remembered only in name. Of her school system Iowa can justly boast. It has sent out a large number of representative men whose names are as familiar to the nation as they are in the histories of the counties and neighborhoods in which they once lived. While the State has extended such fostering care to the interests of education, the several counties have been no less zealous and watchful in the management of this vital interest. And Delaware County forms no exception to the rule. The school houses and their furnishings are in full keeping with the spirit of the law that provides for their maintenance and support. The teachers rank high among the other thousands of teachers in the State, and the several County Superintendents, since the office of Superintendent was made a part of the school system, have been chosen with especial reference to their fitness for the position.

It is impossible to find correct reports of educational matters in this county prior to 1858, when the Seventh General Assembly passed "An act for the Public Instruction of the State of Iowa," and organized the present school system. By this act, which went into force March 20, 1858, each civil township

was made a school district, and the number of districts and district officers was thus greatly reduced. By the same act, the office of County Superintendent of Schools was created, and appropriations made in aid of Teachers' Institutes.

The first Teachers' Institute held in the county, of which any recollection remains, was at Delhi early in the year 1860. The only item of information to be gathered in regard to this meeting is, that S. L. Doggett, Esq., of Manchester, one of the pioneer teachers of the county, gave an address during its progress.

The second Teachers' Institute was held at Manchester, in 1863, presided over by Superintendent McCreery, and attended by some sixty teachers. The instructors were Prof. Hudson, author of a series of school readers and a noted teacher of elocution; A. S. Kissell, afterward State Superintendent, and Prof. J. C. Pickard, one of the Faculty in the Wisconsin State University. After that date, the sessions of the Institute have been held annually, and have done much to inspire the teachers with greater interest and make their work more uniform and efficient. The old Institute system, however, had many defects, and about 1870, there was a general demand for something better and more effective. In 1872–3, a few counties, among them Delaware, tried the experiment of longer terms and a regular course of study.

In 1873, Superintendent W. H. Merten called the teachers of the county together at Delaware, and organized a Normal Institute of four weeks, in charge of Prof. Wernli, late Principal of the German-English Normal School, at Galena, Ill. Seventy-one teachers were enrolled, and worked faithfully through the entire session. It is estimated that this one Institute raised the standard of teachers at least 20 per cent. over the entire county. In 1874, the Fifteenth General Assembly enacted a law providing for the establishment of an Annual Normal Institute in each county, and making an annual appropriation of $50 to each. In addition to this appropriation, to defray expenses each teacher pays a fee of $1.00 for certificate, and an enrollment fee of $1.00.

"No part of the admirable common school system of Iowa," says Superintendent Ewart, "has done so much for education as the Normal Institute. The results are a much higher standard of teachers each successive year; more system and thoroughness in school work, and a greater interest on the part of both teachers and people."

During the last five years, ending 1878, great improvements have been made in school buildings. Each town in the county has a beautiful and comfortable school house, and most of the houses in the country are also in good repair. Proper and necessary apparatus and libraries are still scarce, but will no doubt be supplied at the earliest opportunity.

Following is a list of Teachers' Institutes, places, when held, and conductors, since 1864:

| DATE. | WHERE HELD. | CONDUCTOR. | ATTENDANCE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1864 | Manchester | A. S. Kissell | |
| 1865 | Earlville | J. Piper | |
| 1866 | Earlville | J. L. Enos | 50 |
| 1866 | Earlville | J. Piper | 30 |
| 1867 | Manchester | J. Piper | 50 |
| 1868 | Hopkinton | J. Piper | 60 |
| 1869 | Manchester | D. D. Babcock | 44 |
| 1870 | Earlville | J. Piper | 100 |
| 1871 | Manchester | J. Piper | 142 |
| 1872 | Delhi | W. H. Merten | 125 |

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

| DATE. | WHERE HELD. | CONDUCTOR. | ATTENDANCE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1873 | Delaware | J. Wernli | 71 |
| 1874 | Manchester | J. Wernli | 172 |
| 1875 | Earlville | J. Wernli | 120 |
| 1876 | Delhi | T. H. McBride | 165 |
| 1877 | Manchester | W. M. Wilcox | 207 |

The first Superintendent of Schools in Delaware was H. N. Gates, elected April 5, 1858; the second was Ezra F. Chase, elected October 11, 1859, and whose term of office commenced January, 1860.

The following abstracts from the Superintendent's report for 1860, 1865, 1870 and 1875, will show the progress of the educational interests of the county since the period when records are accessible:

| | 1860 | 1865 | 1870 | 1875 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Township districts | 16 | 16 | 16 | 14 |
| Independent " | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 |
| Sub " | 96 | 115 | 111 | 101 |
| Ungraded schools | ..... | ..... | 116 | 118 |
| Graded " | ..... | ..... | 2 | 4 |
| Average duration—months | 6.3 | 6.3 | 7 | 7.2 |
| Number male teachers | 67 | 40 | 75 | 73 |
| Number female " | 107 | 77 | 149 | 180 |
| Average compensation—males | $19 52 | ..... | $37 72 | $38 85 |
| " " females | 12 84 | ..... | 24 64 | 25 19 |
| Number persons between ages of 5 and 21 years—males | 2229 | 2599 | 3238 | 3188 |
| " " " " 5 " 21 " females | 2016 | 2555 | 3119 | 3191 |
| Pupils enrolled | 3561 | 4107 | 4313 | 4850 |
| Average attendance | 2321 | 3332 | 3813 | 3191 |
| At cost of tuition, per pupil | $1 58 | $1 64 | ..... | $1 58 |
| School houses—frame | 58 | 78 | 96 | 106 |
| " " brick | 9 | 13 | 12 | 16 |
| " " stone | 2 | 2 | ..... | 3 |
| " " log | 8 | 4 | ..... | 1 |
| Value of School Houses | $25,234 | $33,346 | $78,050 | $105,445 |
| Value of apparatus | 66 | 1,641.89 | 2,344 | 1,347 |
| Number of volumes, library | ..... | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Total amount expenses for school purposes | $13,781 | $23,010 | $32,857 | $51,681 |

The present County Superintendent of Schools is R. M. Ewart, who was first elected in October, 1875, and re-elected in October, 1877. From Mr. Ewart's report for 1877, to the State Superintendent, we extract the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of districts in township | 14 |
| Number of sub-districts | 102 |
| Number of independent districts | 21 |
| Total number of school districts | 123 |
| Number of ungraded schools | 113 |
| Number of graded schools | 6 |
| Average number of months taught | 7.25 |
| Number of male teachers | 75 |
| Number of female teachers | 182 |
| Average compensation per month to male teachers | $372 44 |
| Average compensation per month to female teachers | 259 92 |
| Number of male pupils between 5 and 21 years of age | 3,200 |
| Number of female pupils between 5 and 21 years of age | 3,159 |
| Number of pupils enrolled | 4,957 |
| Total average attendance | 3,144 |
| Average cost of tuition for each pupil per month | $1 58 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of frame school houses | 102 |
| Number brick school houses | 16 |
| Number of stone school houses | 6 |
| Total value of school buildings | $109,981 |
| Total value of apparatus | 1,798 |
| Number of volumes in Libraries | 486 |

SCHOOL HOUSE FUND—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total receipts during the year | $12,854 66 |
| Paid for school houses and school sites | 6,654 82 |
| Paid on bonds and interest | 3,183 37 |
| Amount on hand | 3,276 47 |

CONTINGENT FUND—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total receipts during the year | 14,907 09 |
| Paid for repairing school houses | 2,078 81 |
| Paid for fuel | 3,840 80 |
| Paid Secretaries | 577 25 |
| Paid Treasurers | 467 50 |
| Paid for records and apparatus | 348 95 |
| Paid for various purposes | 2,893 04 |
| Amount on hand | 4,703 74 |

TEACHERS' FUND—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total receipts | 52,578 54 |
| Paid teachers | 34,426 10 |
| Amount on hand | 18,092 44 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of teachers' receiving certificates of first grade | 23 |
| Number of teachers receiving certificates of second grade | 155 |
| Number of teachers receiving certificates of third grade | 30 |
| Total number of certificates granted | 208 |
| Number of applicants rejected | ..... |
| Number of applicants examined | 278 |
| Average age of male teachers, to whom certificates were granted | 23.4 |
| Average age of female teachers to whom certificates were granted | 19.8 |
| Number of teachers who have had no experience | 64 |
| Number who have taught less than one year | 33 |
| Number of schools visited by County Superintendent | 117 |
| Number of visits made during the year | 239 |
| Number of educational meetings | 8 |
| Appeals | 1 |
| Amount received by County Superintendent, for services from October 1, 1876, to October 1, 1877 | $1,200 00 |
| Lenox College—Number of teachers, 8; pupils | 200 |
| Catholic School at Petersburg—Number of teachers, 1; pupils | 50 |
| Number of graded schools | 8 |

## THE BOWEN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, AT HOPKINTON.

The date of the first meeting of the citizens of Hopkinton, for the purpose of founding an institution of learning at their town, is lost, owing to the neglect of the Secretary to record it, but the meeting adjourned to September 6th, 1855. At the first meeting, a committee of organization was chosen, composed of Messrs. W. P. Cunningham, Henry A. Carter, James Kilpatrick, Leroy Jackson, William Holt, J. G. Diffenderfer, James R. Whittaker, William L. Roberts, Joseph Porter, Phineas Allyn, Harrison Hill, L. O. Stevens, H. Jackson and R. Jackson. In March, 1856, Messrs. W. P. Cunningham, L. Jackson, James Kilpatrick, Isaac Littlefield and L. O. Stevens were chosen a committee "to draft (a plan for) and build the house," and were also "instructed to contract (for) one hundred thousand brick." Soon after this meeting, Chauncey T. Bowen, of Chicago, who was in Hopkinton on business, said to his brother (Asa C.), in a half jocular manner, that he would contribute $500 toward the

institution, if its projectors would allow him to name it. Asa C. Bowen mentioned the proposition to some of the leading spirits of the enterprise, who determined to take the Bowens at their word, and requested Asa C. to conclude the matter for them. Accordingly, June 22d, the money was paid over, the future school named "Bowen Collegiate Institute," and a constitution adopted August 22d.

September 21st, the first Board of Trustees was elected, it being composed of H. A. Carter, W. P. Cunningham, Leroy Jackson, Edmund Davis, James Kilpatrick, Asa C. Bowen, W. A. Roberts, Christian Myers, L. Littlefield, H. R. Jackson, William Holt, William Morrison, Jerome Davis, J. B. Whittaker, Jacob Diffenderfer and William Robinson. The three first named were the President, Secretary and Treasurer.

The subscription fund was not to exceed $1,500, including Bowen's, and a portion of it was never collected. Mr. Kilpatrick burned the brick in the Fall of 1856, and the walls were laid and the building roofed in 1857. The structure was 40x60 feet in size, two stories high, and when finished, contained four rooms on the first floor, and the upper story contained a spacious chapel, two recitation rooms and a music room. The building committee found their resources exhausted when the walls were laid, and Messrs. Carter Jackson, and Kilpatrick signed a note for $900 to make up the deficiency, which they afterward paid out of their own pockets. The building stood untouched from the Fall of 1857 until some time late in 1858, and was pronounced a failure by many who had been eager to see the enterprise begun. Although a little sore over the $900 note, Messrs. Carter and Jackson consulted and found that both had some seasoned lumber and Carter had plenty of village lots. Mr. Carter traded some lots to various mechanics for work, and by donating the lumber he succeeded in removing the stigma of failure from the enterprise. Carter even boarded part of the workmen. To obtain the nails and glass, a festival was given which netted about $70, and to help on the good work, a ball was given in the building July 4th, 1859, which drew the young people from all directions, who left about $150 for the building fund. By these various means the building was so far completed that it was possible to use it for school purposes. Accordingly, Rev. Jerome Allen and Miss Lucy A. Cooley, the latter then living in New York State, were invited to open a school in the rooms then ready. Miss Cooley (now Mrs. Finley) says she arrived in Hopkinton August 31st, 1859, and school commenced next day.

The plasterers had just left the assembly room in the second story when the school opened, and the mop-boards were put on in the rooms occupied by the school after it began. The boxes containing the unused lime were still standing where the plasterers had left them. But the teachers and pupils were glad to go on.

The Athenian Literary Society was organized during the first term. Mr. Finley recalls the names of Messrs. Perley Albrook and Austin Cook as members of the society, and Henry C. Jackson adds Wm. Hill, M. W. Harmon, Robert Fowler and himself. When the weather began to grow cold, the teachers and the forty pupils contributed from their own resources to procure stoves.

The Winter term commenced Dec. 1st, and Mr. E. O. Taylor was engaged to teach mathematics, and Justus Houser, one of the students, gave instruction in German. A festival for the purpose of obtaining funds to purchase a bell was held in the chapel the next evening. There is now no means left to ascertain the exact attendance of students at the Winter and Spring terms, but it is certain that the school increased rapidly in numbers and in grade. Among the

ninety-eight students enrolled in the Fall term of 1860 were John W. Corbin, whose birth was the third in Delaware County, and who was Sheriff in 1876 and 1877; Merrit W. Harmon, now State Senator from Buchanan County; E. P. Weatherbee, now a Judge of Probate in Nebraska: Mary E. Walker, who had come West to secure a divorce from her husband.

The whole community of Hopkinton was agitated during 1861 and 1862, by various matters growing out of the college and its management. The first trouble was created by Mary E. Walker, who wanted to share in the rhetorical exercises provided for the gentlemen, and also desired to study German. Miss Cooley was opposed to the idea of young ladies declaiming, and refused Mary's request unconditionally. As for German, there was then no teacher. Mary began to work upon the young men to obtain their help to secure the coveted privilege of going on the rostrum, and readily secured their sympathy. She was then ready for mischief, and announced to the teachers that she had come to study German, and that if they did not provide her a teacher she would publish far and wide that they were advertising what they did not and could not perform. Meantime, the young men of the village had organized a debating society, and Mary attended one evening. She was a faithful listener, and before the meeting closed called for the reading of the by-laws, and asked to be admitted a member. She was promptly voted in, and assigned a place in the debate for the next meeting. This came to the ears of the faculty, and Miss Cooley ordered her not to attend. Mary went, however, taking her place in the discussion, but with indifferent success. The next day, at Miss Cooley's request, Miss Mary was suspended, and all the young men but two valorously gathered up their books and left with her. They formed a procession in front of the building, marched down town with the little mischief-maker at their head, and paraded several streets. The young men were also suspended, but soon repented and asked for permission to go back, stipulating, however, that their Amazonian captain should be allowed to return also; but this was refused. The young men then surrendered unconditionally, and Mary was permanently suspended. The young woman remained for some time afterward, and assisted Dr. Cunningham occasionally in his practice. A few other citizens befriended her for a time. Her portrait is preserved, and indicates a rather pretty face. Her dress was then, as now, of the most pronounced Bloomer type.

The next trouble had no comic features to relieve it, and the lapse of time only has softened the bitterness of the feud. Prof. Allen was the cause of a scandal, or the victim of a slander, it is needless to say which, that called for an investigation by the church, of which he was also the Pastor. He was formally acquitted, but the gossip hurt his standing in the school and community. Many patrons of the school urged against him in addition that he was managing the school according to his own ideas rather than according to the rules prescribed by the Trustees—that he was really conducting a sectarian school backed by the prestige and the name of the Bowen Collegiate Institute. The members of the Presbyterian Church, which was a large and influential body, were fully convinced of Mr. Allen's innocence in the matter of the scandal, were well satisfied with him as principal of the school, and resolutely defended him. The worldly-minded citizens, assisted by a few members of the Covenanters' Church, determined to have Mr. Allen ousted, and the crisis was reached at the election for Trustees, March 18th, 1862. Mr. Carter, the President, becoming satisfied that Mr. Allen's supporters were outnumbered, gathered up the books and papers and left the meeting. The opposition organized the meeting, and elected as Trustees P. H. Warner, W. P. Cunningham, E. Davis, J. H. Campbell, William

Ireland, W. A. Roberts, Duncan Livingston, William Holt, D. E. Fuller, Chas. A. Bell, Jas. Kilpatrick, H. A. Carter, L. Jackson, Asa C. Bowen and T. H. Bowen. The meeting voted to dismiss Prof. Allen and Prof. Taylor, and elected Rev. Mr. Brown, of Dyersville, and W. G. Hammond to take their places. The Trustees were directed to prescribe rules for the government of the school, and to see that it was conducted in conformity with the articles of incorporation. It was also voted to cancel the degree of A. B., which had been conferred upon Prof. Taylor the year before. The Treasurer elect, Mr. Davis, soon after demanded the books of the office from Mr. Jackson, but that gentleman refused to let him have them, saying he had bought them and paid for them out of his own pocket. Messrs. Jackson and Carter proceeded to finish the building in accordance with some previous arrangement, and Mr. Carter brought suit against the college corporation on his liens, to which Mr. Jackson, in behalf of that body, confessed judgment without mentioning the matter to the other Trustees, thus placing the ownership of the property in Mr. Carter's hands. This rendered nugatory the result of the election, although the enemies of Mr. Allen endeavored to have the matter re-opened, and on the application of Dr. Roberts the case was sent to Anamosa, but on the retirement of Judge Wilson, it was transferred back to Delhi, where it was allowed to slip from the docket into oblivion.

This action of Messrs. Carter and Jackson was severely criticised at the time, and is not excused to this day by those who were concerned in the raid upon Mr. Allen, for the reason that the foreclosure proceedings shut out the minor stockholders. But the transfer of the property made practicable another transfer, which had been undertaken by Prof. Allen in 1860, who had declared that C. T. Bowen must do more for the school or the name would be changed. A printed circular for 1861 announces the school to be under the supervision of the Synod of Iowa, North. How this came about is made clear from the minutes of the Synod of Iowa. At the meeting of the Synod, Sept. 22, 1860, the officers of the College, through Prof. Allen, requested the appointment of a committee to confer with them in relation to "a tender to Synod of the oversight and control of said institute;" whereupon Rev. J. L. Wilson, James Kirk and A. S. Marshall were appointed to confer with the "powers that be of said Institute, and report at our next meeting." Sept. 27, 1861, the proposition from the College Trustees was presented by the committee, and the following acceptance made:

*To the Stockholders of the Bowen Collegiate Institut-:*

GENTLEMEN—The Synod of Iowa have received, with gratitude, your liberal offer to them of your Institute. We highly appreciate your noble efforts in the cause of education, and are greatly gratified at the preference for our body which you have shown in making your proposition to us. At the same time we cannot but feel that, as Christian men and as a part of the church of God, in the present dark and uncertain state of affairs, it would be morally wrong for us to place ourselves in any position in which we would be at all liable to assume any new pecuniary obligations. Most of our churches are involved, to a greater or less extent, and will, probably, have all they can do to take care of themselves at present. Our missionary fields are already suffering severely and calling loudly for aid, and what is before us we cannot tell. Under these circumstances, we feel that we can go no farther than submit to you the following proposition. We are willing to undertake the *supervision* of your Institution as far as may be desirable on your part, for the present. The Synod will, from year to year, appoint such a proportion of Trustees from our own body as you may desire, provided it be a majority. We will give you the benefit of our name and influence among our churches. We will appoint a visiting committee, which shall present an annual report to Synod of the operations and condition of your Institution. The title of all property of the Institution shall remain in the hands of its present Trustees or of any others who may be appointed by them, and the Synod will in no wise be liable for any pecuniary obligations

This plan of supervision may be abrogated at the will of either body. And if, at any future time, the Synod can conscientiously see its way clear to assume nearer relations to your Institution, if it be your desire, they will then do so. In the meantime, we commend you to the favor of God, and bid you go forward.

The Synod passed a resolution authorizing a committee, composed of Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, Rev. J. D. Mason, Rev. E. L. Doddes, Hon. T. S. Wilson and Thompson Bell, to submit the above to the stockholders, and on its acceptance, by the terms of the resolution, the gentlemen just named became Trustees on behalf of the Synod.

September 12, 1862, the committee reported that the above had been accepted by a vote of the stockholders. The committee say that a Freshman class of six had been begun in the Fall term, but that five of the number had enlisted in the volunteer service. The school had prospered, however, in spite of the opposition of some enemies. At the next meeting of the Synod, a deed of the property, freed of incumbrance, would be offered, provided that body would assume control, and also constitute Messrs. Carter, Jackson and Kilpatrick Trustees for life.

March 18, 1863, Prof. Allen and Prof. Taylor resigned the places they had held nearly four years, and James W. McKean, a graduate of a Pennsylvania college, was elected President. The Trustees passed suitable resolutions of regret at parting with the gentlemen who were retiring. In September, the Trustees voted to rent the apparatus owned by Prof. Taylor, and Prof. Allen and Mr. Carter were authorized to transfer the apparatus, furniture, etc., of the defunct Alexander College, at Dubuque, which had been ordered by the Synod to be removed to the Bowen Collegiate Institute.

The Athenian Literary Society came very near dying by the enlistments in 1861 and 1862, but was resuscitated October 24, 1862, with a membership composed of E. P. Couser, A. Sutherland, A. McKean, D. D. Griggs and D. J. Edgington, who chose Profs. Allen and Taylor as honorary members. The nucleus of the society library was formed at the close of the Spring term of 1863, by the purchase of Hume's and Macauley's histories, which cost $4.80. The library now numbers over seven hundred volumes. The honorary membership includes the names of O. E. Aldrich, Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Rev. James Wright, Hon. Richard Yates, Rev. James W. McKean, Rev. Merrit Harmon, Rev. William Roberts, D. D.; H. C. McKean, H. A. Carter, L. Jackson, James Kilpatrick, J. L. McCreery, Hon. John Russell, W. G. Hammond, John B. Votter, Hon. Owen Lovejoy, C. Deulinger, J. D. Mason, Gen. William Vandever, Rev. Samuel Hodge, Prof. Wm. Flude, Prof. Samuel Colvin, Prof. D. H. Coulter, Col. Samuel Pollock, W. Brown Mayes, L. L. Ayers, John Ferguson, J. H. McBride and Alex. McKean. The society established a periodical in 1876, calling it the *Athenian Enterprise*, and which compares well with the papers issued from other colleges. The society has been in a healthy condition since 1864.

May 6, 1864, President McKean tendered his resignation, the reasons for which are quaintly and touchingly given in the following resolution, passed by the Trustees:

*Resolved*, That, as it appears from the report of the President, that all the male students except four have volunteered into the army, that as the President has resigned, and the female students have left, and the operations of the Institution have been temporarily suspended in consequence, we therefore make no effort to resume operations the present term, but that the Institution shall recommence at the regular time for the commencement of the Fall term, the last Wednesday in August.

Prof. McKean put his own name on the muster roll his students had signed, and was chosen Captain of the company. But his system would not conform to camp duties and fare, and he died at Memphis, Tenn., at the early age of 31 years. Prof. McKean's manners were most winning, and it is doubtful if any student under him could have failed both to love and respect him.

In July, Rev. James D. Mason was chosen President, his pay to be the receipts for tuition.

October 8, the Synod changed the name to "Lenox Collegiate Institute," which action was ratified by the Trustees the same day. This act revived to a certain extent the feeling created in the Allen difficulty, and both Synod and Trustees were blamed for dropping the name that had been formally accepted and paid for when it was a question whether the school could be established or not. The Synod passed the following:

*Resolved*, That we recommend Lenox Collegiate Institute to the churches as worthy of their patronage, and recommend it to their liberality in any effort which the Trustees may make to render the Institution permanent, by procuring apparatus and an endowment.

*Resolved*, That we also recommend the Board of Trustees to the favor of the Board of Education in order to procure assistance in endowing the Institution from Eastern churches.

Rev. Mr. Mason resigned his place, from pique toward some of the students, who claimed they could make no progress, owing to his want of attention, and Rev. Mr. Allen was again placed in charge, not without stirring up the old feud, for June 27, 1865, the students petitioned the Trustees not to remove him. Samuel Calvin, now Professor of Natural Sciences in the State University, was chosen Professor of Mathematics during this term, and Rev. Mr. Hodge had already been given the chair of Languages.

The Minervian Society appears to have been organized in 1865. The officers in March, 1866, were Lu. L. Diffenderfer, President: Amanda Marshall, Vice President; Belle Douglass, Recording Secretary; Ella J. Dunlap, Corresponding Secretary; Mary A. Carl, Librarian; Mattie C. Smith, Mary E. Slemmons, Anna M. Snyder, Directresses. Among the members were Julia Loomis, Sarah B. Scobey and Mattie A. Jackson.

The Minervians gave an exhibition March 13, 1867, and Rev. L. B. Fifield delivered an address before the Society on the previous evening. The Society has now been dormant for several years.

In October, 1865, it was reported to the Synod that the Board of Education had contributed $300 toward the maintenance of the school the past year.

Prof. Allen resigned the charge of the school in June, 1866, and in the following October, Rev. Samuel Hodge was chosen President, who held the position until May 30, 1870, when Rev. J. W. Hanna succeeded him.

October 31, 1870, at a joint meeting of the Trustees with the people of Hopkinton, $3,000 was pledged toward endowing the President's chair, and John Kennedy, Esq., was appointed by the Trustees to canvass the county to increase the amount. The endowment now amounts to over $18.000, the largest contributors to which have been Converse Clark, of New York, who bequeathed $9,000 in real estate; Mrs. Mary G. Semple, Pittsburgh, $3,000 in bonds, and James Lenox, of New York, $1,000.

The deed transferring the property to the Synod is dated February 9, 1864, and is made by Henry A. and Mary A. Carter. The grantees on behalf of the Synod are E. L. Doddes, Myron H. Beach, James Kilpatrick, Leroy Jackson, Henry A. Carter, James L. Wilson and Fergus S. McKean. The articles of incorporation were not perfected until September 12, 1873. The Trustees named therein are J. S. Wilson, A. S. Marshall, W. R. Marshall, John McKean, S. Hodge, D. Russell, W. W. Thorpe, Rev. J. S. Cowden, A. B. Goodale, William Flude, P. Melendy, George Ordway, W. G. Donnan, H. A. Carter and L. Jackson.

The growth of the school from 1870 onward made an addition to the building necessary, which was provided in 1875 by the erection of a wing at the east end, which is 30x55 feet, two stories high, and cost $4,500, making the

total cost of the structure, as it now stands, nearly $14,000. The addition was provided mainly by contributions from the citizens of Hopkinton, and the money was raised and expended under the direction of Messrs. J. T. Williamson, H. Livingston, C. E. Merriam, John Campbell, W. H. Finley and William Flude.

The original articles of incorporation were filed for record October 3, 1856. The document is signed by H. A. Carter, Leroy Jackson, James Kilpatrick, Isaac Littlefield, W. P. Cunningham, W. L. Roberts, William Holt, Edmund Davis, Jerome Davis, Phineas Allen, John Reed, Harrison Hill, H. R. Jackson and others. The authorized capital was $100,000, and the corporation to continue twenty years.

The attendance of students has gained steadily for several years. The number attending the Winter term of 1870–1 was 107, while in that of 1877–8 it was 159. Eight students have graduated. Their names, date of graduation and present residences are here subjoined:

Ralph M. Kirk, 1869, Marengo, Iowa.
W. W. Wylie, 1872, Principal public schools, Lyons, Iowa.
L. B. Kuhn, 1875
E. C. Perkins, 1875, Principal Hopkinton public schools.
T. H. McBride, 1876, Vice President Lenox Collegiate Institute.
B. W. Brintnall, 1876, Independence, Iowa.
Edward Cook, 1876, Marion, Iowa.
Miss Betty Hodge, 1877, Hopkinton, Iowa.
H. J. Frothingham, 1877, Lansing, Iowa.
A. G. Savage, 1877, Nugent's Grove, Iowa.
W. A. Cruisenbury, 1877, Prairieburg, Iowa.

There are some twelve or fourteen applicants for graduation at commencement the present month (June).

The library is carefully selected, and is resorted to faithfully by nearly all the students.

The cabinet has been collected mainly by the exertions of Profs. Calvin and McBride, and contains many fine specimens, illustrating the different forms of crustacean and corallini life, both fossil and recent.

The Faculty of the College is as follows for the year 1878:

Rev. Samuel Hodge, President and Professor of Ancient Languages.
T. H. McBride, A. M., Vice President and Professor of Mathematics and Modern Languages.
William Flude, Instructor in Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Miss Mary A. George, Preceptress, Assistant Teacher of Latin and Teacher of Higher English.
Miss Mary C. Dickey, Assistant Teacher of Botany and English Branches.
W. A. Cruisenbury, Tutor in Mathematics.
H. J. Frothingham, Assistant Teacher.

## RAILROADS.

### THE DUBUQUE & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

This was the first railroad which was built into and across this county. It was completed to Nottingham (Earlville) in December, 1857, and to Manchester and Masonville in October, 1859. Connected with it, and composed of its officers and members, in part, was a sort of internal Credit Mobilier organization, called the Iowa Land Company, which provided for the right of way, and largely controlled the location of the road, and became interested in the various towns through which it was expected to pass.

The road subsequently passed into the hands of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company, and is now operated by the Illinois Central Railroad Company as the Iowa Division of that road, under a twenty years' lease, executed about 1870.

passes through South Fork Township and touches the southeast corner of North Fork. It was built through the county in 1858–9. Sand Spring is the only station in Delaware County on the road.

### DAVENPORT & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

This railroad, which was completed in 1872, is the result of the indefatigable exertions of a few citizens of Delhi, in the face of almost insuperable obstacles. The Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad had been completed in 1860 across the county, passing about three miles north of the county seat, as is elsewhere shown. Delhi was suffering from its isolation, and other towns in the county, both north and south of the D. & S. C. line, were anxious to have railroad communications, which could only be accomplished by a road starting from the Mississippi River, at Clinton or Davenport, and running northerly, to some objective point in Minnesota.

In the Fall of 1867, Hon. F. B. Doolittle and Col. John H. Peters, of Delhi, consulted together in relation to the practicability of securing a railroad to Delhi. Of the necessity of such a road they had no doubt, and agreed that they ought to have a road. But could they get one? The necessity was admitted, but was it possible to secure it? Single-handed and alone, and without experience in building or managing railroads, they determined to make an effort.

They arranged that Peters should open correspondence with railroad men and parties interested in the proposition to build a road from Clinton, or some other point on the Mississippi River, to some point in Fayette County. They succeeded in awakening an interest in the project, and at last, in January, 1868, concluded to call a meeting at Cascade, to which parties from Fayette, Strawberry Point, Greeley, Delhi, Hopkinton, Maquoketa, Dewitt and other points were invited. At this meeting, the feasibility of constructing a railroad from Clinton northward was discussed, and the Iowa & Minnesota Grand Trunk Railroad Company was organized, temporarily, by choice of George W. Trumbull, of Canton, Jackson County, President; J. M. King, of Cascade, Secretary; and C. M. Dunbar, of Maquoketa, Treasurer; and a committee was appointed to draw up articles of incorporation.

In February, 1868, a meeting was held at Maquoketa, to consider the question of route—whether the proposed road should pass through Maquoketa to Clinton—but no decision was reached.

In April, another meeting was held, at Hopkinton. At this meeting, W. A. Heath and F. B. Doolittle reported articles of incorporation, which were adopted, and the company permanently organized. The articles of incorporation were filed for record June 4, 1868, with the following corporators: F. B. Doolittle, H. S. Brunson, Richard Boon, Benjamin Burch, M. O. Barnes, G. C. Croston, Z. G. Allen and W. H. Finley.

But by this time, the prospects for a road from Clinton were not of the most encouraging character, and the projectors of the enterprise at Delhi began to feel a little blue, but relaxed no effort to attain their object. A combination was formed by which the people of Fayette, Strawberry Point, Delaware, Delhi and Hopkinton agreed to adhere to each other, come what would, and that neither town should be left out of the line of the road, if they should succeed; and in May, Brunson, Boon, Barnes, Doolittle, Finley and others went to Davenport, with the object of interesting the railroad men of that city in the enterprise, proposing to them to make Davenport the terminus, and give them

the control of the road if they would take hold. Several meetings were held; the Davenport people became interested; the name of the company was changed to the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company, and the following named persons elected Directors, viz.: Benjamin Burch and H. S. Brunson, Fayette; G. Allen, of Brush Creek; Richard Boon, Delaware; F. B. Doolittle, Delhi; W. H. Finley, Hopkinton; and John L. Davis and Michael Donahue, of Davenport; and G. C. Croston, of Cascade.

Arrangements were made for obtaining subscriptions to the capital stock of the company. Delaware County was expected to raise $100,000, apportioned as follows: Delhi, $40,000; Hopkinton, $30,000; Delaware, $15,000; Greeley, $10,000; Yankee Settlement, $5,000. The Delaware County books were placed in charge of Judge Doolittle, who prosecuted the work with such energy that a little more than $100,000 were subscribed in the county. In the meantime, E. Baldwin, Engineer, was employed to make a preliminary survey from Davenport to Fayette, the gentlemen above named making voluntary assessments upon themselves to pay expenses. Various towns along the line voted a five per cent. tax in aid of the enterprise, and preparations for substantial work began to be made.

At a meeting in Delhi, in August, 1868, Trumbull, President, and King, Secretary, having resigned, William H. Holmes, of Davenport, was elected President, and W. A. Heath, of Delhi, appointed Secretary. At the annual meeting in Davenport, in January, 1869, Mr. Holmes was re-elected President; M. O. Barnes, Vice President; W. A. Heath, Secretary; and R. Eddy, Treasurer. The required amount of stock having been subscribed, it was expected that work would be commenced early in the following Spring, but, before it was begun, the Supreme Court decided that the law allowing towns to vote a tax to aid in the construction of railroads was unconstitutional, and by this decision the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company's assets were reduced nearly one-half. It was a heavy blow to those who had labored so earnestly for a road, coming when they felt so sure of success.

In April, 1869, a meeting was called at Davenport to consider the situation and devise means for going forward with the work, and at this meeting Davenport "threw up the sponge;" they had become discouraged, and felt that it was useless to try longer. Delhi and the other Delaware county towns, however, were not disposed to give it up, and assured their Davenport friends that they were determined to have a railroad. If Davenport did not want the terminus enough to aid in the enterprise, they would find some other point. After several meetings and much hard labor, Davenport finally concluded that it was best to continue, and that Summer was spent in obtaining the additional subscriptions rendered necessary by the decision of the court. In the Winter of 1869–70 (?), the Legislature re-enacted the law authorizing towns to vote five per cent. tax. Several towns voted aid, and in the Spring of 1870, active preparations were made for commencing work. Judge Doolittle was appointed Assistant Treasurer and Right of Way Agent. Assessments were made on capital stock. In June, 1870, the contracts were let for grading, bridging and tieing the whole length of the road from Davenport to Fayette. Work was commenced in Delaware County in September, 1870, under the management of Judge Doolittle, who arranged for stockholders, who desired it, to pay their stock subscriptions in labor and supplies. Messrs. Peters & Heath, of Delhi, were the attorneys of the company. So energetically was the work prosecuted that the road was completed in the Fall of 1872, the cars running to Delhi in September, and through the county in October of that year. The depot at

Delhi was built in September, 1872, and S. S. Summers was first station agent at that point.

The enterprise encountered vigorous and determined opposition from the start, and that it was successfully consummated is due to the indomitable energy and perseverance of Judge Doolittle, Col. Peters and a few other citizens of Delaware County, and they may well feel proud of their success.

## THE PRESS.

*The Delhi Argus.*—The first newspaper printed in Delaware County was *The Delhi Argus*, started by Datus E. Coon, editor and publisher, in 1853. J. L. Noble, then a small boy, but since Captain in the volunteer service, rolled the first form. After running it about a year, Coon sold it to G. W. Field. When the civil war commenced, Coon entered the army, rose to the rank of Brigadier General; and at the close of the war, settled in Alabama. Mr. Field managed the paper with energy and ability until the Fall of 1856, when he retired, and Charles F. Hobbs became proprietor. Mr. Field subsequently removed to Anamosa; engaged in the practice of law, and became the author of several legal treatises. About the time Hobbs purchased the office, it was partially destroyed by fire, it is said because Joe Thompson, then "devil," construed literally the foreman's order to "take up the ashes in the stove and put them in a box." The press was seriously damaged and many fonts of type rendered useless. Mr. L. L. Ayers, in his interesting sketches of "Early Times in Delaware County," says that "a day or two after the fire, Mr. David Moreland, of Colesburg, was at Delhi, and was informed of the fire. 'Did it burn the paper stock?' sympathetically asked Mr. Moreland. 'Yes,' replied his informant. 'What a pity!' exclamed Mr. Moreland, who asked, 'Did it burn the type?' 'Yes, most of it,' was the answer. 'What a pity!' he again exclaimed, and then asked, 'Did it burn the editor?' O no, he is all right.' 'What a pity! what a pity!' was again the old gentleman's reply." Apparently he did not sympathize very deeply over the loss. Under Mr. Hobbs' management, about 1858, the name of the paper was changed to

*The Delhi Democrat*, and enlarged it to a seven-column folio, and the office had a flourishing business. After Hobbs, C. L. Hayes and Hayes & Corbett owned the concern for a while, and valued it at $2,000. It was afterward purchased by Rev. L. S. Ashbough. Dr. James Wright, then County Clerk, had an interest in the paper for a time. Then J. L. McCreery purchased an interest; the size was reduced to six columns and name changed to

*The Delaware Journal.* January 1, 1859, Mr. Ashbaugh disposed of his interest to James L. Noble, who soon after relinquished the entire control of the paper to McCreery, when he again changed the name to *Delaware County Journal*, and continued its publication until January 1, 1864, when it died from starvation. McCreery locked up the material and departed for Dubuque, where he became city editor of the *Dubuque Times*. In March following, the material was purchased by Edward Burnside, moved to Manchester and became the office of *The Delaware County Union.*

*The Iowa News* was established at Delhi in 1860, by Charles L. Hayes. It lingered about a year, was discontinued and the material removed to Anamosa.

*Delaware County Recorder.*—March 24, 1870, Mr. J. A. Cole started the *Earlville Sun*, at Earlville, February 1, 1871. Hon. C. Sanborn purchased it, and in June following, removed it to Delhi, changing the name to the *Dela-*

*ware County Recorder*, and continued it until August 22, 1872, when he sold it to Mr. J. B. Swinburne, who immediately changed its title to

*The Delhi Monitor*, which is still published, and is still conducted by Mr. Swinburne with ability and judgment. Republican in politics.

*Delaware County Union.*—In the Winter of 1863–4, the *Delaware County Journal*, at Delhi, had suspended. The enterprising citizens of Manchester determined that Manchester should have a newspaper, and raised, by subscription, $300 as a bonus, which was given to Edward Burnside to aid him in purchasing the material of the *Journal*, which he did, removing it to Manchester, and the first number of the *Delaware County Union* was issued March 25, 1864.

Mr. Burnside conducted the paper with ability and success until his death, in December, 1866, when it passed into the hands of L. L. Ayers, who had been connected with it from the commencement. Under Mr. Ayers' management it was enlarged to a seven-column paper; grew in popular favor; was the organ of the Republican party, and was very successful until hard times began to pinch, when it died "for want of financial breath," December 31, 1872. The subscription list was divided between Mr. Rann, of the *Manchester Press*, and Mr. Swinburne, of the *Delhi Monitor*.

*The Manchester Press.*—The first number of this paper was issued June 16, 1871, by H. L. Rann, Esq., editor and proprietor. When the *Union* suspended, in December, 1872, Mr. Rann purchased its subscription list and good will. July 1, 1873, Mr. Rann sold to Hon. C. Sanborn, who conducted it until January 1, 1875, when L. H. Fisk became associate editor and publisher. July 1, 1875, Sanborn & Fisk retired, and Mr. Rann again assumed the management and control of the paper, and is its present proprietor. The *Press* is a large seven-column quarto sheet, ably edited and neatly printed, and flies the Republican flag. The office is supplied with a large Potter power press and a Gordon job press, with the machinery, type etc., and is the best appointed job printing office in the county.

*The Manchester Democrat* was established and its first number was issued Jan. 20, 1875, by F. B. Gregg, proprietor and publisher, L. L. Ayers, editor. Democratic politically. After a few months, Mr. Gregg retired, and the paper passed into the hands of a stock company. L. L. Ayers remained as editor and publisher until April, 1878, when he was succeeded by E. M. Carr and Charles E. Bronson, as editors and proprietors.

*The Nottingham Observer* was started at Nottingham (Earlville), by Ed. Stanton, in the Spring of 1859; suspended in the Fall of the same year.

*The Earlville Sun*, started at Earlville March 24, 1870, by Mr. J. A. Cole. February 1, 1871, Hon. C. Sanborn purchased the office, and in March changed its name to the *Earlville Record*. In June, 1871, he removed the paper to Delhi, and again changed its name.

*The Earlville Gazette* was started at Earlville, Dec. 31, 1875, by W. A. Hutton, who sold shortly afterward to N. Rose & Son. Rose changed the name to the *Commercial*, issuing the first number May 26, 1876. The last number of the *Commercial* was issued April 13, 1877.

*Earlville Record.*—Dec. 19, 1877, Messrs. J. V. & J. A. Matthews issued the first number of a new paper at Earlville, called the *Earlville Record*. It is a six column quarto paper, devoted to local matters, but giving considerable space to temperance matters and the greenback question.

*The Hopkinton Messenger*, the first number of which was published May 10, 1878, is owned by D. B. Sherwood, formerly from Michigan. The people



J. B. Brownborne

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR OF
THE DELHI MONITOR.

of that thrifty town manifest a disposition to give the new venture all the business in their power to bestow.

## DELAWARE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

March 3, 1856, the following "Regular Physicians of Delaware County," viz., John Acers, Albert E. Smith, Albert Boomer, John F. Stout, Joshua Doran, E. C. Taylor and James Wright, met at Delhi for the purpose of organizing a county association. Dr. John Acers was chosen Chairman, and Dr. Boomer, Secretary.

On motion of Dr. J. F. Stout, a Constitution and code of By-laws were adopted, for the "Delaware County Medical Society." The Constitution is signed by the physicians above named and by J. B. Ames, J. H. Shout, Z. S. Ward and Thomas C. McGee. After the adoption of the Constitution, the following officers were elected:

President, Albert E. Smith; Vice Presidents, John Acers and J. Doran; Recording Secretary, Albert Boomer; Corresponding Secretary, J. F. Stout; Censors, Drs. Smith, Stout and Doran; Essayists, Drs. Stout and Doran. In the evening, the society assembled at the Court House, and was addressed by Drs. Smith, Doran, Acers and Wright.

At the first annual meeting, March 17, 1857, the first fee-bill was adopted.

At the annual meeting in March, 1857, the following officers were elected, viz.: Albert E. Smith, President; J. Doran and J. H. Shout, Vice Presidents; Albert Boomer, Recording Secretary; J. B. Ames, Corresponding Secretary; James Wright, Treasurer; Drs. Acers, Shout and Doran, Censors.

Several meetings were held in 1857, and no others appear of record until February 10, 1866, when the society met at Delhi, Dr. John Acers, "the former President," in the chair. This appears to have been a meeting for reorganization, as the "old Constitution and By-laws of the former Medical Society" were adopted. At this meeting, the following gentlemen signed the Constitution and paid the fee of $1.00 each, viz.: John Acers, J. W. Robbins, W. H. Finley, W. A. Morse, J. M. Lanning, A. A. Noyes and Albert Boomer. The following officers were elected: Joseph W. Robbins, President; W. H. Finley, Vice President; W. H. Finley, Secretary and Treasurer.

August 4, 1869, the society was again re-organized at Manchester, at a meeting of the physicians of the county. C. H. Rawson was called to the chair, and Lyman J. Adair, appointed Secretary. Drs. Bradley, Lanning and Stannard were appointed a committee to draft a Constitution and By laws for the Delaware County Medical Society, who reported the Constitution and By-laws of the Linn County Society, with suitable alterations. This was adopted and signed by Drs. C. H. Rawson, David LeRoy, J. Meek Lanning, W. D. Stannard, Charles C. Bradley and John Acers. C. H. Rawson was elected President; C. C. Bradley, Vice President; J. M. Lanning, Secretary; D. LeRoy, Treasurer, and Drs. Lanning, Bradley and Stannard, Censors. After which, upon examination by the Board of Censors, L. H. Keyes, Alexander Wiltse, B. H. Reynolds, L. J. Adair and W. B. Sherman were admitted to membership. The fee-bill of the "old society" was adopted. In November, Lewis Blanchard and George H. Fuller became members, and in February, 1870, Albert Boomer was admitted.

In May, 1870, a new board of officers were elected, as follows: A. Boomer, President; L. H. Keyes, Vice President; C. C. Bradley, Secretary; D. Le Roy, Treasurer; Drs. Lanning, Bradley and Adair, Censors.

In May, 1871, John Acers, President; J. M. Lanning, Vice President, and J. T. Acers, Secretary.

The next meeting was June 16, 1873, when W. H. Finley was elected President: J. M. Lanning, Vice President; G. H. Fuller, Secretary and Treasurer; Drs. Bradley and Paquin, Censors.

Another meeting was held September 1, 1873, and the next of record was May 25, 1876, when officers were elected as follows: C. C. Bradley, President; L. H. Keyes, Vice President; C. O. Paquin, Secretary and Treasurer; Drs. Reynolds, Pierce and Cummings, Censors.

June 4, 1877, officers elected, C. C. Bradley, President; Milo Blodgett, Vice President: C. O. Paquin, Secretary and Treasurer; Drs. Reynolds, Pierce and Cummings, Censors.

December 17, 1877, Dr. B. H. Reynolds was elected Secretary and Treasurer, in place of Paquin, removed from the county.

The officers for 1878 are B. H. Reynolds, of Manchester, President; W. B. Sherman, Manchester, Vice President; George H. Fuller, Delhi, Secretary and Treasurer, C. C. Bradley, Manchester, I. W. Ghrist, Manchester, and S. Haskins, Earlville, Censors.

## DELAWARE COUNTY MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

February 3, 1872, a meeting was held at Delaware, at which it was decided to organize the Delaware County Musical Association, and to hold a convention at Delaware the 20th and 21st of the same month. A committee of arrangements was chosen, and the programme was fixed by them. The convention was held as announced, and among those who sang or played for the meeting were Allie Parker, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. J. H. Peters, Frank Martindale, Edith V. Rann. Dr. J. T. Abbott was elected President, and A. J. Brown, Secretary.

The Society met again at Greeley, Nov. 5, 1874, with Dr. Abbott as President and L. O. Stevens as Secretary. Prof. Arthur Baker, of Independence, was Conductor, and the convention closed on the 6th with a crowded concert.

A convention was held at Hopkinton, beginning March 11, 1874. At this session, "Gloria," from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, was sung in excellent taste by Hopkinton singers.

The next and last convention was held at Manchester, beginning Nov. 17, 1874, under the leadership of Prof. L. O. Emerson, of Boston, assisted by John G. Parkhurst, the noted concert singer, and Prof. Keeler, of Osage. Among the visitors from other towns who had places in the exercises were Mrs. L. A. Nichols, of Dubuque; Miss Noyes, of Delhi; Prof. Burns, of Cornell University; Misses Dunlap and Kilpatrick, of Hopkinton; and Miss Annie Smith, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Burdick and Miss Clark, of Monticello. The Anamosa *Eureka* said of the convention that "the attendance was large, consisting of delegations from Dubuque, Farley, Earlville, Independence, Cedar Falls, Osage, Vinton, Greeley, Delhi, Hopkinton, Monticello, Sand Spring, Almoral and the entire musical talent of Manchester. The people of that city opened their doors for the free entertainment of delegates, and the entire proceedings were marked with the kindest feelings and a laudable desire to improve in the divine art. Two public concerts were given, the receipts of which, with the membership fee, covered the expenses, which were about five hundred dollars. The exercises were varied with church music, social glees, anthems, choruses and solos, with voice culture, articulation, emphasis and the general reading of

music. A score of good village singing schools should result from this convention." Dr. J. T. Abbott was continued as President, and Col. G. A. Day was chosen Secretary at this meeting.

## THE DELAWARE COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The County Bible Society, a branch of the American Society, was organized at Delhi in 1850, and Z. A. Wellman was Treasurer and Depositary for many years. He was succeeded by William Cattron in the Summer of 1864, who removed the depository to Manchester. The subsequent depositaries have been Morell Cotton, John C. Bremner and D. G. Eldridge. The present officers are Ira P. Adams, President; A. L. Baldwin, Vice President; C. W. Keagy, Secretary; Frank J. Atwater, Treasurer and Depositary; B. H. Keller, B. S. Barnard, Wm. Cattron, Directors.

## MANCHESTER.

(*Delaware Township.*)

The first settlements made in Delaware Township (89, Range 5) were made in 1839–40. Robert B. Hutson, who came to the county in 1840, settled in the southern edge of Eads' Grove, probably on Section 2. "At least," says Judge Bailey, "he was very near the township line, if he was not in this township." In 1840, the Paddelford family and the Rexfords settled near the mouth of Honey Creek, about two miles northwest of the present town of Manchester. Joel Pike settled about half a mile west of Hutson, in 1840, near the present site of Millheim, or "Dutchtown."

The first settler to enter or locate any of the lands now embraced within the limits of Manchester was Steiner Eiversen, a Norwegian, who, in the Spring of 1850, entered the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 29, the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 32, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 32, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 32, the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 33, and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 33. Eiverson built his cabin on the west side of the river, near the present residence of T. Crosby, Esq., and, it is said, did some breaking there; but, becoming dissatisfied after living there one Winter, he thought it would be warmer nearer the river, and moved his cabin accordingly. This did not suit him, owing to the ague and mosquitoes, and he moved to the east side and built another and larger cabin, on Section 33, which is still standing, a part of the residence of Allen Love. Eiversen soon became dissatisfied and discontented. His wife could not speak the English language, and, hearing that some of his countrymen had settled in the northern part of the State, he was anxious to join them. September 17, 1852, he sold his claim and the lands above mentioned to Mr. Allen Love and removed, Mr. Love thinks, to the vicinity of Clermont. Mr. Love immediately moved into the house vacated by Eiverson.

Mr. Love and wife had a bitter experience on the first day's travel out from Dubuque. Their son Robert, while getting some bread from a box in the back part of the wagon, fell to the ground and was picked up insensible. A German family lived near by, and thither they conveyed the child. A doctor was summoned from Dubuque, but the child was dead before he arrived. Mr. Love then went to Dubuque and procured a coffin, in which the corpse was placed, and with their dead child they arrived at Eiverson's cabin. They dug a grave just

southeast of the house, in which they interred the lad, and the next year his brother Allen planted an evergreen to mark the spot, which is now growing green and thrifty on the bank above the railroad track.

John Brownell afterward settled where Eiverson first built his cabin, on the west side of the river, and was living there in 1854.

George Acres, who had settled in 1851, lived about a mile northwest of Eiverson; but a few weeks after Mr. Love came, Acres sold to Mr. Levings Burrington, who settled there in the Fall of 1852.

Mr. Love states that their nearest neighbors, in 1852, were Mr. Fowler, Henry Baker and Clement Coffin, on the west, Mr. Shaffer, on the east, and Joel Bailey on the southeast. Mr. Love also says that the nearest flouring-mill was Benson's, and that it sometimes took a week to get a grist. His surplus products were sold to immigrants—flour at the rate of $1.25 a hundred, bacon at two and one-half cents a pound, and eggs at three cents a dozen. In 1854, Allen Love, Jr., went to school at Acresville.

April 19, 1853, Ozias P. Reeves bought of John C. Higginson the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 29, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 32. Higginson appears to have been a professional speculator in lands. O. P. Reeves was the first actual settler on the original plat of Burrington. He first lived in a little temporary shanty that stood a little west of the present Nix House, on the northeast corner of Fayette and Tama streets, but soon built and removed to a house farther east, near the east line of Section 29. June 29, 1853, O. P. Reeves entered the southeast quarter of southwest quarter of Section 28.

The southeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 29 was entered in the name of Manasseh Reeves, the father of O. P., who seems to have transferred them to his son. The northeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 29 were entered by Geo. Acers, 1850–51.

April 1, 1854, O. P. Reeves deeded to Rev. B. M. Amsden the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 32—40 acres—and a "heater piece," containing three acres, on the southeast corner of Section 29, to afford a building site on the old Delhi and West Union road, which ran "across lots" at this point.

During the Summer or Fall of 1854, James Dyer, the founder of Dyersville, a gentleman of great energy, who was largely interested in the then projected Dubuque & Pacific Railroad, with Mr. William Chesterman visited the new town of Delaware Center (Acersville) and endeavored to make arrangements with the proprietor, John Acers, by which that town should become a station on the line of the projected railroad. Delaware Center was a good site. There was a good mill privilege there and the river could be easily bridged. But Acers, taking it for granted that the road must come there, fixed his price for one-half interest in the town, it is said, at $6,000. Dyer and Chesterman, however, concluded that the price was much too high. They thought they could start a new town cheaper than that, and came down to Mr. Reeves to see what could be done. Reeves and L. Burrington had foresight enough to appreciate the advantages that might accrue, provided a town could be founded and the railroad secured. Mr. Burrington and Mr. Reeves entered heartily into the scheme. Mr. Reeves donated twenty acres and put in other lands, becoming co-proprietor with Dyer. It became necessary to obtain part or all of the land which Reeves had sold to Amsden. Consequently, Mr. Reeves was

authorized by Mr. Burrington to proceed to Belvidere, Ill., as his agent, to negotiate an exchange with Mr. Amsden for other land owned by Mr. Burrington. The mission was successful and Mr. Reeves returned with a conveyance from Mr. Amsden to Mr. Burrington of the north half of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 32, and also secured the relinquishment of the "heater piece." Messrs. Dyer and Chesterman succeeded in purchasing four "forties," including the mill site, of Allen Love, for $10 an acre, and it was determined that the projected town should be called

BURRINGTON,

as Mr. Burrington had donated the land obtained from Mr. Amsden.

Soon after the preliminary arrangements had been made with Reeves, Burrington and Love, Dr. Acers, who had heard of the project, hurried to Dyersville with an offer to donate what he had the week previous asked $6,000 for, if Dyer would abandon the Burrington scheme and come to Delaware Center. But it was too late. Other arrangements had been made and James Dyer was not a man to "go back" on his promises.

December 8, 1854, Allen Love deeded to Dyer & Chesterman the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 32, the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 32, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 29. Dec. 21, O. P. Reeves deeded to Dyer & Chesterman part of the south half of the southeast quarter of Section 29, and on the same day, L. Burrington deeded to Dyer the north half of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 32 (the Amsden purchase).

A part of the work of surveying the town into blocks and marking the streets and alleys was done by ——— Davis, Surveyor, in December, 1854, but work was suspended on account of the frost. The survey was finished and blocks divided into lots in the Spring of 1855, ——— Davis, Surveyor, assisted by Charles C. Lewis and C. C. Peers, chainmen; James Dyer and O. P. Reeves, proprietors. May 20, 1855, O. P. Reeves deeded to James Dyer the south half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 29. The original town of Burrington was laid out on the south half of the southeast quarter of Section 29, and north half of northeast quarter of Section 32.

During the last days of December, 1854, Mr. Dyer and Mr. Chesterman visited their new town of Burrington, accompanied by Francis Bethell, to make arrangements for building a store and mill dam, as the erection of a mill was a part of the programme. While here, Mr. Bethell selected two lots (142 and 143) on the northwest corner of Main and Franklin Streets, as a location for a hotel, paying $25 for one and securing the other as a donation, on condition that he should build on them immediately. Others were treated in the same way until several buildings were erected and the town began to grow. At this time the house of O P. Reeves was the only one on the town site. The party returned to Dyersville, arriving there January 1, 1855.

During the Winter and Spring, Dyer built a store on the southwest corner of Main and Franklin streets, commencing it in February. This store, to which additions were afterward built, is still standing, and is called "The Long Store." As soon as it was completed, a stock of goods was put in, in charge of George E. Toogood and W. H. Board.

In March, 1855, Thomas Toogood and Francis Bethell commenced building a house on the lots located by Mr. Bethell in December previous. This house was a frame structure, sixty-five by forty-four feet, two and a half stories high, and was finished and opened as a hotel in the Fall of the same year. It

was named the Clarence House by the proprietors, in honor of Lord Clarence, of England. In the Spring and early Summer, A. R. Loomis built a store on the middle third of Lot 147, on the south side of Main, east of Franklin street, and moved his goods from his old store at Delaware Center. This store remained until it was removed to make way for Riddell Bros'. brick block, in 1877. Mr. Loomis also built a house on the south side of Fayette street, near Bremer. Edson Merrill erected another near Loomis', on the same street, and Marshall Hancock built a house on the north side of the same street, two blocks west of the others, during the same Summer. Hancock was the first to build a house after Toogood & Bethell.

Joseph W. Robbins, M. D., was the first physician to locate in the new town, in May, 1855. Soon after, during the Summer, Dr. Samuel L. Hamlet moved his house from Delaware Center, and located it on the northeast corner of Fayette and Bremer streets.

In August, 1855, Dyer & Chesterman completed a dam across the Maquoketa, about ten rods above the present dam and bridge, and built a bridge over it, the timbers supporting the bridge being imbedded in the masonry of the dam. The next year, a saw-mill was partially built. The machinery was put in, but the roof was never put on. This work was done under the superintendence of Mr. William Chesterman. The dam was built of small stones laid in cement, and went out a year or two after it was built.

### THE FIRST ELECTION.

Until February 7, 1855, Coffin's Grove had been a part of Delaware Township, and the polling place was at Delaware Center, or Acersville. But at that date Coffin's Grove Township was established by the County Court. There is no record of the April election in Delaware Township, but the poll-book of the general election held August 6, 1855, at the house (store) of A. R. Loomis, in Burrington, shows that H. L. Ryan was one of the Township Trustees, and Joseph C. Skinner, Township Clerk. At that election, H. L. Ryan, Watson Roe and Levi Washburn were the Judges, and J. C. Skinner and Allen Mead, Clerks of the election. The officers voted for were County Judge, Sheriff, Recorder, Surveyor, Draining Commissioner and Coroner. For County Judge, F. B. Doolittle had 28 votes, and Charles W. Hobbs, 12. For Sheriff, C. T. Peets had 43; John W. Penn, 21. For Recorder, George Watson, 27; D. E. Coon, 14; William Price, 1. For Surveyor, W. P. Cunningham, 29; Charles F. Hobbs, 13. For Draining Commissioner, John Hefner, 27; Franklin Emerson, 15. For Coroner, J. M. Noble, 27; Stephen Reynolds, 18. The poll-book of that election is preserved in the office of Mayor Sanborn, and contains the names of forty-five voters who exercised the right of suffrage on that day, viz.: Albert Thompson, O. P. Reeves, James Penrod, Sidney S. Lawrence, A. R. Loomis, Watson Roe, Allen Mead, Levi Washburn, Henry Ryan, J. C. Skinner, S. L. Hamlet, Joseph Strawson, Frank Adle, Samuel Sweet, Elijah Cheney, Marshal Hancock, Reuben Davis, Charles Trenchard, William Davis, Hiram Caster, Thomas Brown, Andrew Scribner, William McIntosh, Allen Love, Samuel Scribner, Milton E. Mead, J. D. Scott, George Acers, Benjamin F. Smith, Albert Raymond, Lyman Wright, Henry Acers, Thomas Toogood, W. H. Board, George W. Boyd, John Brownell, L. Burrington, John H. Taber, Gideon C. Hempstead, John Hempstead, J. C. Hosier, Levi Beyhmer, George E. Toogood, Vernon Burrington, John Acers, Frank Bethell.

Rev. H. N. Gates, Rev. Mr. Graves and Elder Bixby preached in Burrington in 1855–6.

### FIRST BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATH.

Although the interesting circumstance did not take place on the town plat itself, still, being at the residence of Allen Love, it is an item of Manchester history itself. In 1855, at the residence of the bride's parents, Jane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Love, was married to William McIntosh, Rev. Daniel Smith, a Methodist minister, officiating. In the same year, Marvin Reeves was born to O. P. and Mrs. Reeves, undoubtedly the first white child born on the town site of Burrington or Manchester. The second marriage in the township, and the first in Manchester, was Lyman Wright to Sarah Lockwood. The first death appears to have been that of Charles E., son of O. P. Reeves, who died July 9, 1855, aged 3 years.

In the Spring of 1856, the people petitioned for the establishment of a post office at Burrington, but the Post Office Department declined to establish it by that name, as it was too nearly like Burlington. Judge Dyer was a native of England, and when the answer was returned, Mr. Peers states that he heard Dyer say: "There's a Manchester in England, and we'll call this Manchester." The name was returned to the Post Office Department for approval, and April 8, 1856, the Post Office of Manchester was established at Burrington, as the town was usually called until about the time the railroad was completed.

The town plat of Burrington, although made by Dyer & Reeves, in 1854–5, was not recorded until March 13, 1856, when the proprietors dedicated the streets and alleys to public use. About this time, the Iowa Land Company was organized, or at least its organization became pubicly known. To this company Dyer sold the town of Dyersville, and included Burrington in the transaction.

### THE RAILROADS.

In 1855, the work of constructing the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad, between Dubuque and Dyersville, was commenced, and it was nearly completed to the latter point in December, 1856, but trains did not begin to run regularly until the Spring of 1857. R. B. Mason & Co. were the contractors, who sub-let the work in sections. Many of the sub-contractors failed, and a considerable portion of the work was done by Magill, Denton & Co. The firm consisted of Hugh Magill, N. Denton, Henry Magill and William Magill, the latter being the sons of the senior member of the firm.

During the Summer of 1856, the Chief Engineer of the Railroad Company, B. B. Provost, surveyed two lines across Delaware County for Dyersville; one the shortest and cheapest route, running by way of Delaware Center and Coffin's Grove, the other passing through just south of Burrington. The Iowa Land Company employed Samuel Bethell to make a careful survey of the Burrington route, and estimate its cost. It was found that the expense of the road by this route would be something over $13,000 more than it would cost to build the road *via* Delaware Center. This difference the Iowa Land Company agreed to pay, and thus secured the final location of the road to and through Burrington.

### AN INCIDENT OF EARLY TIMES.

Soon after the village of Burrington sprang into existence, one rainy afternoon in the Fall of 1856, when everybody was indoors and other amusements had failed, two prominent gentlemen. Ex-Sheriff Penn and Mr. Burrington, for whom the village was named, bantered each other for a foot race from the corner of Main and Franklin streets up Franklin street to the next street. The mud was six or eight inches deep, there was no sidewalks, and it was

raining in torrents, but something must be done to raise a breeze and get rid of the *ennui* of a rainy day. A wager of five dollars was put up, and Penn and Burrington, barefooted and bareheaded, with trousers legs rolled up, took their places in front of the Clarence House ready for the start. Both were large heavy men, but when the word was given they made a good start. The mud was deep, however, and they were soon winded; and as they puffed and blowed slowly along, the unique sight of a foot race in a rain storm in mud eight inches deep was greeted with roars of laughter from the bystanders, who will never forget the fun of that occasion. It is said that Burrington came out a "leetle" ahead.

Jan. 24, 1857, Neil McCormick, residing about a mile and a half east of Manchester, went to Delhi with a load of wheat to mill. He was accompanied by his son James, then a lad of six years. He started from Delhi about 4 o'clock P. M., in a severe snow storm. The snow was deep, the night was cold and the wind blew a gale. When within about a mile and a half from home, the team lost the track, McCormick became bewildered, wandered about all night, traveled once in a circle around his house within a quarter of a mile of it, but the storm was so severe that it could not be seen. About 3 o'clock in the morning, the horses became exhausted, and Mr. McCormick went on about three rods, sat down on the snow completely chilled. James was curled down in the sled box asleep. His father called him; he awoke and went to him and asked his father what he wanted, but received no definite reply. James says that it was not two minutes after he reached him before his father laid back in the snow, groaned and died. The little fellow, only six years old, finding his father was dead, unhitched the horses, climbed on to the near one, started them off, laid down clinging to the hames and went to sleep. When he awoke, the horses were standing in front of Mr. Mitchell's house, a mile and a half from home. This was only a quarter of a mile from where his father lay dead in the snow. James was badly chilled, but recovered in a few weeks, but his escape from freezing in that terrible storm is but little short of miraculous.

July 16th of the same year, James McCormick, above mentioned, and his brother Neil, fourteen months younger, went bathing in a little run at the head of Spring Branch, in Delaware Township, about half a mile from where their father froze to death. They had been there before, but a recent freshet had made a deep gully that they were not aware of. Neil got beyond his depth and was drowned before the men from a neighboring quarry, alarmed by the shouts of James, could reach the spot. James came near drowning himself.

In 1857, I. U. Butler and Wm. H. Board & Co. built and opened stores. In July, 1857, there were twelve or fifteen dwellings in the new town, and a 4th of July ball was given in Butler's unfinished store, which was hastily floored for the occasion. The siding was not all completed, and there was no roof on the building, but these were minor matters. "The young people were bound to have a good time, and they had it," says Mr. Butler, who was a spectator on that occasion.

In December, 1857, Messrs. Magill & Co. completed the road to Nottingham, known as Earlville, and did the most of the grading between that point and Manchester, but the great financial crash of that year compelled them to suspend operations, and they ceased work in October. In July, 1859, work was resumed by Magill & Co., Henry Magill having retired, and C. H. Carpenter having become a member of the firm, and the road was completed to Manchester early in October of that year. The depot was built on the west side of the river.

### MANCHESTER.

By act of the General Assemby of Iowa, approved Jan. 23, 1857, the name of the town of Burrington was changed to Manchester; and during the following Summer the town of Manchester, including the old town of Burrington, with large additions, was surveyed by Samuel Bethell. The plat was filed for record by the Iowa Land Company, R. B. Mason, President, March 20, 1858. The railroad was now a certainty, and the new town grew rapidly in population and business importance.

The first case tried before O. P. Reeves, J. P., was that in which Marcellus Netheway was plaintiff and Levings Burrington defendant. The witnesses were the plaintiff, Oliver Cronk, Edward Manning, Augustus Manning and A. R. Loomis. Burrington was not present. Judgment was given plaintiff for $15, and the costs were $4.25. The cause was heard and determined June 9, 1857.

### JEALOUSY AND DEATH.

In 1858, William Brown, a young man who was at work on the railroad, lived with his sister, a mile and a half east of town, in a railroad shanty. Young Brown was paying his addresses to Kate Gill, an amiable and comely Irish lass who had been employed as table girl at the Clarence House. It is said that the young couple were "engaged," but Brown's sister was bitterly opposed to the match. Just north of the railroad bridge there was a Connery family with several daughters; one, Mary, had married Joseph Coughlan, another, Honora, 16 years old, was in the matrimonial market, and there were two younger ones, Bridget and Anna. Mrs. Connery and Mrs. Coughlan visited Brown's cabin one afternoon, and, aided by his sister, besought him to leave Kate and take Honora Connery. He had never seen the damsel, but her mother and sister and his sister said so much that he finally yielded and told them they might send for her at Rockville, where she was at work. She came, saw and conquered. Poor Kate was forgotten, for the time at least; the next day after they first met, the pair, accompanied by friends, went to Delhi and were married. It seems, however, that the youthful benedict soon repented of his hasty marriage, at least he appears to have continued his attention to Kate, accompanying her to dances, etc., and the fearful passion of jealousy entered the heart of the wife, who considered herself neglected; friendly relations, however, were apparently maintained among the parties.

Under these circumstances, on Thursday, August 5, Kate had been helping the Connery family do their washing, and in the afternoon, Mrs. Coughlan, Mrs. Brown, Bridget and Anna and Kate went to the river about eighty rods below the railroad bridge to bathe. This was the last seen of Kate, alive. While the party was absent, a workman in that vicinity heard a woman scream, but thought nothing of it at the time. When the party returned, Kate was not with them, and, in reply to queries, the Connery family said that Kate had gone beyond her depth, was swept off and was drowned. Kate's friends asserted that she was a good swimmer and suspected foul play.

About a week afterward, her naked body was found about half a mile below, lodged against some driftwood. Her clothes were also found buried in the sand and rubbish on the river bank near where the party had been. The remains were brought to town and a Coroner's inquest held. When found, the poor girl's tongue was protruding from her mouth, and it is said that there were bruises and marks of violence on her neck, but Dr. Morse, who made a post mortem examination, "found no marks of violence on the body." The jury brought in

a verdict in accordance with the facts. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Coughlan were arrested and brought before O. P. Reeves, Justice of the Peace, for examination. The Court was held in E. Hamblin's wagon shop. S. G. Van Anda, Esq., then of Delhi, appeared on behalf of the people, and E. O. Clemans and H. L. Ryan for the prisoners. The following extract from the Justice's docket shows the result of the preliminary examination:

After hearing the evidence of all the witnesses and statements of the defendants, as above, it is considered by the Court that the defendants, Honorah Brown and Mary Coughlan, are guilty of murdering Catharine Gill, alias Devano ——. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the defendants be held for their appearance at the next term of the District Court of Delaware County, Iowa, and that Ann Connery and Bridget Connery be held on the sum of one hundred dollars to appear at said Court to testify before the Grand Jury, and in default, to be committed to the custody of the proper officer.

OZIAS P. REEVES,
*Justice of the Peace.*

August 17, 1858.

They were committed to jail, but the Grand Jury failed to find a true bill, it is said because instructed by the prosecuting officer that there was not sufficient evidence to convict them. The evidence was purely circumstantial, and the eye witnesses of the closing scene of Kate's life declared that she had been drowned accidentally and becoming frightened lest they might be accused of the murder, they had buried her clothes. They were discharged and soon after disappeared. Public opinion was strongly prejudiced against them, and the general belief of this community is and has been that while bathing they fell into a quarrel and Kate was seized and held under water to punish her, perhaps not with the design of drowning her, but her maddened assailants held her under too long.

### JUDGE LYNCH MAKES A MISTAKE.

Brief mention has been made in the general history of a lynching affair in Manchester, in 1859, that is somewhat incorrect. In May, of that year, Thomas W. Robinson had a horse stolen. About a week afterward, a span of horses, belonging to A. Campbell, strayed away. Campbell, supposing they had been stolen, offered a reward for their recovery. Robert Carl, a resident of Manchester, saw the horses feeding on the bottom below town, came and asked Campbell what he would give him to find the horses. "Five dollars," replied Campbell. "Give me a halter," said Carl. The halter was given him and in about an hour he returned, leading the estrays.

Several impulsive citizens jumped to the conclusion that the horses had been stolen, and suspected a man named Peters. But Peters was not an easy man to handle, and they thought that they might be able to make Carl confess. Accordingly they went to his house, called him out, seized him and carried him to Allen Love's Grove, tied a rope around his neck, threw the other end over a limb and "strung him up" twice to make him confess. He stoutly affirmed his innocence, and they just run him up a third time when they became alarmed by the approach of a party of citizens who had been summoned by Mrs. Carl, when her husband was forcibly abducted, and the cowardly lynchers suddenly fled, leaving their victim hanging. Two of them, however, more thoughtful than the rest, returned, cut him down and had barely time to escape before the citizens reached the scene and cared for the nearly strangled Carl. He had been roughly and cruelly treated, and the act was one that has no palliation, no excuse, and, doubtless, those engaged in it will not regret that their names are omitted in this sketch.

### A BLACK SUNDAY.

One Sunday, March 3, 1860, the water in the Maquoketa was very high. The ice had just broken in the river and was running out and the bottoms were overflowed. About 1 o'clock P. M., on that day, three boys, Bartholomew O'Rourke, Duncan McCormick and "Batty" Harrigan, aged 19, 15 and 12 respectively, thought it would be fine sport to have a boat ride, although they had been warned of the danger of the undertaking. They unmoored the canoe and embarked with only two sticks for paddles. The frail bark was soon caught in the rushing current and was swept resistlessly down the river into a flooded grove about three-quarters of a mile below the bridge. Here the boat was dashed, broadside on, against a small tree and was upset. The two younger lads fortunately reached the tree and climbed into it, while O'Rourke sought refuge in another one near by. The now thoroughly frightened boys discussed the feasibility of attempting to swim ashore for some time, but the current was rapid, the ice running pretty thick, and they finally concluded that it was too hazardous and they began to yell lustily for help. Allen Love, Jr., and William McIntosh heard their cries, went down to discover the cause of the alarm and returned and notified the towns people of the perilous situation of the lads. This was about half-past 2 o'clock P. M. Immediately all was excitement, people hurried down to the spot, lumber was hauled down to build rafts, for there was no boat—all was confusion and advice was *numerous*.

Among others, John C. Bremner hurried to the spot and, all heated as he was by the long run, threw off his outer garments, tied a rope around his waist and boldly plunged into the foaming, ice cold waters. He soon became chilled and helpless and was drawn ashore more dead than alive. A rude raft was hastily constructed of logs rails, etc., and on it Allen Love, Jr., and Albert Roe started to rescue the boys, but the raft struck the tree in which the two boys were perched, upset and broke up. Love and Roe attempted to climb into the tree but it was not strong enough and broke beneath their weight; they then swam to the tree where O'Rourke was resting alone, that broke down, and, while Love and Roe sought other trees, O'Rourke struck out for the west shore and barely succeeded in reaching it. Another raft was constructed and about 5 o'clock, Love and Roe were rescued, thoroughly chilled. It was now nearly night. Mike Reardon, a shoemaker, who had been drinking some during the day, came down. He was known as an expert swimmer, and John Tiernay, the guardian of young Harrigan, offered him five dollars if he would bring the boy ashore. Reardon, unmindful of the remonstrances of the bystanders, plunged in, swam to the tree, compelled Harrigan to get down (against his will) and mount his back. He then started for the shore with his burden, but had swam but a short distance before he became chilled and exhausted and told the boy to get off and swim alone. Poor Harrigan didn't want to, but Reardon was determined and he slipped off and sank immediately. Reardon swam a short distance further to a little clump of willows, where he uttered a moan, clung to the bushes and sank partially, being still in sight although it was becoming quite dark. It was afterward found that the water was only about three feet deep where he was drowned. Only young McCormick now remained. A raft of lumber was carefully constructed by the light of blazing tar barrels, and two brave raftsmen, Frank Cronk and Robert Parker, started to rescue him. Just as they reached the tree, a huge cake of ice struck their craft and drove it below and they regained the shore with difficulty. They didn't care to go again on the per-

ilous errand, but were at last persuaded to try it again, and had the proud satisfaction of bringing the boy ashore about 11:30 P. M.

This was a notable event in the history of Manchester, and will not be forgotten by those who were eye witnesses, although there are many different versions of the affair. The body of Reardon was recovered the next day, by Mr. H. L. Bates. He was still clinging to the willows and his face out of water but covered with ice. Harrigan's body was not found until the water subsided.

In 1860, —— Olney remarked of another citizen, whose name is now forgotten, that he was a thief. This was regarded injurious to his reputation by him of the forgotten name, who may be styled John Doe. He sued Olney before Justice E. L. Eaton, for defamation, retaining A. S. Blair, Esq. Olney secured the services of Henry L. Ryan. Blair introduced his evidence and made so clear a case, that Ryan saw his client was sure to lose. Determined to save his client and to maintain his own reputation, Ryan began to introduce evidence to show that his client, Olney, could not be believed under any circumstances, intending, thereby, to show that Doe had suffered no damage to his character. Blair objected as soon as he saw Ryan's drift, but Justice Eaton, thinking there was fun ahead, allowed the evidence. Ryan examined his witnesses, made an effective address to the jury, who brought in a verdict for the defendant. Mr. Blair says, in this connection, that Mr. Ryan was as troublesome an antagonist in his justice practice as he ever met, being full of resources in critical cases.

## THE BRIDGES.

In 1861, the business of the town required that something should be done about making the river passable. The makeshift erected by Dyer & Chesterman had entirely disappeared. Accordingly, in 1861, the people of Manchester pledged a sum sufficient to erect a bridge, and the timbers were got out and hewed by C. C. Peers. The Board had appropriated $600 toward the structure. The bridge was planked and opened to the public the same Fall. It was a well built structure, and a credit to the public spirit of the young town.

June 27, 1865, during the heavy rain, Thomas Toogood and A. M. Sherwood procured a heavy cable and with it crossed the railroad bridge, came up on the west side, made fast the cable to the wagon bridge and tied it to a tree, steamboat fashion, near L. S. Millett's house. Early the next morning their precaution was justified, for the water floated the structure off its piers and swung it against the right bank, where it looked like a flat-boat gone to wreck. When the water abated, the work of replacing the bridge began, under the supervision of C. H. Carpenter, Charles Paxson and W. C. White. The timbers and planks of the wrecked bridge being saved, a considerable outlay was avoided. Piles were driven and a bridge put up in much the same form as Cæsar's famous bridge across the Rhine. This stood till March, 1867, when it was broken down by the drifting ice, and again in 1868.

In the Summer of that year, after a heated contest among various business men as to where a new bridge should be located, the site having been finally referred to the Board of Supervisors and fixed by them, that body voted an appropriation of $5,000 toward a new bridge. This was as large a sum as the Board was allowed by law to grant, and the Town Council was obliged to raise the additional $6,500 necessary, by the sale of bonds. The bridge was begun and finished in that year, under the supervision of Charles Paxson, H. M. Congar and Joel Bailey, which stood until 1877, when it was replaced by a struc-

ture partly of wood and partly of iron. The piers laid in 1868 look as if they would stand as long as the earth itself.

### THE PEOPLE EXCITED.

In 1861, the lot on the northeast corner of Franklin and Main sts., opposite the Clarence House, where a handsome brick block has since been erected by B. Thorp, Sr., was vacant. On this lot stood a "Liberty pole" about fifty feet high. One bright morning, when the good citizens of the town began to be astir, they discovered the rebel flag flying from the top of that pole. Immediately the whole town was ablaze with excitement and indignation. Who was the traitor who had dared to raise that rag? Nobody knew, but there floated the Confederate flag and it must come down. A boy was sent up to cut the ropes, but when he had climbed to within six or eight feet of the top he found the pole had been greased and he could get no further. Then they tried to cut the rope with bullets, but this was not successful, and after some time axes were brought and wielded by strong arms, the pole was cut down and the hated emblem of treason was cut in pieces by the loyal and indignant populace. It was discovered afterward that some young men for pure love of fun had, during the night, tied the flag to the pole just to see what the people would do when it was discovered, and after fastening the flag, the daring youth who ascended the pole greased it for several feet so that it would be difficult to climb again. The incident served to demonstrate the loyalty of the people. The young men who perpetrated this practical joke afterward entered the service of the United States and served three years.

In March, 1864, ten years after the first building was erected, Manchester contained 203 buildings, 140 of which were dwellings, and the business of the town was as follows, as published in the first number of the *Delaware County Union*, March 25, 1864:

Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., Loomis & Cornish; Robert Rule; John Tiernay; H. Hutchinson; Cattron & Wheeler; H. M. Congar & Co.; Paxson, Thompson & Seeds. Harness Shops, W. H. Bard & Co.; M. A. Newcomb. Boots and Shoes, B. H. Keller; Seth Brown. Hardware and Stoves, I. U. Butler; Adams & Freelove. Drugs, Charles Burnside; M. Cotton. Jewelry, D. R. Lewis; Dodson & Wells. Agricultural Implements, N. Ruggles. Groceries and Liquors, Clinton & McCarty; S. Davidson; W. C. White. Meat Market, Geo. Brownell; Millinery and Dress Making, the Misses Davis; Mrs. R. H. Cotton; Miss Lizzie White. Blacksmiths, Edson Merrill; James Brown; Harrison L. Bates; W. E. Foster. Wheelwrights, G. A. Chapman; H. Walton. Saloon, M. Plimpton. Produce, L. A. Loomis. Tailor, Louis Haubenestel. Ambrotype Artist, E. P. Libby. Chair Factory, G. R. Hartwell. Livery Stable, Morgan & Daggett. Select School, S. L. Doggett. Hotel, Clarence House, by Toogood & Bethel. Coopers, S. W. Green. Wagon Shops, Smart & Doolittle; Enos Hamblin. Painter, J. E. Harker. Fanning Mill Manufactory, Tush & Brownell. Grain Elevators, I. P. Adams; A. R. Loomis; Paxon, Tomlinson & Co. Lumber Yard, I. P. Adams. Railroad Eating House, John Schilling. Press, *Delaware County Union*, by Edward Burnside. Doctors, J. W. Robbins; L. B. Ross. Lawyer, H. S. Blair.

In the Spring of 1865, the patriotic citizens of Manchester erected another liberty pole, with appropriate ceremonies, speech, etc. "Thereby hangs a tale." The necessary funds were subscribed and several patriotic citizens organized an expedition for the purpose of discovering a sky-scraper, and obtained one. Soon after the mast had been placed in position, it was discovered that about $60 had

been paid by the citizens, and a report of expenditures was called for, which was rendered substantially as follows.

Citizens of Manchester for procuring liberty pole:

| | |
|---|---|
| To ——— and team two days | $ 6 00 |
| To ——— and team two days | 6 00 |
| To ———'s work, two days | 2 50 |
| To ———'s work, two days | 2 50 |
| To lunch for party | 36 50 |
| To board, five persons two days | 6 25 |
| Total | $59 75 |

This was accepted as satisfactory, but a few days after a German citizen of Richland Township put in an appearance at Manchester and talked about legal proceedings for stealing timber, but accepted a five dollar bill as a compromise, and some people say they don't quite understand the report and voucher above presented.

On Saturday, September 9, 1865, a temporary bridge was built across the Maquoketa to take the place of the one which had been swept away by the floods, on the site of the old one at the foot of Franklin street.

The population of Manchester, in 1865, had increased to 852.

In January, 1866, a brass band was organized in Manchester, with the following members: Charles Eaton, Leader; A. M. Sherwood, J. W. Holmes, Robert Rule, Jr., J. A. Wheeler, L. W. Adams, John F. Merry, H. A. Burnett, A. M. Freelove, A. L. Manning, Joseph Cary and Truman R. McKee.

### MURDER AND SUICIDE.

On Thursday evening, November 8, 1866, J. W. Myers, maddened by jealousy, attempted to shoot his wife, but missed her, when she fell to the floor; his mother-in-law started to her feet in alarm, having their four months old baby in her arms, when he discharged the remaining barrel at them, instantly killing the baby and badly wounding the lady. He then went to the barn in the rear of the lot, and cut his throat with a razor, three times, severing both the jugular vein and wind pipe.

Edward Burnside, Esq., first editor of the first paper published in Manchester, the *Delaware County Union*, died December 28, 1866.

Until 1866, the village of Manchester constituted an integral portion of Delaware Township.

In November, 1865, Simeon L. Doggett, Esq., drafted a petition to the County Court, that the village of Manchester and additions be organized into a town. That petition defined the boundaries of the proposed town, and possesses historical interest, as it preserves the names of many of the citizens interested in municipal affairs at that time, and the following is a copy of the document:

STATE OF IOWA, DELAWARE COUNTY.—PETITION.

*To the County Court of Delaware County:*

We, the undersigned petitioners, do hereby petition the Court aforesaid, that we be organized into an incorporated town; that the village known as Manchester, with all the additions thereto, consisting of all the tract of land as recorded in the plat called Manchester (except those lots now recorded as vacated), and of all the tract of land as recorded on the plat, called Burrington's Addition to Manchester; also, the Iowa Land Company's Addition to Manchester; also, the Iowa Land Company's Subdivision of part of the village of Manchester; also, the Railroad Addition to Manchester; also, Amsden's Addition to Manchester, and of all the tract of land before this date laid off into town lots and recorded, of any size, on any side of said Manchester, and as far north, south, east or west as said lots so added to said Manchester may extend, not including any lots now recorded as vacated, be organized into an incorporated town. The territory proposed to be embraced in such incorporated town, being the same as that delineated into lots and streets

and shown forth on the map or plat to this petition annexed, being located mostly on the north part of Section 32, and the south part of Section 29, in Delaware Township of Delaware County, Iowa, having for a boundary line, commencing in the middle of Prospect street at the corner of Lot Number 17, in Burrington's Addition to the village of Manchester, according to said map and the recorded plat of said addition; said lot being the lot now occupied by C. H. Carpenter and cornering on Franklin street (that is the West Union Road) and said Prospect street; said line commencing with said Prospect street at said Franklin street and running east along the middle of said Prospect street to Buchanan street; thence south along the east verge of Buchanan street; thence east along the north line of North street in the Iowa Land Company's Addition to said Manchester, according to the annexed map and the recorded plat of said last mentioned Addition; thence west along the middle line of the Earlville road: thence south along the east boundary of Lots Number 171, 172, 222, 223, fronting on Reynolds street of said village; thence west along said Lot 223 (its south edge); thence south along a part of Wayne street in the said Amsden's Addition to the south line of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad; thence west along said railroad (including ot L253 on the Delhi road just south of said railroad) to the Maquekota River, and in a southern direction along the east bank of said river to a point opposite the southeast corner of Lot Number 781, in said village, and across the river from said point to the corner mentioned last: thence west along the south edge of said lot and the contiguous Lot 782, to Lot Number 939 in said village; thence south along the last mentioned lot to its southeast corner; thence west to the west edge of Fifth street of said village; thence north to the southeast corner of Lot Number 940 of said village; thence west along the south lines of said lot and of said railroad, to Twelfth street of said village; thence north along Twelfth street to the Burrington and Coffin's Grove road, and east along said road to Ninth street of said village (including Lots Numbers 482 and 505, cornering on said street and road in Manchester); thence along said Ninth street, Howard street of said village; thence along said Howard street to Lot Number 356 in said village; thence along the back lines of said lot and the adjoining Lots Numbers 357, 358, 359, 335, 334, 333 to the southwest corner of said Railroad Addition; thence north along the west boundary of said Railroad Addition to the north line of the same; thence along the said north line or boundary; thence south along the east of said Railroad Addition to a point opposite to the northwest corner of Lot Number 32 in said Burrington's Addition; thence across from said point to said corner and along said Lot Number 32 to the middle of said West Union Road; thence along the middle of said road south to said Prospect street, the place of beginning of this boundary, including all the territory within the boundary line herein set forth, and as shown on said map And your petitioners, the undersigned, declare the said map annexed to this petition is an accurate map of the said territory proposed to be embraced in such incorporated town. And we here state the name proposed for said incorporated town shall be Manchester, and we also name as persons authorized to act in behalf of your petitioners in prosecuting said petition, B. H. Keller, H. M. Congar, Edson Merrill, I. P. Adams, Pardon Wells, I. U. Butler and S. W. Green. Your petitioners further state that they are qualified voters, residents of the territory to be embraced in the proposed incorporated town; that this petition in writing is signed by not less than thirty of said voters; that there are more than fifty qualified voters who actually reside within the described limits, in this petition, and that this petition has been signed by a majority of the voters within said limits; that said limits have been accurately described, and an accurate plat or map thereof made and filed; that the name proposed for said town is proper and sufficient to distinguish it from others in the State. And so your petitioners pray that this, their said petition, be granted and so will ever pray until this, their petition, is granted.

Manchester, Delaware County, State of Iowa, November 11, A. D. Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) B. H. Keller, S. L. Doggett, Edson Merrill, W. G. Kenyon, W. E Brown, F. W. Dunham, P. R. Walton, James Brown, Charles Burnside. K. G. Glover, George R. Hartwell, George Gilbert, I. U. Butler, J. A. Osborne. J. W. Myers, F. A. Lowell, Tunis Mosier, J. M. Burnett, Robert Rules, J W. Kelsey, John Otis, Vernon Burrington, H. J. Brown, E. R. Congar, J. F. Merry, Willis E. Foster, C. G. Tyler, E. Hamblin, Edward Burnside, Lyman L. Ayers, L. S. Sherwin, S. M Smart, John Crowther, O. A. Bishop, J. C. Aldrich, W. W. Hollenbeck, Wm. N. Boynton, S. W. Green W. C. Cawley, John Moody, Ray B. Griffin, R. R. Walsh, John Touslee, D. R. Lewis, T. J. Safford, William Tate, S. W. Stevens, E. H. Barnes, Eli Miner, Orange Harris, L. A. Roe, A. Rudolph, J B. Freelove, A. M. Freelove W. T. Adams, B. F. Skinner, J. W. Hastings, Seth Brown, Henry H. Hills, R. W. Tirrill, M. S. Stevens, T. Adams, A. J. Brownell, A. M. Sherwood, N. L. Whitney, E. D. Phillips, A. L. Brownell, Hiram Babcock, W. A. Morse, L. H. Abbey, V. Childs, W. Richmond, S. C. Bowen, A. T. Loring, W. S. Doolittle, William Bremner, J. W. Robbins, A. K. Johnson. J. C. Hadley, C. W. Lyman, Pardon Wells Oliver Cronk, J. E. Brady, M. Cotton, N. Ruggles, G. Yeoman, E. Tush, J. C. Skinner, N. C. Skinner, F. A. Walton, L. Haubeunestel, Wm L, Stevens, Joseph Coats, E. P. Libby, Fred. Schelling Geo. Sheldon, Wm. V. Cattron, C. M. Bronson, George Brownell, Elijah Cheney, George W. Ingram, Silas Estey, T. Schelling, Ira P. Adams, Wm. Cattron, H. M. Congar.

February 5, 1866, the prayer of the petitioners was granted by J. B. Boggs, County Judge, and February 8th the town plat was filed for record.

The first election was held May 29, 1866, when the following officers were elected: A. R. Loomis, Mayor; W. H. Board, Recorder; C. H. Carpenter, Nixson Denton, Charles Paxson, Joel Bailey, John U. Schelling, Trustees. The Board organized June 11th following, when W. H. Board was appointed Town Treasurer, and the following first order was passed:

On motion of Mr. Bailey: The Treasurer is to receive as fees two per cent. of all moneys received and paid out by him.

June 12, the Board created the office of Marshal, and, on the same date, ordinance No. 1 was passed, being "An Ordinance for the protection of the Public Peace in the Corporation," which prohibited racing or driving any horse, mule or team immoderately on any street or alley; the unnecessary discharge of any fire-arms within the town limits; indecent or immodest exposure of the person in any street or other public place, or in the pond or river; gambling or disorderly conduct in any public house, and the indecent exhibition of any stud-horse or jack within the limits of the town.

On the 30th of June, Anson Shelden was appointed Marshal. August 20th, the Town Council ordained that it should be illegal to keep for public use any billiard table, nine or ten-pin alley, bagatelle board or table, or shooting gallery within the corporate limits of the town, without first obtaining a license therefor from the Town Council.

For 1867, Mayor, A. R. Loomis; Recorder and Treasurer, W. H. Board; Marshal, Anson Shelden; Trustees, N. Denton, C. Paxson, Joel Bailey, C. H. Carpenter, J. Acers. September 14th, Mr. Acers was authorized "to build a calaboose, to let the contract and draw on the Treasurer for the requisite funds." At this meeting, the question of issuing bonds for building the bridge across the Maquoketa River was discussed. September 16th, Mr. Denton resigned, that the people might have an opportunity to express their will in relation to bridge bonds, and at a special election, September 30th, Nixon Denton was re-elected Trustee to fill the vacancy occasioned by previous resignation, and Charles O. Torry was elected Assessor. February 13, 1867, the bridge at Manchester was again swept away.

For 1868, Mayor, William Cattron; Recorder and Treasurer, John Bremner; Assessor, Joel Bailey; Marshal, S. Malone; Trustees, E. N. Tomlinson, B. H. Keller, E. R. Congar, A. F. Townsend and L. A. Loomis. March 20th, S. Malone was appointed Street Commissioner. Mayor Cattron, S. Malone and Tomlinson were appointed a committee on temporary bridge or crossing across the Maquoketa River. The Board of Supervisors of Delaware County, having made an appropriation sufficient to meet three-fifths of the expenses to be incurred in building a bridge at Manchester, and appointed Charles Paxson, Joel Bailey and H. M. Congar Building Commissioners for said bridge, with power to contract on part of the county for said iron bridge, not to exceed the sum of $5,000. The Town Council, on the 20th of March, accepted the proposition, and voted to proceed to the erection of a permanent bridge across the Maquoketa River, and appointed Messrs. Paxson, Bailey and Congar Bridge Commissioners on the part of the town. On March 28th, Messrs. Cattron, Tomlinson and Townsend were appointed a committee to consult with the Bridge Commissioners, with instructions to report plans and means of raising funds for building said bridge. This committee reported, April 9th, that they had obtained individual pledges to take bonds of the town payable in 1870–71–72, and recommended for approval the plans for a bridge drawn by J. E. Ainsworth, for a Howe truss bridge one hundred and fifty feet span. Accepted. April 14th, the Town Council appropriated $5,000 for the construction of the bridge at the



Franklin Emerson

MANCHESTER

point located by the County Commissioners, and authorized the issue of the bonds of the town for the purpose of raising that sum.

For 1869, Mayor, Simeon L. Doggett; Recorder, H. A. Dyer; Trustees, L. A. Loomis, Hiram Hoyt, N. Ruggles, M. Cotton, Ira P. Adams. May 18th, the Town Council passed "An Ordinance to guard against fires."

For 1870, Mayor, S. L. Doggett; Recorder, H. A. Dyer; Trustees, H. M. Congar, L. A. Loomis, N. Ruggles, S. G. Van Anda, J. S. Belknap. May 17th, the Street Commissioners, after making an examination of the bridge and water ways on Main street, recommended to the Council there be a new bridge built of sixty feet span, sixty feet east of the old bridge, and that there be a new channel opened accordingly; that the old channel be filled and the banks properly secured.

For 1871, Mayor, S. L. Doggett; Treasurer and Recorder; Trustees, J. S. Belknap, A. R. Loomis, J. D. Kennedy, C. O. Torry, G. R. Buckley.

For 1872, Mayor, S. L. Doggett; Treasurer and Recorder, John F. Merry; Trustees, J. D. Kennedy, J. S. Belknap, Egbert Hoag, B. H. Keller, Chas. Burnside.

For 1873, Mayor, Joel Bailey; Recorder, John F. Merry; Treasurer, W. E. Brown; Trustees, E. Hoag, J. F. McKay, J. S. Belknap, Charles Paxson, Chas. Burnside.

For 1874, Mayor, Joel Bailey; Recorder, W. E. Brown; Treasurer, D. F. Riddell; Trustees, Charles Paxson, Charles Burnside, J. F. McKay, Egbert Hoag, J. D. Kennedy.

### THE TOWN HALL.

January 22, the following ordinance, providing for the erection of a town hall, was passed:

WHEREAS, N. Denton, A. R. Loomis and L. A. Loomis did, on the 25th day of July, 1873, submit a proposition in writing to the Town Council proposing to build immediately three contiguous stores on Lots No. 146 and 197, in Manchester, Iowa, such stores to be two stories high and the three to be sixty-six by seventy, and offering to give the town the right to build a public hall thereon, which shall be under the exclusive control of the town during the life of the building; the town to have the right in common of the use of a stairway six feet wide, of ingress and egress, at all times, from Franklin street into and out of the hall; the walls of said building to be sufficiently thick and strong to justify the erection of such a hall; and N. Denton agreeing to bind himself that no building shall be erected on the south side of said hall within twenty feet, so as to interfere with or obstruct the windows on the south side of said hall; which proposition was, by a majority vote of the Council, accepted; and

WHEREAS, Said A. R. Loomis and N. Denton did, on said 22d day of July, 1873, submit to the Council a proposition in writing offering to enter into a contract with the town of Manchester to furnish all the material and erect a hall on the site proposed, viz.: The second story of the three stores to be erected on Lots 146 and 197, aforesaid; said hall to be sixty-six feet wide by seventy feet deep on the outside, twenty feet high between floor and ceiling, lighted with ten windows, tin roof, which shall be self-supporting; no columns to be used, or any obstruction to obstruct the hall; the plan and elevation to be submitted to and approved by the Council before signing the contract, for the sum of six thousand dollars, payable when said hall is completed, in town bonds due ten years after the completion of said hall, with ten per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; and

WHEREAS, Said Council did, on said 22d day of July, 1873, by a majority, pass the following resolution, to wit:

*Resolved*, That the plan and specification for the Town Hall furnished by Herr & Kescher be approved and adopted, subject to such alterations as may be deemed expedient before entering into a contract for erecting the same, and that the Mayor be authorized to accept the proposition of A. R. Loomis and N. Denton to construct the said hall for six thousand dollars, payable in ten-year bonds drawing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, interest payable semi-annually, provided he cannot do better within twenty days; and

WHEREAS, Said Mayor was unable to let said contract on better terms than those proposed by said Loomis and Denton within the time above specified, and did, on the 14th day of August, 1873, let the same to said Loomis and Denton on the terms aforesaid; and

WHEREAS, On the 7th day of November, 1873, the following changes in the specifications attached to said contract were authorized by a vote of the Council, to wit: "The roof of said hall to be ceiled instead of plastered, and the corners of the ceiling to be arched; and

WHEREAS, On the 22d day of January, 1874, the time for the completion of said hall was extended to the 1st day of June, 1874; and

WHEREAS, Said Town Hall is now nearly completed; therefore ordered, etc.

The ordinance following this lengthy preamble, which stated all the facts, provided for the approval and filing of the contract and specifications; the issuing of ten bonds of five hundred dollars ($500) each, payable in ten years, bearing ten per cent. interest, the remaining one thousand dollars to be paid in like manner on the completion of the hall. The town reserved the right of paying the bonds at any time, and so save the interest thereon. The hall was commenced in the Summer of 1873, and finished in the latter part of May, 1874.

For 1875, Mayor, J. D. Kennedy; Recorder, W. E. Brown; Treasurer, D. F. Riddell; Trustees, Charles Burnside, J. F. McKay, N. Denton, A. H. Davis, Z. L. Atkinson.

December 8th, "An ordinance relating to the fire department" was passed, and a department organized, consisting of a Chief Engineer and Assistant Chief Engineer.

December 20th, the Mayor was authorized to purchase of the Silsby Manufacturing Company, of Seneca Falls, New York, one of Silsby's second size rotary steam fire engines and its pertaining apparatus, the same to be paid for in bonds of the town.

For 1876, Mayor, S. L. Doggett; Recorder, W. E. Brown; Treasurer, W. B. Jones (resigned, and succeeded by J. S. Belknap); Trustees, J. F. McKay, J. D. Kennedy, A. H. Davis, Z. S. Atkinson, J. W. Ford.

For 1877, Mayor, Cummings Sanborn; Recorder, W. E. Brown; Treasurer, R. W. Tirrill; Trustees, Joel Bailey, Anson Shelden, Z. S. Atkinson, J. W. Ford, W. N. Boynton.

For 1878, Mayor, Cummings Sanborn; Recorder, W. E. Brown; Treasurer, J. S. Belknap; Trustees, Hiram Hoyt, Charles Paxson, N. J. Wolcott, Calvin Yoran, J. F. McKay.

In 1875, the Clarence House was rebuilt, a handsome brick block, three stories high, taking the place of the old frame structure, at a cost of over $20,000. In connection with this event is to be mentioned the remarkable fact that the new house was erected on the site of the old one, which was torn down, without missing a single meal and without turning away a single guest. The enterprising proprietors accomplished a feat that probably had never been done before—that of commencing at the top of a three-story brick house and building downward to terra firma. It was done as follows: The walls of the new house were erected around the old building and the roof put on before the old building was touched. Then the roof of the old was taken off, and the third story of the new finished and furnished. Meanwhile, the guests of the "Clarence" were awakened every morning by the music of the saw and hammer, made by the workmen engaged in building a house above them. When the third story of the new house was done, the second story of the old was removed, and proprietors and guests occupied the first story of the latter and the third story of the former, while the second story of the new was finished and furnished. Then the remainder of the old house was taken out, and the first floor of the new put in. This is the first and only instance of the kind known, in this part of the civilized world, at least.

About December 1, 1875, James J. Bain, who had been in the dry goods business since May, left for Chicago, ostensibly to buy goods. His wife started two weeks before, and his brother, who was left in charge, was called to Davenport, suddenly, on his own business. Not one has returned yet; and the creditors, who came forward to look up their claims, all believe they have forgotten the name of the town, for in no other way can their absence be accounted for. The brothers left no local debts, even settling their saloon bills in full.

### THE PEARLS OF THE MAQUOKETA.

In the Spring of 1876, a pearl was discovered in the Maquoketa River, about twelve miles north of Manchester, which came into the possession of W. N. Boynton, jeweler, of Manchester. He sent it to Mr. Bornemann, of New York, to be set. The ring, on its return, was sold to Mr. N. Denton, and is very beautiful, the pearl equaling in brilliancy and beauty of tint the unrivaled pearls of India.

Mr. Boynton has since found several very pretty pearls in the river, is very confident that there are "more where those came from," and intends to make a more thorough investigation during the present season.

### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

*Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1*, was first organized June 23, 1873, by a meeting of young men, at Burnside's Hall. J. A. Wheeler was elected Foreman; M. J. Carroll, First Assistant Foreman; J. S. Edwards, Second Assistant Foreman; H. M. Ruggles, Secretary; F. E. Barr, Treasurer. The present officers are: B. W. Jewell, Foreman; R. M. Congar, First Assistant Foreman; W. F. Merrill, Second Assistant Foreman; F. B. Gregg, Secretary; F. J. Atwater, Treasurer.

*Protection Engine Company, No. 1.*—The call to organize this company was dated Manchester, July 3, 1873, and was signed by thirty-one citizens. Agreeable to said call, a meeting was held in what has since been known as Firemen's Hall, July 8, 1873, and the following officers elected: L. Odell, Foreman; M. Cotton, First Assistant Foreman; L. S. Sherwin, Second Assistant Foreman; W. N. Boynton, Secretary; W. E. Brown, Treasurer. The name, as given above, was adopted at a meeting held on the 23d of the same month. This company was formed originally to operate the chemical engine.

The present officers are: Henry Percival, Foreman; J. B. Freelove, First Assistant Foreman; George Steadman, Second Assistant Foreman; D. R. Lewis, Engineer; D. H. Finch, First Assistant Engineer; M. Whitman, Second Assistant Engineer; D. H. Finch, Secretary; W. T. Adams, Treasurer.

In the Summer of the following year, the two companies invited the fire department of Independence to visit them. The invitation was accepted, and nearly the whole population, including the ladies, came forward to assist the boys in their manifestations of hospitality. The visit was thoroughly enjoyed by guests and hosts.

July 4, 1875, the visit was returned by the Manchester boys, who were most hospitably entertained by their friends at Independence.

In December, 1875, the city authorities having purchased a Silsby fire engine, it was given into the care of Protection Company, which was recruited up to about eighty members.

*N. Denton Steamer Company, No. 1.*—Protection Engine Company having become so large as to be unwieldy, it was decided, May 5, 1876, to allow so many as wished it to withdraw and form themselves into a new company, to be

known as the "N. Denton Steamer Company, No. 1." Accordingly, thirty-eight requested their names dropped from the old rolls; and on the 10th of May, 1876, that number met and effected an organization, electing the following officers: A. O. Moore, Foreman; Lemuel Allen, First Assistant Foreman; Irving Harris, Second Assistant Foreman; M. Cotton, Engineer; Thomas Grice, First Assistant Engineer; T. S. Jones, Second Assistant Engineer; A. C. Carter, Foreman Hose; Frank Davis, E. J. Doolittle, Stokers; H. S. Lillagar, Secretary; Frank Davis, Treasurer.

The officers for 1878 are: A. O. Moore, Foreman; Lemuel Allen, First Assistant Foreman; A. C. Carter, Foreman Hose; M. Cotton, Engineer; T. Grice, First Assistant Engineer; Edward Chaple, Secretary; Clytus Otes, Treasurer.

Just before the steamer arrived in Manchester, N. Denton donated a lot, at the foot of Main street, and the town erected thereon a substantial engine house, from which a water-way is extended to the river, to supply the engines.

Amply equipped, as the companies are, and thoroughly drilled, as well, their services have rarely been required. The fires in Manchester have been few and comparatively unimportant. The short list embraces the dwellings of W. H. Tuthill, on Main street, in 1868; N. Denton's barn,in 1874; H. Whitman's building, and F. Glisendorf's shed, 1876; Barr Brothers' livery barn, and N. L. Bates' blacksmith shop, 1877. Several other fires have started, but the damage was small.

### MILITARY.

*Company C, 4th Regt., I. N. G.*—Manchester is represented in the Iowa National Guards by C Company, which was organized on the 16th day of March, 1877, at a meeting held in the office of E. M. Carr. The officers elected are as follows: Captain, E. M. Carr; First Lieutenant, John W. Ford; Second Lieutenant, Harry S. Lillagar; First Sergeant, Henry Percival; Second Sergeant, John C. Scott; Third Sergeant, Cornelius Scott; Fourth Sergeant, C. S. King; First Corporal, B. Wood Jewell; Second Corporal, P. H. Snyder; Third Corporal, D. H. Finch; Fourth Corporal, M. H. Kinney. Privates—Ross Howland, Lemuel Allen, Frank E. Barr, James T. Barr, Frank Burrington, R. M. Congar, Albert H. Cottle, John A. Clough, M. L. Cates, Frank Davis, E. J. Doolittle, George Ford, Henry W. Green, Irvin N. Harris, Joseph Hutchinson, George Harris, Dennis McErlain, John Mulvelhill, Fred. Newcomb, P. H. Ryan, Albert Steller, A. P. Turner, John Towslee, Levi Work, Miles Wilson, Pat. McEnany, John Steele, Henry Wellman, Alfred Gately, Thomas Robertson, Dan. Ward, Hank Pentney, Warren Finch, Dennis Callahan, George Acers, W. A. Roe, Daniel Rearden. This company did guard duty during the great railroad strike in the Summer of 1877, and are now (1878) in a flourishing condition.

### EDUCATIONAL.

As a large portion of the early settlers of Manchester had removed from older Eastern settlements, they keenly felt the loss of school and church privileges to which they had been accustomed, and among the first things to be done was the erection of a school house. Accordingly, in the Fall of 1855, the citizens raised a fund by subscription and contracted with Marshall Hancock to build a school house. The contractor, however, failed to fulfill his contract.

May 20, 1856, at a school meeting, the citizens of the town voted to build a school house by taxation. Mr. Dyer, who was largely interested in any taxes

that might be levied, proposed that, if they would rescind that vote and build by subscription, he would give $200. The vote was accordingly rescinded. The house was built during the Summer by W. J. Doolittle, contractor. The house was located on Butler street, between Wayne and Bremer streets, on the site where the present brick school house stands. For ten years, the little brown school house was used for school, religious and political purposes by the people of Manchester. While it was in process of erection, Miss Eliza Sellens taught school in an unfinished building owned by A. R. Loomis, near the corner of Fayette and Tama streets, and the following Winter (1856–7) the first school was taught in the new school house by John Quincy Burrington.

In 1862, the question of building a new school house began to be agitated, and March 9, 1863, the electors of Manchester City School District took into consideration the propriety of raising a tax for building a school house, and recommended that a tax be levied of five mills on the dollar, the same to be decided by ballot; and, in case the tax should be ordered, the Board were instructed to borrow not to exceed $3,000. In April, 1864, the Board of Directors voted to proceed to select a suitable site for a school house in accordance with the vote of the electors of the district, and, on the 23d, the Board voted to purchase "the three or four lots known as the circus ground" for a school house site. The vote was rescinded, and William Cattron and A. T. Loring were appointed to "examine and ascertain what places may be had, and at what price, for a site for a school house." May 24, the committee reported that "six lots in the block where the old school house is located could be bought for $1,200, viz., five owned by Mr. Ruggles, for $800, and one owned by Mr. McLaughlin for $400," whereupon Mr. Cattron and Joel Bailey were appointed to confer with Mr. Ruggles in "relation to his pay, and, also, to ascertain the present resources of the district." May 31, the Board directed the President to "sell the lot recently purchased for not less than $200." (The records do not indicate the purchase of this lot.)

November 28, 1864, A. T. Loring and J. Bailey, a committee to procure suitable rooms for school purposes, reported that they had secured the basement of the Methodist Church for one year for $200.

January 30, 1865, a committee was appointed to "procure a sufficient amount of rock for to make seventy-five cord, with what has already been contracted for." February 3, it was ordered that the Board proceed to erect the walls and enclose a building for school purposes principally after the plan presented by Mr. Dunham. February 20, Wm. Cattron, C. Paxson and J. Bailey were appointed a committee to purchase Lots 10, 13, 268, 269 and 270 of Mr. Ruggles, at a price not to exceed $950, and on the 30th, the committee reported the purchase of the lots for $900.

March 6, 1866, C. Paxson, A. T. Loring and E. R. Congar were appointed to "make a rough estimate for a new school house to present to the electors on the second Monday," which was probably done.

At a meeting of the electors of the district, March 12, 1866, the proposition to raise $10,000 for school house purposes was carried by a vote of 168 to 3. At a meeting of the Board, March 26, H. M. Congar, Charles Paxson and A. T. Loring were appointed a committee to obtain and submit a plan for the new school house. This committee reported, April 6, that the building should be built of brick, and three stories high.

May 29th, plans and specifications drawn by William Carroll, of Davenport, were submitted and accepted, for which $100 were paid, and Messrs. H. M. Congar, A. F. Townsend and Charles Paxson were appointed a Building

Committee. N. Ruggles was employed as Superintendent. On the 20th of July, 1866, work was commenced, and before Winter the foundations were laid and the walls erected. Work on the interior progressed during the Winter. The building was completed in August, 1867, at a total cost of $13,483.31, and will accommodate 400 pupils. The building was dedicated on Friday afternoon, August 30, by music by the Manchester Glee Club, prayer by Rev. A. K. Johnson, after which the Secretary of the Board made his report, from which it appears that the mason work was done by Thomas Lloyd, of Dubuque; the carpenter and joiner work by Hadley & Kenyon, and the painting by William Tate. After this report, A. S. Blair, Esq., delivered a short address, followed by the presentation of the keys of the building to Prof. Jonathan Piper, who had been elected Principal of the school.

On Monday, September 2, the first term of school was opened in the new school house, in charge of Prof. Piper, Principal; R. Kissick, Assistant Principal: Lou A. Borton, Elma R. Annis, Miss Stancliffe, Miss Clark and M. A. Loomis.

June 19, 1868, in answer to a resolution of the Board requesting such teachers as wished to be retained to make application accordingly, the following note was read:

*To the Honorable Secretary of the School Board, Manchester Ind. District:*

SIR—Yours of the 3d, communicating the direction of the School Board, at hand. In reply, permit me to say that I am not in the habit of applying for a situation to teach. Parties desiring my services have already applied to me. Others desiring my services must do the same. The running after a chance to teach school is always commendable in those who have nothing else to do. Respectfully, J. PIPER.

Notes of similar purport were received from all the other teachers, but their bluntness did not impair their prospects, for they were nearly all retained.

In 1875, the town had outgrown its school house, and it was necessary to provide additional rooms. Accordingly, July 31, the Board awarded the contract for the construction of a frame school house, located a little north of the brick house, on the same block, at contract price of $1,150. The town has become too large for a single school, and the erection of the new school house in 1875 was the commencement of a system of ward schools.

August 19, 1875, the citizens on the west side of the river petitioned the Board to build another school house in that part of town. The Board decided to disallow the petition, one reason being, in order to maintain the grades already established, that it would be necessary to send pupils from the East Side, who would have to cross the bridge in all kinds of weather, unaccompanied by older children, which reason would not apply to those coming from the west.

The School Board for the year 1878, is as follows: J. D. Kennedy, President; W. H. Seeds, Treasurer; R. W. Tirrill, Secretary; Hiram Hoyt, C. Yoran, C. E. Bronson, R. B. Griffin and C. Noran. The teachers selected for the school year 1878–9 are C. D. Clark, Principal; Adelbert Selders, Assistant; Alice Barney, Alice Shimmin, Flora Madison, Kate Shimmin, Minnie Rann, Hattie Chamberlain.

### KINDERGARTEN.

The Kindergarten School is situated on Howard street, near Wayne, and was established about May 1st of the present year. This is the enterprise of Mrs. Elma R. Congar, who had the building erected in April. The school was opened with about twenty little pupils. The room is attractively furnished, and the floor carpeted.

## MANCHESTER SELECT HIGH SCHOOL.

This school was established by Mrs. Mary W. Doggett, in Manchester, Iowa, on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1858, and continuously existed for seven years, in Carpenter's brick building and in Hulbert's Hall.

During the time, the English branches and instruction on the piano were taught by the above named lady, as Preceptress; and she was assisted part of the time by Prof. Artzman, as a teacher of music.

Mr. Artzman was a political exile from Germany. He was a man of wonderful skill on the piano, having devoted eleven years of study to music, in the most celebrated musical conservatories of Europe.

The Preceptress was also for a part of the time assisted by Miss Gertrude G. Doggett, a lady of rare native grace and of brilliant accomplishment; now the wife of B. F. Norris, of Chicago and with her family now enjoying a trip through Europe. The assistant, Gertrude, was also the Preceptress of the school for a year.

The classical department was conducted throughout the existence of the school by S. L. Doggett, and the following languages were continuously taught, viz.: French, German, Latin and Greek. This department was quite successful and prominent.

Miss Libbie Merrill, student in French here, afterward while attending Bradford Seminary, Mass., was praised by the Modern Language Professor of the institution for her proficiency in French and her correct pronunciation therein, "that she must have been taught by a Frenchman."

L. L. Ayres made a good Latin scholar at this school. Also might be mentioned John M. Crocker, student in Greek, now a minister in Kansas, and one of the most scholarly men in that State.

Miss Lovell, student in Latin, now adorns Dubuque society as the wife of a prominent and wealthy lawyer.

A course of lectures was also a distinguishing part of the plan of this school. Several courses on "Literature" were delivered by the Preceptor, S. L. Doggett.

A course of lectures on "Mental Philosophy" was delivered during two terms by Rev. L. B. Fifield, now of the State Superintendency of Nebraska.

And a course on "Physiology," by Dr. Wm. H. Morse, afterward a volunteer Captain and patriot.

Also, lectures on "Hygiene," by Dr. S. W. Green, of Manchester, Iowa.

Throughout the duration of the school, a debating society, with a musical department and with attendant festivals and exhibitions, was very prosperously maintained by the students. Some of the discussions lasted two evenings and were listened to by many of the citizens and participated in by professional men of the town. The exhibitions were marked for the beauty displayed in their decorations and for their histrionic effect, and attracted attendance from the remotest part of the county. The festivals of the school were noted social events of the town.

On these occasions, toasts were responded to by distinguished men. In responding to one of these toasts, in 1863, on "Literary Culture," the Rev. B. M. Amsden said, "And I here confidently can say that the Manchester Select High School, since it commenced, has advanced the cause of education fifty per cent. in Delaware County."

For seven years, Delaware County was under special obligations to Manchester Select High School for a supply of teachers for the public schools; and

the Union owes a debt to the seventeen young men from this school, volunteers for their country, faithful throughout the war; some of them still alive and now honored; others of them sacrificed on Southern battle fields and now wept by those who loved them well.

Many of the scholars attended two and some three years continuously, and if, on final examination, a scholar deserved commendation, he or she received a diploma.

The highest number attending the school at any one time was 105 and now (1878) most of them are well known as intimately connected with the intelligence, the society, prosperity and business of Delaware County.

This school closed in the Fall of 1864, not for want of patronage, but because the teachers were at last tired out with its labors, and not very well satisfied with the remuneration obtained and for want of a suitable building in Manchester.

Manchester never fully realized her day of grace in the matter of high instruction, and the genius of education settled upon the more liberal and discerning town of Hopkinton.

## RELIGIOUS.

The first regular religious ministrations in Burrington, now Manchester, were commenced in the Summer of 1855, by Rev. A. Graves, then the Pastor of the Congregational Church at Yankee Settlement, who preached on alternate Sabbaths at 11:15 A. M., in the Acers School House at Delaware Center, and same days preached at Burrington. At that time, there were fifteen buildings in the town. The services were conducted in an unfinished dwelling then owned and occupied by S. R. Grow, on the north side of Fayette street, between Tama and Bremer, a little west of the present site of the Nix House. In May, 1856, Rev. L. B. Fifield commenced to labor in the Gospel vineyard at this place.

*The Congregational Church.*—June 29, 1856, a meeting preliminary to a church organization was held in an unfinished and unoccupied building that then stood on the north side of Fayette street, east of Wayne, and the church was duly organized, August 3, 1856; the sermon by Rev. A. Graves, concluding prayer by H. N. Gates. The original members were Rev. L. B. Fifield, Emily J. Fifield, Peter Richardson, Lucinda C. Richardson, Sanford R. Grow, Susan Grow, George Hartwell and Julia A. Hartwell.

For eight years, services were held in private houses, in the old brown school house, which stood on the site of the present brick school building, and in Hulburt's Hall.

At a meeting held in Burrington Hall it was voted to proceed to build a house of worship. A Building Committee, consisting of Rev. A. T. Loring, S. R. Grow and S. T. Wheeler, were appointed. On the 7th of September, 1864, the present church edifice was formally dedicated. Rev. O. W. Merrill preached the dedicatory sermon, Rev. Mr. Hew de Bourck offered the dedicatory prayer.

The cost of the building was about $3,500, the American Congregational Union contributing $300. Improvements from time to time have been made to the building. A new Meneely bell, at an expense of $515, was put up in 1873.

The ministers who have served from the organization of the church to the present (1878) time are Revs. L. B. Fifield, August 3, 1856, to June, 1860; A. T. Loring, from July, 1860, to July 20, 1866; Daniel Russell, from October 1, 1866, to April 1, 1867; A. A. Baker, from October 30, 1867, to October 1, 1869; E. R. Stiles, who commenced preaching December 19, 1869, was installed November 8, 1870, by Rev. J. S. Bingham, D. D.

Deacons: George Hartwell, from September 18, 1856, to October 28, 1857; B. H. Keller, from September 17, 1856, to January 6, 1858; Peter Richardson, from January 6, 1858, to May, 1871; Wm. Bremner, from January 2, 1861, to the present time; F. W. Dunham, from March 21, 1866, to July 3, 1867; H. L. Servoss and B. H. Keller, from May, 1870, to 1873. Present (1878) membership 150.

Present church officers: Trustees, W. H. Goodell, H. A. Granger and Frank Atwater; Clerk, H. M. Ruggles; Deacons, Wm. Bremner, Wm. Goodell and C. Sanborn.

A weekly prayer meeting has been kept up since the organization of the church.

Since the Fall of 1864, a Sunday school has been sustained by the church; previous to that, it had for several years helped to form the Union Sunday school which met in the public school house. Wm. Bremner, B. H. Keller, H. L. Servoss, Jonathan Piper, Luke Harvey, H. W. Rule have been its Superintendents. Sunday school officers for 1878 are H. W. Rule, Superintendent; R. M. Marvin, Assistant Superintendent; George A. Day, Chorister; Eva L. Day, Organist; F. B. Gregg, Secretary and Treasurer.

*Ladies' Aid Society.*—Previous to August 16, 1861, the ladies of this denomination co-operated with the Union Benevolent Society; since then, they have formed an independent association, having the same object in view. Socially and financially their efforts have met with the greatest success.

*Baptist Church (regular)*, organized October 26, 1855, with six members, viz., Edson and Elizabeth Merrill, Ozias P. and Almedia Reeves, John L. and Elmira Baldwin.

The first meetings were held in an unfinished house belonging to John L. Reeves. July 1, 1859, the church decided to incorporate according to the Iowa State laws, and on the 12th of July, 1859, the articles of incorporation were filed with the County Recorder, J. Bailey, by Ozias P. Reeves, then Church Clerk. The Pastor at that time was J. Y. Aitchison, and the congregation, consisting of about thirty-one members, used the old brown school house, which stood on the site of the present public school building, as a place of worship. In 1861, in connection with two other denominations, Hulbert Hall, located on the west side of Franklin street, between Main and Fayette streets, was rented, remaining until 1863, when they returned to the school house, where they worshiped but for a short time, when—the town having sold the building—they were again compelled to move. This time, in consideration of a yearly rental of $200, the exclusive use of Thorp's Hall, located on the northeast corner of Main and Franklin streets, was secured. August 5, 1871, the Church, in special session, resolved to commence the erection of a house of worship. John Stewart, A. L. Baldwin and N. L. Whitney were appointed a Building Committee. At the next regular covenant meeting, the resolution was concurred in by the Church as a body, and two more, Edson Merrill and William McIntosh, added to the Building Committee. A site, costing $300, was selected on the northeast corner of Butler and Madison streets. The building, completed in May, 1872, was dedicated to the service of God the first Sabbath in June, same year, by Rev. N. F. Ravlin.

The membership at present (1878) is about 74. The Pastor in charge, who came in 1876, is Rev. Lucius M. Whiting.

*Woman's Mission Circle*, of the First Baptist Church, organized February 10, 1875, with eleven members. The following were the first body of officers, elected for the next ensuing year: Mrs. Sarah F. Stewart, President; Mrs.

W. H. Irvine, Vice President; Miss Mattie McIntosh, Secretary; Miss Nettie Fuller, Treasurer; Mrs. George Webber, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Quackenbush, Solicitors. Officers for 1878: Mrs. Sarah F. Stewart, President; Mrs. A. T. Whiting, Vice President; Mrs. Julia E. Brownell, Secretary and Treasurer; Miss Laura Pacer, Miss Leathermar.

Meetings are held the second Sabbath of each month in the First Baptist Church; monthly tea sociables are given by invitations at the houses of members.

This society is auxiliary to the Woman's Mission Association of the West, whose object is the procurement of money for the support of lady foreign missionaries. The amount of funds raised the first year of organization was $20.10, and for 1878, $24.50. This society is included in the district of Dubuque, of which Mrs. Sarah F. Stewart is the Secretary and resident Correspondent.

*Ladies' Aid Society*, of the Manchester First Baptist Church, organized as a sewing circle June 3, 1859, with fifty-one members and the following officers: Mrs. Reeves, President; Mrs. Grow, Vice President; Mrs. Doggett, Secretary and Treasurer; Miss E. A. White, Mrs. H. Acers, Mrs. Hamlin, Managers; Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Hamlin, Visiting Committee.

Officers for 1878: Mrs. J. McIntosh, President; Mrs. A. T. Whiting, Vice President; Mrs. S. F. Stewart, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. C. H. Harris, Mrs. George Webber, Mrs. A. Fuller, Mrs. J. Chaple, Managers and Visiting Committee.

Meetings are held at the houses of members, by invitation, once in two weeks.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church* was organized in the Fall of 1855, Daniel K. Fox and wife being the only members. Soon after, William Acers, Adolphus Hardendorf and Mrs. C. C. Peers united. Rev. Mr. Alger was the first minister, succeeded by Rev. F. X. Miller and S. C. Churchill, on what was then termed Manchester Circuit; Rev. John Webb and J. A. Van Anda, J. F. Hestwood and E. R. Latter.

The subsequent Pastors have been: E. W. Jeffries, three years; A. K. Johnson, two years; R. Norton, one year; L. Catlin, two years; L. H. Carhart, one year; F. M. Robertson, one year, 1872; J. R. Berry, 1873–4; F. X. Miller, 1875–6; D. Sheffer, 1877; R. N. Earhart, 1878.

The church edifice was commenced under the pastorate of E. W. Jeffries, and completed in 1868. The building is 56x36 feet in size, with basement. The oversight of its construction was entrusted to Ira P. Adams and William Cattron. The parsonage was begun under the pastorate of A. K. Johnson, in 1867, and enlarged in 1870.

Daniel K. Fox was the first class leader, holding the position three years. Ira P. Adams has held the position continuously ever since. The present Official Board and members of Quarterly Conference are: R. W. Keeler, Presiding Elder; R. N. Earhart, Pastor; Laymen: C. Yoran, M. F. LeRoy, O. D. Clark, B. N. Reynolds, W. M. Wilcox, C. Perkins, I. L. Walters, C. W. Keagy, I. P. Adams, J. H. Stevens, C. O. Torrey, W. T. Adams, Geo. Commerford, J. A. Cooley, R. W. Purdy, J. C. McKee.

*The Universalist Church.*—The first sermon in Manchester was delivered in the Summer of 1859, in the second story of a brick building, on the corner of Butler and Franklin streets, then known as "Burrington's Hall," by the Rev. Mr. Dennis, who was then living in Dubuque. Efforts were made at that time for continued services, but owing to the small number of resident Universalists, the efforts proved unsuccessful, and they had but occasional sermons

until the Winter of 1864, when arrangements were made with the Rev. Joy Bishop, known in Delaware County as "Father Bishop," to preach every alternate Sabbath. These services were continued until the Summer of 1865, in the Congregational Church, the last meeting of the series being held in the open air, directly in front of the church, because the key to the church *could not be found.*

At this meeting, a few of the most zealous friends of the cause first originated the idea of building a Universalist Church in Manchester, but the idea was not carried into execution until several years later.

The next regular preaching was commenced in the Spring of 1868, in a room known as Belknap's Hall, by the Rev. Henry Jewell. A Constitution, consisting of seven liberal articles for the government of the society, was adopted at a meeting held at Belknap's Hall, June 20, 1868, to which fifty persons subscribed their names as members. The Rev. Henry Jewell continued preaching every Sabbath until September 28, 1869.

On the 30th day of March, 1869, a meeting was held at Burnsides' Hall, for the purpose of deciding the question in regard to building a church edifice. A subscription paper was started, and $3,000 pledged for that purpose; but it being the impression that a suitable edifice could not be built for less than $5,000, H. M. Congar, E. R. Congar, Rev. Henry Jewell, Thomas Toogood, Gilbert Yeoman, A. M. Sherwood, Hiram Babcock, Jacob Hoag, T. Crosby, E. J. Congar, R. G. Clifford, J. Gilbert and R. W. Tirrill pledged themselves to raise the subscription to $5,000. Messrs. N. Denton, A. M. Sherwood, G. Yeoman, T. Crosby and R. W. Tirrill were appointed a Building Committee. The society was incorporated under the laws of the State, May 4, 1869; Clark Bliss, Sr., Thomas Toogood, H. M. Congar, A. M. Sherwood, E. M. Tomlinson, E. R. Congar, L. S. Bemis and E. Hoag being the corporators.

The first officers under the incorporation were: E. M. Tomlinson, President; Clark Bliss, Sr., and James P. Robertson, Vice Presidents; E. R. Congar, Treasurer; R. W. Tirrill, Secretary.

The present edifice was commenced May 10, 1869, and completed May 7, 1871, at a total cost of $8,030.44. The dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. J. W. Hanson, of Chicago. Rev. E. R. Wood was the first regular Pastor, commencing his ministrations in September, 1871, and continuing until September, 1873.

The next Pastor was Rev. W. J. Hicks, of Strawberry Point, who preached here every alternate Sunday for six months. For nearly three years following, the society remained inactive, with the exception of the Ladies' Society, through whose exertions the former Pastor, Rev. E. R. Wood, was induced to return and re-organize the church, which was done June 4, 1877. The number received into the church on this and the succeeding Sunday was twenty-three. The church officers elected were: S. W. Green, President; R. W. Tirrill, Clerk; Mary Hoag, Treasurer; E. S. Congar, Adaline Tomlinson and Seth Brown, Trustees; Seth Brown and R. W. Tirrill, Deacons. They were elected for one year, and are the present incumbents. The church and society are out of debt and in good condition.

The Sunday School was organized 1864, with R. W. Tirrill Superintendent. The Ladies' Society was organized in 1867, and is somewhat noted for its broad liberality.

*Presbyterian Church.*—Organized August 29, 1869, by Rev. Daniel Russell, assisted by Rev. Mr. Campbell, with fourteen members, as follows: Henry Russell, Mrs. Mary Russell, Miss Grace Russell, W. G. Field, John M.

Guthrie, Mrs. E. B. Marriott, D. G. Eldridge, Mrs. M. A. Eldridge, Henry F. Hamlin, Sanford R. Grow, Mrs. A. Grow, George Truby, Melvin Walker. Present membership, forty-one: first officers elected were Elders George Truby and S. R. Grow, who also acted as Clerk of the Session.

D. G. Eldridge was added to the Elders October 1, 1870, and John Guthrie and Henry Burnett made Deacons.

In June, 1874, the Pastor, Daniel Russell, resigned, from that time up to November 1, 1874, when Rev. David Street became Pastor, conference meetings only were held.

Mr. Street continued a Pastor until November 1, 1875, when the congregation accepted his resignation. With the exception of an occasional sermon preached by Rev. Alvah Day (a resident superannuated preacher), no regular services were held, until the present Pastor, Rev. William S. Pryse, assumed charge, June 16, 1877. Since then the church has almost returned to the prosperous condition it enjoyed at the time of Rev. D. Russell's resignation, when there were over seventy-five members. Those now (1878) in office are George Truby, William Marchant, R. M. Ewart and H. F. Hamlin, Elders; William Marchant and Robert Morley, Trustees: Royal Van Antwerp, Deacon; E. P. Seeds, Secretary and Treasurer.

The organization of this church was effected in Burnside Hall, where the meetings continued up to the time of building the present church edifice, work on which was commenced in October, 1870, and dedicated to the service of God in January, 1871.

*The Advent Church* in Manchester was organized by Elder P. S. W. Deyo, of Strawberry Point, about 1862 or '63. Meetings were maintained for several years, when the Society began to meet at the North Manchester school house. Among those who have preached to this congregation are Elders Kinney, Jaynes, Mrs. Jaynes, Ridley and the present Pastor, Rev. Philip Buck.

For about ten years, an annual meeting, continuing for a week, has been held in a tent on the grounds of Henry Acers, in the north part of the city. Here congregate annually the members of this faith from churches many miles around, who are hospitably entertained by the Manchester people. At these annual meetings the leading ministers and advocates of this peculiar faith come to preach to the churches, among them Elder Himes, of Boston; Elder Sheldon, of Michigan; Elder Deyo and others.

*The Catholic Church.*—The first clergymen of the Catholic Church who held services in Manchester were Rev. Fathers P. J. Clabby and R. McGrath. In 1872, under Father Clabby's pastorate, the subscription for building a church was begun, assisted largely by many citizens of Manchester, and work was commenced under Father C.'s direction and continued under Father McGrath, who saw its walls completed and the roof put on. Rev. Mr. McGrath was succeeded in 1875 by Rev. J. F. Nugent, who completed the church. The building is of stone, forty-four by sixty-six feet in size, and is located on the south side of Butler street, about a block west of Franklin.

Father Nugent still remains the honored Pastor of the Manchester church, having also charge of the church at Delhi. He is an ardent friend of and devotes much of his time to the cause of temperance. He is an eloquent and captivating speaker, and invariably draws crowded houses. The Catholic Temperance Society at Delhi was organized by him, and his example and wise counsels serve to secure and maintain entire sobriety in the churches under his charge.

MASONIC.

*Manchester Lodge, No. 165, A., F. & A. M.*, met for the first time—U. D. —October 6, 1862. Those attending were J. M. Watson, named as W. M.; Thomas Tierney, S. W.; B. H. Keller, J. W.; N. Denton, C. E. Dean, E. L. Eaton, Ray B. Griffin, H. P. Duffy, W. C. Cawley, John Acers, Peter Case, C. G. Reynolds. E. A. Guilbert, G. M., made an official visit to the new lodge January 6, 1863. The receipts to May 28, 1863, ending the Masonic year, were $204.95; the disbursements, $109.25.

The Lodge was chartered June 3, 1863, and constituted by W. O. Allen, proxy for G. M., June 22d. The Worshipful Masters have been: B. H. Keller, 1863–6; W. C. Cawley, 1866–9; Seth Brown, 1869–71; B. H. Keller, 1871–3; W. C. Cawley, 1873–7; Seth Brown, 1877–9.

The Lodge officiated at the laying of the corner stone of the Universalist Church, at Greeley, June 5, 1866, in the presence of a large crowd.

The Lodge occupied the upper story of a frame building on the northwest corner of Franklin and Delaware streets, until December, 1866, when it removed to the third story over Thorpe Bros. & Co.'s store, which was formally dedicated for Masonic uses, February 22, 1867.

The deaths among the membership have been Capt. Alonzo Clark, at New Orleans, of yellow fever, December 7, 1867; Dr. W. A. Morse, of consumption, engendered while a prisoner at Andersonville, July 24, 1868; S. W. Stevens, September 2, 1868; E. L. Eaton, in 1869; Peter Case, May, 1871, buried by Tyrrell Lodge, Waverly; W. J. Graham, 1871; L. W. Pierce, November 19, 1873; E. K. Howe, a pensioner of the war of 1812, aged 78 years, May 6, 1878; Nixson Denton, at Denison, Texas, January 4, 1878.

The officers for the years 1878–9 are Seth Brown, W. M.; C. C. Lewis, S. W.; H. P. Duffy, J. W.; W. C. Cawley, Treasurer; T. T. Carkeek, Secretary; A. L. Beardslee, S. D.; A. Wolff, J. D.; D. I. Johnston, Tyler. The membership is about ninety. Meets Saturday evening on or before full moon.

*Olive Branch Chapter No. 48, R. A. M.*, was instituted March 1, 1869, with L. F. Robinson, H. P.; M. O. Barnes, E. K.; A. M. Sherwood, E. S., and nine members. The present officers are A. L. Beardslee, H. P.; H. L. Rann, E. K.; Thomas Toogrod, E. S.; W. T. Adams, Treasurer; H. F. Hamlin, Secretary; C. C. Lewis, C. H.; L. L. Ayers, P. S.; E. S. Gaines, R. A. C.; H. P. Duffy, G. M. 3d V.; W. B. Jones, G. M. 2d V., J. J. Hoag, G. M. 1st V.; N. J. Wolcott, Guard. About fifty members. Meets Wednesday evening on or after full moon.

*Orient Chapter, Eastern Star*, chartered August 1, 1873, with B. H. Keller as W. P.; Mrs. D. L. Ingalls, W. M.; Mrs. Sat. Allen, W. A. M. The present officers are, Seth Brown, W. P.; Mrs. W. C. Cawley, W. M.; Mrs. A. O. Moore, W. A. M.; Mrs. D. I. Johnson, Treasurer; Mrs. G. S. Lister, Secretary; D. I. Johnson, Sentinel. There are about fifty members. Meets Tuesday evening on or before full moon.

*Nazareth Commandery, U. D.*, was instituted October 12, 1877, with C. C. Bradley, E. C.; B. H. Keller, Gen.; W. C. Cawley, C. G.; E. Hoag, Treas.; W. H. Cooley, Rec.; C. C. Lewis, S. W.; Thomas Toogood, J. W.; H. F. Hamlin, Warder; W. B. Jones, Standard Bearer; Charles Paxson, Sword Bearer; J. W. Ford, Gd.; A. N. Smith, Sent. Knighted, A. L. Beardslee, R. W. Tirrill, E. S. Gaines, W. T. Adams, N. J. Wolcott, H. P. Duffy, J. D. Kennedy, D. W. Jones, W. F. Davis. The important event in the brief history

of this body was the official visit by G. B. Van Saun, Grand Commander, accompanied by seventeen members of neighboring commanderies, which occurred February 27. Meets first Wednesday evening of each month.

I. O. OF O. F.

*Manchester Lodge I. O. of O. F.*, instituted March 29, 1867, by M. W. G. M. of the State of Iowa. Charter members, R. B. Griffin, M. A. Newcomb, Jacob Phillips, T. W. Robinson, W. L. Gibson, E. Hoag, E. Fales, Edmond Gardner, C. M. Bronson, Thomas Dodson, A. S. Blair, O. Cronk, L. S. Sherwin, John Morgan, Charles Burnside, C. E. Bronson, W. N. Boynton, V. Childs, W. H. Greenwood. Officers elected, M. A. Newcomb, N. G.; Jacob Phillips, V. G.; W. L. Gibson, R. S.; T. W. Robinson, P. S.; E. Fales, Treas. Appointed officers, C. N. Bronson, R. S.; O. Cronk, L. S. to N. G.; W. N. Boynton, R. S.; T. Dodson, L. S. to V. G.; L. S. Sherwin, I. G.; A. S. Blair, R. S. S.; Charles E. Bronson, L. S. S.

The different Noble Grands that have served since organization, J. Phillips, C. M. Bronson, O. Cronk, C. E. Bronson, W. N. Boynton, R. W. Tirrill, M. Cotton, V. Childs, J. T. Abbott, D. R. Lewis, A. B. Terrill, A. O. Moore, M. Cotton, J. Phillips, J. M. Pearse, J. L. Bloss, J. M. Pearse, A. O. Moore, J. W. Kennedy, S. B. Shilling, H. R. Holmes.

Officers for 1878 are G. O. Vincent, N. G.; J. L. Kelsey, V. G.; H. C. Seamen, Sec.; J. M. Pearse, P. S; J. T. Abbott, Treas.; J. H. Howland, R. S. and J. H. Keyes, L. S. to U. G.; Jacob Phillips, W.; W. H. Bloss, C.; G. H. Lister, R. S. S.; J. B. Horton, L. S. S.; J. W. Kennedy, O. G.; A. C. Carter, I. G.; J. R. Nix, R. S., and P. S. French, L. S. to V. G.; H. R. Holmes, P. G.

*Azur Encampment, No. 37*, instituted October 20, 1869, by S. S. Winald, D. D. G. P., in Burnside Hall, N. E. corner Franklin and Fayette streets. Charter members, Jacob Phillips, Thos. W. Robinson, Wm. M. Boynton, R. W. Tirrill, E. Graham, G. R. Buckley, J. T. Horton. Those elected to office, J. Phillips, C. P.; R. W. Tirrill, H. P.; G. R. Buckley, S. W.; E. Graham, J. W.; W. N. Boynton, Scribe; J. F. Horton, Treas.

Officers for 1878, J. T. Abbott, C. P.; J. W. Kennedy, S. W.; H. R. Holmes, H. P.; J. M. Pearse, Scribe; E. J. Skinner, J. W.; A. O. Moore, Treas. Membership, 12. Meets second and fourth Monday evening of each month, in Odd Fellows Hall.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

*Manchester Lodge, No. 28, A. O. of U. W.*, was instituted May 15, 1875, by H. W. Holman, D. D. G. M. W., with the following charter members, viz.: W. B. Sherman, A. S. Blair, B. W. Jewell, Z. L. Atkinson, A. O. Moore, Wm. B. Jones, H. S. Lillagar, Calvin Yoran, C. D. Clark, T. T. Carkeek, D. T. Johnson, L. L. Ayres, A. L. Baldwin, H. L. Walter, J. M. Lanning, W. E. Brown, W. L. Weidman and J. C. Suydam.

The following officers were elected and installed: L. L. Ayers, P. M. W.; Calvin Gordon, M. W.; A. O. Moore, G. F.; H. S. Lillagar, O.; C. D. Clark, Recorder; W. E. Brown, Financier; Z. L. Atkinson, Receiver; C. D. Baldwin, Watch; W. L. Weidman, Guide.

The first meeting was in "Odd Fellows' Hall," City Hall Block, where the Lodge continued to meet until the new Odd Fellows' Hall, in Freelove's building, on west side of Franklin street, corner of Delaware, was completed, when the Lodge removed to that hall, January 1, 1878.

The officers, 1875, second term, commencing July 1, were A. O. Moore, M. W.; C. D. Clark, Recorder. 1876, first term, A. S. Blair, M. W.; P. H. Snyder, Recorder. Second term, H. L. Walter, M. W.; B. W. Jewell, Recorder. 1877, first term, W. E. Brown, M. W.; Calvin Yoran, Recorder. Second term, B. W. Jewell, M. W.; W. L. Weidman, Recorder. 1878, first term, George Comerford, M. W.; Amos C. Carter, G. F.; Lemuel Allen, O.; H. M. Ruggles, Recorder; H. L. Walter, Financier; Z. L. Atkinson, Receiver; S. W. Trenchard, I. W.; John C. Heath, O. W.; A. S. Blair, Guide.

Whole number Master Workman degree members, May, 1878, 62. The Lodge is in a prosperous condition. Its hall rent is paid to January 1, 1879, and it has accumulated a fund of about $600, which is well invested in ten per cent. securities.

### PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

*Jones' Mill Grange of P. of H.* was organized Feb. 20, 1873, its first officers being A. F. Coon, M.; J. C. Skinner, O.; E. S. Coon, L.; D. W. Jones, S.; J. H. Burrington, A. S.; Wm. Clugston, C.; S. J. Edmonds, T.; E. O. Clemens, Secretary; Luman Sly, G. K.; Drusilla Childs, Ceres; Sarah J. Coon, Pomona; Eliza C. Skinner, Flora; Charlotte Acers, L. A. S. The remaining charter members were D.W. Jones, George Acres, S. M. Hoyt, D. P. Ferris, Luther Sly, Wattson Childs, Wm. H. Hollister, A. L. Lightfoot, A. Kirkpatrick, Hassel Monson, Henry Brown, C. W. Mead, Robert Forteous, E. S. Coon, Delilah Hoyt, Margaret Jones, S. V. Coon.

This Grange has had a prosperous history. The most notable event was a festival given by the Grange at Jones' new woolen factory, in February, 1877, which lasted all day and was attended by scores from neighboring Granges. The Grange meets in the second story of D. W. Jones' store.

### I. O. OF G. T.

*Manchester Centennial Lodge, No. 111, I. O. of G. T.*—Organized April 8, 1876, at the Baptist Church, by McLaughlin. Charter members—S. W. Green, G. S. Lister, A. P. Turner, E. H. Trenchard, V. S. Esty, A. Stetter, L. M. Johnson, Mrs. E. L. Trenchard, Miss Ida Moore, Miss Lulu Carter, Miss Sarah Allen, Miss Jennie Work, Miss Ida Fuller, Winnie Adams, A. C. Green, C. H. Foster. First officers—F. Flint, W. C. T.; Mrs. A. C. Carter, W. V. T.; Mrs. A. O. Moore, W. C.; Mrs. C. J. Fuller, W. S.; Miss Clara Adams, W. A. S.; A. C. Green, W. F. S.; Mrs. F. Flint, W. T.; E. R. Roberts, W. M.; Miss Ida Moore, W. D. M.; Mrs. P. A. Trenchard, W. I. G.; V. S. Esty, W. O. G.; Mrs. E. R. Roberts, W. R. H. S.; A. C. Carter, W. L. H. S.; John Kerr, P. W. C. T. First meeting held in the parlors of the M. E. Church, then to Loomis Hall, June, 1876; May 1, 1877, removed to Burnside Hall. A division of the Lodge took place December 4, 1877, when about forty members withdrew and organized a new lodge. Number of members in good standing, April 17, 95.

The present officers are A. S. Blair, W. C. T.; Mrs. Campbell, W. V. T.; A. Stetter, W. S.; Charles Turner, W. F. S.; Charles Hamlin, W. T.; D. Mason, W. C.; Nellie Paxson, I. G.; F. Dudley, O. G.; L A. Cates, W. M.; Edith Campbell, D. M.; Adella Eldredge, R. H. S.; Kitty Conklin, L. H. S.

*Earnest Workers' Lodge, No. 227, I. O. G. T.*, was organized in the Fall of 1877, with about fifty charter members. The present officers are G. S. Lister, W. C. T.; Mrs. Emma Trenchard, W. V. T.; Mrs. G. S. Lister, W. S.; A. C. Green, W. F. S.; Mrs. H. A. Moore, W. T.; Mrs. H. F. Childs, W. C.;

Lewis Coleman, W. M.; Lulu Carter, W. A. M.; Sarah Green, W. I. G.; A. C. Green, W. O. G.; Mrs. S. Knickerbocker, R. H. S.; Mrs. J. M. Pearse, L. H. S.; Rev. S. Knickerbocker, P. W. C. T.; F. Flint, Lodge Deputy.

*Rock Prairie Lodge, I O. G. T.*, was organized November 15, 1877, at Rock Prairie school house, with thirty-one members. John Edmonds, Lodge Deputy, installed the first officers as follows: A. S. Coon, W. C. T.; Mrs. Delia Coon, W. V. T.; Isaac Shear, W. F. S.; Chauncey O. Bushnell, Treas.; Owen P. Dutton, W. S.; Dwight Bushnell, W. C.; William Stevens, W. M.; Alice Bushnell, W. I. G.; Isaac N. Bushnell, W. O. G.; Susan D. Connell, W. D. M.; Eleanor N. Stevens, W. A. S.; Eva Lamport, R. H. S.; Annie Higman, L. H. S. Meet at Rock Prairie school house, four miles northeast of Manchester.

### MANCHESTER REFORM CLUB.

This association is the outgrowth of a meeting held in the office of S. G. Van Anda March 29, 1877, of forty citizens—habitual drinkers—who had convened together for the purpose of forming a Mutual Anti-Drinking Aid Society, adopting a constitution and by-laws, which bound them forever to abstain from the use of alcoholic liquors. They proceeded to elect the following officers by ballot: S. G. Van Anda, President; G. R. Buckley, Vice President; J. Van Antwerp, Secretary; L. Paxson, Treasurer.

The society has been successful beyond the expectation of its founders, nearly every one of its members having abstained from drink ever since they took the society's pledge. A monster Fourth of July celebration was held last year under its auspices in the grove at the foot of Butler street, six or seven thousand people being in attendance. Evening sociables were held weekly in the same grove during the remainder of the Summer season, refreshments being sold and music being furnished. In the Fall, the meetings were transferred to the hall, and literary exercises added.

The club room, in the second story of City Hall Block, is sumptuously fitted up, and is kept open every day in the week from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and strangers are always cordially welcomed and invited to make themselves at home within its walls.

### LADIES' TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Organized in the basement of the M. E. Church, January, 1874, with 136 members, who elected the following officers for the next ensuing year: Mrs. J. H. Stevens, President; Mrs. G. W. Buckley, Vice President; Mrs. J. Stewart, Secretary; Mrs. Joel Bailey, Treasurer.

This society has accomplished a great deal of good since its organization; although the membership has decreased to about sixty, they are in a better working and financial condition than ever before. The ladies in office at present are: Mrs. Dr. Paquin, President; Mrs. S. G. Van Anda, Vice President; Mrs. J. A. Wheeler, Secretary; Mrs. Thomas Kinne, Treasurer.

### BAND OF HOPE.

A Juvenile Temperance Society, organized under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Union in the Baptist Church, April, 1874, with sixty members, and the following officers: John Stewart, President:

The membership for 1878 is 160. The officers: Mrs. Dr. Bradley, President; Mrs. Hannah Congar, Vice President; Mrs. G. G. Pierce, Secretary;



Chas E Bronson

MANCHESTER

Mrs. J. A. Wheeler, Treasurer; Mrs. V. Childs, Chorister; Miss Eva Parrott, Organist; Miss Minnie Jewitt, Usher. The Society meets in the different churches the first Sunday of each month.

### BUSINESS INTERESTS.

*The Delaware County Manufacturing Company.*—A company with the above ponderous title was organized November 26, 1875. The officers elected at the January meeting were N. Ruggles, President; J. S. Belknap, Treasurer; E. Healy, Secretary; H. L. Hopkins, Superintendent; Charles Paxson, H. D. Wood, J. S. Barry, L. E. Beebe, J. S. Belknap, S. T. Oviatt, W. N. Merten. The object principally in view was to manufacture a mowing machine invented by H. L. Hopkins, who had been induced to come west in 1875 by L. E. Beebe, of Delaware. In February, 1876, the Company purchased of N. Denton the ground and shops formerly owned by the Manchester Manufacturing Company, and supplied new and valuable machinery. The works were set going, and by the early Fall, over a hundred mowing machines were completed, and most of them sold, but the cash resources of the concern were exhausted. Times were snug, and in August, at a stockholders' meeting, it was decided to increase the stock by taking notes, which could be used as collaterals in the business. A considerable amount was raised in this way, mainly in Colony Township. But soon after the August meeting, ill feeling grew up, arising from various causes, the seeming prosperity of the Company began at once to wane, and the shops were closed. During the Winter several unavailing efforts were made to collect assessments. This failing, Mr. Hopkins organized a partnership composed of himself and three others, the firm offering to take the property and continue the business in consideration of a donation of three-fourths of the stock to Hopkins & Co. This fell through, and at the February term (1877) of Circuit Court, the property was foreclosed by N. Denton, who was the principal creditor, and sold by the Sheriff as soon as the law would permit. At the May term of the same Court, on Mr. Hopkins' application for a receiver, the Court took the property in charge, placing it in the hands of Sheriff Corbin, but at the September term, Judge Bagg appointed E. M. Carr Receiver, who has collected what is available as assets, and present indications are that full paid stock in the concern is worth about thirty cents on the dollar. The amount of stock subscribed is about $35,000.

*The Manchester Flouring-mill* was built in 1867, by Jacob Hoag and his son Egbert, near the site of the saw-mill that disappeared finally in 1862. Quite a newspaper discussion arose in 1866, when the Hoags were preparing to erect the dam, whether or not the future pond would breed malaria and consequent disease among the inhabitants of Manchester. The Hoags proceeded, however, and time has shown that the rate of mortality has not increased. On the death of Jacob Hoag, in 1868, his son Jacob J. assumed his interest, which he has just (1878) disposed of to Egbert, who is now sole owner. The average capacity of the mill is 150 barrels of flour or 300 bushels of feed per day, which can be somewhat increased, if necessary. The mill was last year remodeled and machinery for the "middlings purifying process" put in, since which time the product of the mill has been unsurpassed in quality by any mill in the vicinity. The structure is three stories high, and 40x60 feet in size. It is located on the west side of the river, just below the wagon bridge.

*The Quaker Mills.*—The first flouring-mill on the site now occupied by the Quaker Mill was erected by Dr. John Acers in 1854, which was continued

quite successfully until June, 1865, when the swirling flood that rose on the 27th of that month crawled around the foundations of the mill, crept several feet up its sides, and, holding the structure fast in its tremendous grasp, swept it into the current and pounded it to pieces as it floated down the stream. In 1866, Messrs. Paxson & Seeds purchased an interest in the property, and under their supervision the mill was rebuilt and started in 1867, under the name of "Quaker Mill." The new structure was supplied with a first-class line of machinery and did a flourishing business until May, 1869, when the structure was burned to the ground and nearly all the machinery ruined. Soon after the fire, Dr. Acers sold his remaining interest and the mill was speedily rebuilt, milling being resumed late in the year. Sept. 5, 1876, the dam was washed away for the third or fourth time since its construction. It was rebuilt under the superintendence of N. Denton, Esq. It is 120 feet long and 14 feet high. The mill is 45x48 feet in size, three and a half stories high, not including the stone basement. The process of regrinding was begun at Quaker Mill in 1875, and a large share of its product is handled by dealers in Manchester, the bran being a favorite with consumers. The surplus is shipped to Vermont and Philadelphia. Charles Paxson and W. H. Seeds are the present owners; Ilian Walters, Superintendent; Charles Seeds, Business Manager.

*The Manchester Woolen-mill* is situated on Honey Creek, its legal location being on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 20, Township 89 north, Range 8 west. The site was purchased by D. W. Jones in 1865, and in the same year he began the erection of the factory, which was 30x40 feet in size and three stories high. In this structure he set up one set of cards, one set of custom cards and a spinning-jack. In 1867, he added thirty feet to the length of the building, and more than doubled the manufacturing capacity of the mill by adding a large set of cards, and has continued to add new machinery from year to year, so that he has been able to make the finest grades and finish of cloth for several years past, the wearing quality of which is unsurpassed. In the Fall of 1876, Mr. Jones built another factory, about half a mile below his first one, the dimensions of which are 48x80 feet and three and a half stories high, not including the basement. The new factory does nothing but spinning and weaving, the dyeing, fulling and teasling being all done at the upper factory. The new establishment contains three full sets of cards and three self-acting mules. The different goods manufactured by Mr. Jones are fancy cassimeres, three grades of beaver for overcoats, tricots, doeskins, jeans, different grades of blankets and all kinds of yarns. Mr. Jones is ably assisted in the management of his factories by his two sons, William B. and Joseph, who have homes of their own near the old mill. The goods are sold from wagons, six or seven being kept on the road. Thirty hands are employed.

### BANKS.

The Delaware County Bank, at Manchester, organized under the general law of the State, December 4, 1867. Joseph S. Belknap, William Cattron, H. M. Cougar, Eri N. Tomlinson, Charles Burnside, Ray B. Griffin, Wm. H. Board, Thomas Toogood and Charles Paxson, Directors; J. S. Belknap, President; Charles Paxson, Vice President; William H. Seeds, Cashier.

The Bank opened for business March 2, 1868, in a frame building on the east side of Franklin street, a short distance north of Main. In 1872, this old building was removed and a handsome brick building was erected, which is now occupied by the bank. The capital stock originally was $50,000, increased,

May, 1873, to $100,000. Officers, May, 1878: President, Joseph S. Belknap; Vice President, Charles Paxson; Cashier, Wm. H. Seeds; Directors, J. S. Belknap, Thomas Toogood, Henry Acers, John U. Schilling, William C. Cawley, E. O. Clemens, R. W. Tirrill, Benjamin B. Provost and Charles Paxson.

Congar Bros'. Banking House commenced business January 1, 1875; capital ample, good credit and good connections. They own the building in which their business is conducted—a handsome two-story building, built of brick, with white stone trimmings. Erected in 1875, at a cost of $4,700.

### PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS OF MANCHESTER—1878.

The following embraces the present principal business interests of Manchester:

*Butter Dealers*—A. H. Blake, Loomis & Castle, Riddell Bros., Merry & Goodell, A. R. Loomis, 2d.

*General Stores*—L. A. Loomis, 1861; J. S. Belknap, 1863; Thorp Bros. & Co., 1866; E. Tilton, 1865; H. C. Graham & Co., 1868; Merry & Goodell, 1872; A. E. Stewart, 1877; Levi Hills, 1874; Riddell Bros., 1869; J. M. Haran, 1878.

*Furniture and Coffins*—Torrey & Jones, 1877.

*Boots and Shoes*—B. H. Keller, 1865 (the first to enter into this business in Delaware Township); Seth Brown, 1859; F. O. Muckler, 1876; Granger & Hoyt, 1871. Seth Brown appears to be ahead.

*Hardware and Stoves*—Lawrence & Lister, 1877; Adams Bros., 1857; H. F. Whitney, 1875; I. U. Butler, 1857.

*Saddlery and Harness*—C. B. Eaton, 1870; John Otis & Son, 1873; Samuel Steadman, 1876.

*Lumber Yards*—J. N. Wolcott, 1870; G. R. Buckley & Co., 1867.

*Agricultural Implements*—N. Ruggles, 1859; A. S. Beardslee, 1872; V. J. Williams & Co., 1877; A. M. Sherwood, Manager, 1877.

*Clothiers*—J. Rothschild, 1877; L. & A. Wolf, 1874; C. H. Mesner, 1877.

*Drugs, Books and Stationery*—E. J. Congar, 1867; W. E. Brown, 1869; L. Atwater & Son, 1874.

*Books and Stationery*—W. C. Cawley.

*Flour and Feed*—G. O. Vincent, 1877.

*Restaurants*—W. G. Foster, 1877; George Commerford, 1871.

*Marble Works*—Reuben Durrin, 1869; W. McIntosh & Son, 1876.

*Jewelers*—D. R. Lewis & Bro, 1857; W. N. Boynton, 1859.

*Blacksmiths*—H. L. Bates, 1877; Z. L. Atkinson, 18—; H. E. Long, 1877; Jerry P. Wilson, 1868; Whitman & Hamblin, 1877: R. G. Kennedy, 1871.

*Wagon Makers*—R. G. Kennedy, 1871; E. Malone, 1877: E. Hamlin, 1859.

*Meat Markets*—George Brownell, 1864; Evans & Rich, 1872; Fred Glisendorf, 1866.

*Photographers*—W. H. Greenwood, 1868; Walter & Weidman, 1871; C. B. Mills, 1875.

*Portrait and Ornamental Painting*—W. H. Greenwood, 1868.

*Milliners*—Mrs. J. R. Rule, 1866; Mrs. N. F. Lawrence, 1870; Mrs. L. . Loomis, 1875.

*Attorneys at Law*—Ray B. Griffin, 1865; Charles S. Crosby, 1867; S. L.

Doggett, 1857; R. W. Tirrill, 1859; S. G. Van Anda, 1865; C. E. Bronson, 1865; M. F. Le Roy, 1870; E. M. Carr, 1872; Calvin Yoran, 1870; A. S. Blair, 1857; Ed. P. Seeds, 1877; Charles Husted, 1876.

*Physicians and Dentists*—Joseph W. Robbins, 1855; S. W. Green, 1851; I. W. Grist, 1876; C. C. Bradley, 1866; W. B. Sherman, 1870; B. H. Reynolds, 1874; J. T. Abbott, 1867; C. W. Dorman, 1876.

*Hotels*—Clarence House, by Toogood & Bethell, 1855; Merchants' Hotel, by J. W. Durbon, 1875; Delaware House, by R. Brooks, 1873; Martin House, by Job Martin, 1870; Nix House, 1858; Manchester House, by Mrs. Johnson, 1873.

### THE BUSINESS OF 1877.

The following statistics, relating to the business of Manchester for the year 1877, will be found valuable for reference:

*Butter.*—Manchester is the great butter market of Iowa, and the following shows the increase in this department for three years: There were sent from this station, in 1875, 750,000 pounds of butter; in 1876, 913,370 pounds; in 1877, 1,197,478 pounds.

This shows the growth of the dairy business of the county during the past year has been quite as great as in 1876. But this does not show the entire increase. There are several new creameries in operation supplied from points in the county distant from this city, and whose products are shipped from other stations. There is no doubt the total increase in the dairy products over last year is at least double that shown above. But be this so or not, it is a gratifying fact that our dairy business is steadily growing, and that Delaware County will soon make the most, as she now makes the best, butter of any county in the Union.

SHIPMENTS OF 1877.

| | Cars. | | Cars. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 95 | Flour | 15 |
| Corn | 16 | Hay | 24 |
| Oats | 78 | Starch | 8 |
| Cattle | 45 | Hides | 25 |
| Hogs | 131 | Rags | 33 |
| Horses | 14 | Dressed hogs | 2 |
| Butter | 113 | Emigrant movables | 17 |
| Eggs | 29 | Timothy and clover seed | 2 |
| Poultry | 8 | Butter tubs and egg cases | 18 |
| Agricultural implements | 34 | Sundries | 156 |

RECEIPTS OF 1877.

| | Cars. | | Cars |
|---|---|---|---|
| Merchandise | 323 | Private coal | 351 |
| Lumber | 357 | Company coal | 593 |
| Sundries | 21 | Iron, nails and wire | 24 |
| Salt | 33 | Live stock | 18 |
| Cement | 3 | Apples | 16 |
| Household goods | 15 | Barrel stock and butter tubs | 15 |
| Oil | 6 | Wagon stock | 6 |
| Agricultural implements | 20 | Wheat | 11 |
| Stone | 36 | Butter and eggs | 27 |

## DELHI.

### *Delhi Township.*

The early history of Delhi, the county seat of Delaware, is necessarily a part of the history of the county, has been largely included in it, and a brief review will be all that is necessary here.

The southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 88 north, Range 4 west, was selected for the county seat by a vote of the people at an election held August 2, 1841. The town was named Delhi by order of the County Commissioners, January 18, 1842. The people turned out *en masse*, shortly afterward, and built a log court cabin on the southeast corner of the quarter section, and the town was surveyed and platted by Joel Bailey, County Surveyor, March 31, 1842. Charles W. Hobbs built a cabin near the southwest corner of the town, but on another quarter section, in 1843–44, and moved into it with his family in the Spring of 1844.

The post office at Delhi was established March 14, 1844. Mrs. Mary E. A. Hobbs, wife of Charles W. Hobbs, was appointed Postmistress, and until Mr. Hobbs removed from Penn's to his new home near Delhi, the office was kept at the house of J. W. Penn, at Penn's Grove.

Until 1846, and until the county acquired title to the quarter section on which Delhi was laid out, in March of that year, no improvements were made, as no lots could be sold, and the log Court House, built in 1842 and finished in 1844, was the only building in the town. In 1846, several log cabins were erected, the first, it is said, by Mr. Levi Ellis, the second by John W. Clark, near the "Big Spring," which was the only tavern in town until 1851. William Phillips also built a cabin on the town site and later, perhaps not until 1847, Arial K. Eaton built another near southwest corner of Town.

With the building of these cabins, the spirit of improvement seemed exhausted. Town lots were worth $5.00 each, when any were sold, which was not of very frequent occurrence, and Delhi consisted of this little cluster of log cabins until 1851, when, through the enterprise of Frederick B. Doolittle and a few others, the town took a new departure.

The first tavern or hotel was kept by John W. Clark, who also opened the first store in town prior to 1848.

—— Mitchell built the first blacksmith shop in 1849.

A division of Sons of Temperance was organized at Delhi about 1850, in the old Court House. Among the remembered members were C. W. Hobbs, Zina A. Wellman, Lewis Patton, Mr. Leland. Meetings were held in the houses of the members. This organization, after continuing its labors for several years, became extinct, leaving no records from which to write its history.

In 1851, Daniel Baker built the old Iowa House on a lot donated to him for that purpose by Frederick B. Doolittle, who had, in connection with Mr. Price, hewed the timber for a new Court House and had taken his pay in town lots at $5.00 each. During the same year, Mr. Helm built the "Blue Store," now occupied by the post office, on another lot donated by Mr. Doolittle. Several other buildings were erected in the same year, and the price of town lots advanced, some being sold for the extravagant price of $25.

From this time, the growth of the town was rapid for several years, and at the close of 1856, it was one of the most active, thriving towns in Northern Iowa. The new Court House was completed in 1853. The Harding Hotel was nearly completed in 1856, and, to all appearances, Delhi was destined to be the largest town as well as the seat of justice of the county of Delaware. For two years, this happy state of affairs continued. G. W. Ashburn became landlord of the Harding House, and every available corner of that capacious house was nightly crowded with guests, who had come to Iowa with pockets full of gold to invest in the fertile lands that stretched out to the setting sun—all for a dollar and a quarter an acre. The people were prosperous, and everybody was happy. But the location of the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad three miles north of the town

and the financial crash of 1857 were severe blows to its prosperity, from which it has never recovered, although the completion of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, in 1872, was of some advantage to it, more, perhaps, by aiding it to hold the county seat than in any other way.

December, 1854, the County Judge ordered, inasmuch as over one-fourth of the voters of Delhi had petitioned to have the town incorporated, that an election be held January 15, 1855, to decide the question, and appointed William F. Tanner, William Phillips and George Shelden, Judges, and C. W. Hobbs and S. F. Parker, Clerks of the election. Thirty-seven votes were cast for the measure, and none against. The Judge then appointed January 27, 1855, as the day on which the citizens were to select five persons to prepare a charter for the government of the town; and on that day, A. K. Eaton, James Wright, E. K. Griffin, Daniel Baker and Samuel F. Parker were elected. Judge Benson ordered the charter, as prepared, to be submitted February 28, which was accepted by a unanimous vote of twenty-eight. The charter provided for electing town officers on the second Monday in March following, concerning which the county records are silent, but tradition states that A. K. Eaton was the first Mayor, and S. G. Van Anda the second. In the latter's term of office, the corporate powers were allowed to lapse into disuse, and have ever since remained dormant.

In 1856, William Sylvester, Elisha Brady and —— Skerry built a steam saw and flouring-mill near the northwest corner of the lake, on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 20, Town 88 north, Range 4 west, a short distance south of the plat of Delhi. It was a substantial stone building. In 1861, the mill suspended operations, and in 1862, the building was converted into a distillery by George Maxwell, who continued until 1866, when Col. J. H. Peters operated it until 1867. Since that time, the old mill has been unoccupied, and is becoming dilapidated.

July 4, 1861, was celebrated by Delhi in ample form. The parade included a dozen veterans of the war of 1812. Speeches were made by J. H. Peters, S. G. Van Anda and others. The celebration was kept up till late in the afternoon, when a dance began at the Harding House, and was kept up till sunrise next morning.

A Farmers' Club was organized in Delhi in May, 1866, with the following officers: Washington J. Graham, President; Samuel Allison, Jr., Vice President; William Ball, Secretary; Daniel Smith, Treasurer; and John Porter Corresponding Secretary.

A Literary and Library Association was organized at Delhi, May 29, 1871. Dr. Albert Boomer was elected President; Mrs. J. H. Peters, Vice President; Thomas A. Twiss, Secretary; J. M. Noble, Treasurer; Mrs. D. Louise Ingalls, Librarian. Membership fee was fixed at $4.00, payable quarterly. Quite a sum was raised for books, but the books were never purchased.

### EDUCATIONAL.

Previous to independent organization, Delhi was attached to Sub-district No. 4. The independent school district of Delhi was organized August 18, 1863. The Judges of Election were Charles Thorpe, N. Dunham, K. W. Kingsley, J. Y. Atchison and J. L. McCreery. The officers first elected were W. M. Hartshorn, President; E. Graham, Vice President; E. Brady, Secretary; Z. D. Scobey, Treasurer. The first school in Delhi was held in the old Log Court House. It commenced in the Summer of 1846, Roxana Brown, teacher; and this was the school house until the first school house was built,

in 1852, by Perry Hook. It was a graded school, with Orlando Nash and Sarah Davis as teachers. This school house continued to be used until July 25, 1868, when it was sold to the Methodist Society for $250. July 13, 1868, the School Board entered into a contract with William Wasson and B. S. Morgan to erect a brick school house. This was done at an expense of $3,965.35, and school opened, with George S. Bidwell as Principal, and Emily M. Bidwell, his wife, as assistant.

To this building an extensive addition of two large wings, each containing two rooms, were added in 1872, district bonds for $7,000 having been voted for that purpose February 28, 1872. The contract was let to John Gibson, for the above named amount. As the building now stands, it contains six large rooms, four only of which are in use, the other two being incomplete, considerable inside work having yet to be done. This, however, is not surprising, as evidently in the construction of so large a school building the necessities of the future were as fully considered as those of the present. In this school, there are three departments, and three teachers, as follows: C. D. Clark, Principal and Teacher of Higher Department; Jerusha Cummings, Intermediate; Rena Ball, Primary.

The School Board, as at present (1878) composed, consists of J. B. Boggs, President; C. W. Hobbs, Secretary; Henry Haeberle, Treasurer; J. B. Boggs, J. M. Holbrook, J. B. Satterlee, A. E. House, J. M. Brayton and R. Eddy, Directors.

## RELIGIOUS.

In the early Spring of 1847, the Rev. Mr. Briar, Methodist, preached the first sermon at Delhi, at the house of C. W. Hobbs. The first Methodist Society was organized in Delhi in 1852. The Rev. George Clifford was stationed there in 1854. In 1855, he, with Elder Farnsworth, a Baptist minister, held a very successful revival. Among the converts were two who afterward entered the Methodist ministry—Rev. S. Knickerbocker and Rev. Wm. Glassner. During this year the Methodists built a church costing about fifteen hundred dollars ($1500.00); it was afterward sold to the Catholics. The Rev. Mr. Davis was next appointed to the charge, who, after a short illness, died about the middle of the year, and Rev. Mr. Soule, of Virginia, was employed to fill out the year. His successor was Rev. Isaac Newton. An interesting Union Sabbath School was organized in the year 1852, and maintained for many years.

*First Baptist Church.*—May 8, 1853, a preliminary meeting of the Baptists in this vicinity was held in the old log Court House. Elder C. D. Farnsworth was the Moderator, and R. S. Perry Clerk of the meeting. The names of four brethren and nine sisters were presented for membership.

May 14th, four more united, and Ozius Kellogg and Ephraim Cummings were elected Deacons.

May 28th, ten delegates from Cascade, Colesburg and Yankee Settlement met in the log Court House, with John Bates as Moderator, and organized a recognition council, which, after mature deliberation, unanimously agreed to recognize as a sister church the one just organized at Delhi.

On the 29th, the recognition sermon was preached by Elder John Bates.

March 11, 1855, a building committee, names not given, were appointed, and an effort made to build a house of worship. The first recorded meeting of this committee was on the 27th of June, when, not having met with sufficient encouragement, it was agreed to disband. Nothing further was done in that

direction until 1868, when, on the 23d of June, James Heath, A. Stone and John Stone were appointed a committee on building a church. Their efforts were successful from the first.

Aug. 18, 1868, the corner stone of the present edifice was laid.

June 8, 1873, Rev. J. Y. Johnston preached the dedication sermon. The actual cost of the church building was $3,397.91. The Trustees are Martin Mason, Isaac Cummings and George Rue; Deacon Ephraim Cummings; Clerk, Lizzie McCoy. Although an invitation has been extended, the church just now has no regular Pastor.

*Ladies' Aid Society of First Baptist Church* organized March 27, 1873, at Mrs. A. E. Martin's residence, unanimously electing the following officers: Mrs. George Watson, President; Mrs. W. H. Frye, Vice President; Mrs. S. E. Harger, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. Mary Sherman, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. Ephraim Cummings, Mrs. A. E. Martin, Mrs. Eliza Smith, Mrs. J. M. Brayton and Miss Minnie Coffin were enrolled as members.

The present officers and members are Mrs. Theodosia Doolittle, President; Mrs. J. Porter, Vice President; Mrs. Lizzie McCoy, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. E. Cummings, Mrs. S. E. Harger, Mrs. R. Mason.

*Woman's Baptist Mission Circle* of Delhi organized April 20th, 1877, with following officers and members: Mrs. Elizabeth Harger, President; Mrs. De Ette, Vice President; Mrs. A. Rue, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. Mary Heath, Mrs. Lizzie McCoy, Mrs. E. Cummings, Mrs. R. Mason, Mrs. Maria Weaver. Meetings are held the first Tuesday of each month in First Baptist Church.

*Methodist Episcopal Church.*—The organization of this church occurred at the fourth quarterly meeting of the Earlville Circuit, Dubuque District, Upper Iowa Conference, held here on Saturday, Aug. 18, 1868, and presided over by Rev. G. L. Garrison. At this meeting Albert Boomer, Elisha Brady, C. W. Hobbs, Daniel Pulver and George H. Fuller were appointed Trustees, which Board met Aug. 20th, 1868, when Dr. Albert Boomer was elected President; C. W. Hobbs, Vice President; George H. Fuller, Secretary; Elisha Brady, Treasurer; and A. Boomer, E. Brady and Daniel Pulver, were appointed a Building Committee to superintend the repairing and refitting of the old Town school House, which had been purchased July 25, 1868, for church purposes, for $250. This committee were instructed to make the first ($50) payment and to pledge the individual notes of the Trustees for the balance.

This was accordingly done and the building occupied, in which services have ever since been held. The Pastor at present in charge is the Rev. Eugene Ketchum, who preaches every alternate Sabbath. The Board of Trustees, with the exception of Elisha Brady, are as originally appointed.

The Sunday School of this church was organized in the Fall of 1868. The present officers are Albert Boomer, Superintendent; G. H. Fuller, Assistant Superintendent; C. C. Harris, Secretary.

A Ladies' Aid Society, whose object is the raising of funds to defray church expenses, was organized shortly after the church organization: Mrs. George Watson, President; Mrs. Haeberle, Secretary, are the officers.

*Catholic Church.*—The building used by this denomination was formerly owned by the Methodist Episcopal Society. It was transferred to the Catholic Church May 30, 1863, and by that church to the Bishop, January 1, 1865. Rev. J. F. Nugent, the present Pastor, assumed charge of the Delhi and Manchester Parishes December 2, 1875, succeeding Rev. R. McGrath.

Delhi Catholic Temperance Society organized with fifteen members, by Father Nugent, May 1, 1876. Present membership over thirty.

A. O. OF U. W.

*Delhi Lodge A. O. of U. W., No. 21*, instituted by D. D. G. M. Ferris, in Good Templars' Hall, April 2, 1875, with twenty-two charter members. First officers: J. B. Boggs, P. M. W.; W. A. Heath, M. W.; J. H. Peters, G. F.; S. S. Summers, O.; J. B. Beveridge, G.; T. A. Twist, Rec'dr.; H. C. Haeberle, Finan., A. E. Martin, Rec'r.; A. Preston, I. W; A. Dunham, J. B. Satterlee, H. C. Jackson, Trustees.

The present membership (1878) is thirty. Officers: J. B. Boggs, P. M. W.; L. Terpenning, M. W.; Henry Harger, G. F.; F. E. Fuller, O.; S. S. Summers, Recdr.; J. B. Satterlee, Recr.; W. A. Heath, Finan.; H. C. Jackson, G.; T. C. Kelly, I. W.; P. W. Keith, O. W.; J. B. Boggs, Henry Harger, L. Terpenning, Trustees.

Meet every Monday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall.

BUSINESS INTERESTS, 1878.

*Delhi Star Creamery and Cheese Factory.*—Work on this building was commenced by B. Thorpe, in March, 1878. It is a fine two-story frame building, 23x53 feet, located near the "Big Spring." Ample facilities are provided to make into butter the cream from the milk of over 400 cows.

*Dry Goods and General Merchandise.*—B. Thorp & Son, 1855; John T. Penn, April 1, 1878; Charles Galpin, May, 1867; John McElmeel, January, 1878.

*Druggist.*—Morris T. Heath, May, 1877.

*Harness Maker.*—L. Terpenning, October, 1872.

*Shoemaker.*—W. H. Follett, October, 1877.

*Wagon Makers.*—Joseph Kofemhl, February, 1877; Patrick McMeel, May, 1855.

*Blacksmith*—I. A. Lacrone, April, 1875.

*Tinsmith.*—John Held, October, 1876.

*Town Scales.*—L. Terpenning, June, 1876.

*Physicians.*—George H. Fuller, 1869–1877; Walter Newcomer, September, 1877; Albert Boomer, 1855.

*Millinery.*—Miss L. Gleason, 1875.

HOTELS.

*Iowa House.*—Built in 1876, by John T. Penn, and conducted by John Morris for over a year, and by P. Keith until March 1, 1878, when E. P. Gaines, present landlord, took possession.

*Harding House.*—Built in 1857, by Charles Harding. Purchased by present owner and landlord, Marion Hutchins, in 1868.

MASONIC.

*Delhi Lodge No. —, A., F. & A. M.*, was instituted in the Winter of 1855-6, with the following members: N. W. Moss, W. M.; W. C. Garrett, J. W. Clark, J. W. Penn, James Wright (afterward Secretary of State), P. T. McMahon, William Lutes, W. H. Gills, Charles W. Hobbs, John Teel, John Acers, H. L. Ryan, Peter Case, A. E. House, C. F. Hobbs, Lewis Crozier, P. Reading, William McIntosh and James Carma.

The Lodge surrendered its charter in 1860, owing, it is said, to some difficulties among its members, since which date Delhi has had no Masonic organization.

### I. O. OF O. F.

*Delhi Lodge, No. 46, I. O. of O. F.*, organized U. D. April 6, 1853, by John S. Dimmitt, P. G. The charter members were: John S. Dimmitt, A. D. Anders, —— Pratt, K. Skinner, Sylvester J. Dunham; and the following as first officers: W. F. Tanner, N. G.; William Rice, V. G.; J. P. Hook, Secretary, and Floyd H. Williams, Treasurer. The charter is dated October 26, 1853.

The other officers were appointed as follows: H. T. Crozier, W.; Daniel Baker, C.; Peter Case, I. G.; Norman Hate, O. G. William Price is the only charter member who is now a member of the Lodge.

The present officers are: William Price, N. G.; Andrew Wilson, V. G.; Thomas Simons, Secretary; E. M. White, P. S.; H. C. Haeberle, Treasurer; L. S. House, Henry Harger and L. Terpenning, Trustees.

Work on the foundation of the building now owned by this Lodge was commenced in the Fall of 1874. The contract for the brick work was let to Wasson & Cousins, May 14, 1877. May 5, 1877, Ward White was chosen Building Agent, and remained such until the completion of the building, which was located on Lot 12, Block 4, and cost $3,000.

The Lodge meets every Saturday evening.

The following paragraph came to the knowledge of the historian too late for insertion in its proper place:

"An Act to appoint a Commissioner to perform certain duties in Delaware County," approved Jan. 22, 1853, appointed Thomas Helm a Commissioner, with power to sell all or any of the unsold and unappropriated town lots of the town of Delhi, and expend the proceeds upon the Court House and Jail, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary to complete the same, and for no other purpose.

The records of the county do not indicate that Commissioner Helm transacted a large amount of business.

## NOTTINGHAM, OR EARLVILLE,

is situated on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, in Oneida Township, thirty-seven miles west of Dubuque. A Mr. Downer was the first to locate on the site of what is now Nottingham, or Earlville. He came as early as 1851. His stay was short, however, as, in 1852, he sold all he owned in this section to George M. Earl, who, accompanied by Henry Bently, arrived that year. Mr. Bently remained but a short time, when he, also, left, selling out to Mr. Earl, who thus became the owner of a very large tract of land, destined to be the site of a village bearing his name. The next settler was Joel Seger, a carpenter, who came in 1853.

In that year, the first school house—a frame—was built by him, in which Benjamin Thorp, Jr., was the first teacher. From the time of Mr. Seger's arrival, there were no new comers to locate on the town site until 1857, when the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad was pushed west as far as this point. That year, there were a great number of arrivals, and the town was laid out by G. M. Earl, W. N. Pitkin and the Railroad Company, who, with the consent of the residents, named the place Nottingham, in honor of one of their largest stockholders. That name it continued to bear for almost a year, when, as there was another Nottingham in the State, the post office was changed to Earlville by the Government, and soon after the Railroad Company adopted that name for the station; the name of the town, however, is Nottingham, and so appears in

all official papers, to which is generally added the words "known as Earlville," and, in 1861, Judge Bailey enforced the name "Nottingham," by an order of the County Court.

December 10, 1857, the first train arrived at Earlville. The passenger depot had already been erected and arrangements made to facilitate the shipment of produce eastward. This was the western terminus of the road for about two years. During that time, the town grew rapidly, and business was very active.

The first store was erected by Benjamin Thorp, Sr., who opened in the Spring of 1857, followed soon after by F. Bates, the upper story of whose building was used as a hall.

Soon after the completion of the railroad this far, Earlville became one of the leading grain markets west of the Mississippi. The first warehouse was built by B. Thorpe, in 1858. It is still standing in excellent condition. Mr. Thorpe's example was soon followed by others, and two more small warehouses were erected; but, in 1861, this had become such an important grain market that the capacity of these buildings were entirely inadequate, and an elevator, the third built along the line of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, was built by J. S. Harris and Jo. Deiley, with a capacity of 10,000 bushels. In 1864, Josiah Tilson became the owner, and the management of the elevator was conducted by him up to 1875, when it was purchased by the present owners, L. G. Hersey & Co., who also own another large elevator, which has a capacity of 15,000 bushels. This elevator was built in 1875, on the foundations of one that had been prostrated by a terrific tornado which passed over the town that Summer without, fortunately, doing any further damage. The original building was put up by the same firm in 1869.

In the Spring of 1871, Albert Sims, who, at that time, owned an elevator and considerable other property at Earlville, started a gift enterprise for the purpose of realizing on his assets. Half or two-thirds of the tickets were sold and the drawing took place, Mr. Sims' unsold tickets being allowed to go in, by which arrangement he was enabled to draw back the elevator and some other property. Despite this apparent good fortune, the prize was no advantage to him, for too much money had been squandered in the expense of pushing the enterprise, and it was generally believed that Sims' agent made excellent wages.

The shipment of grain, stock and produce has been, and continues to be, an important feature in the business of the town. The sale of farm machinery is also a source of considerable revenue to the business community.

### BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The present business status, with the time of their establishment, is as follows:

*Dry Goods and General Merchandise*—Grosby & Summersides, 1877; Hersey, Potter & Co., 1877.

*Groceries, Boots and Shoes*—I. E. Eldridge, May, 1877.

*Agricultural Implements*—G. W. Harper, 1867; Fox Bros., February, 1878.

*Harness Makers*—Hiram Pierce, October, 1875; E. L. Winston, March, 1870.

*Shoemakers*—S. W. Cheney, 1874.

*Hardware*—George Stachle, 1872.

*Wagon and Carriage Makers*—Shubert & Hess, April, 1870; Young & Otis, 1872.

*Blacksmith*—D. Goodman, 1876.
*Furniture*—F. Werkmeister, December, 1872.
*Jeweler*—Wm. Everton, 1858.
*Druggists*—J. S. Harris, 1870; Van Valkenburgh, 1866; M. Fuller, March, 1869.
*Physician*—S. Haskell, 1865.
*Millinery*—Mrs. S. Haskel, September, 1874.
*Dressmaker*—Amanda Hall, September, 1874.
*Tailor*—John H. Maack, April, 1875.
*Cooper*—H. E. Martin, May, 1878.
*Butcher*—Adam Voit, 1871.
*Livery*—J. B. Taylor, 1871.
*Notary Public*—J. H. Fuller, 1869; R. Zimmerman, 1871.
*Saloons*—John Carty, 1870; Wm. Devine, 1876.
*Hats, Caps and Notions*—A. L. Jones, May, 1875.
*Newspaper—Earlville Record*, 1878, J. A. & J. B. Mathews.

## RELIGIOUS.

The first religious exercises held in this town was that of a Union Sabbath School, organized by H. W. Pitkin, August, 1858, with ten scholars, in a railroad passenger coach that laid over here on Sundays, this then being the terminus of the road, and the privilege of using which was considerately granted by the company to the residents, who at that time had no other desirable place of meeting. The coach continued to be used regularly until the Fall of same year, when Bates' Hall was substituted.

Then a library was established, and Sunday school papers furnished for the first time. To defray the expenses of getting these, $500 had been raised by voluntary contribution, and $5.00 more by the efforts of Miss Emma Deiley. This Sunday school continued to meet here until the withdrawal of the Congregational members, who had at that time built their church building, when it was disbanded.

*Congregational Church.*—This denomination effected an organization Feb. 6, 1859, in Bates' Hall, by Rev. H. N. Gates, and was composed of the following persons: George Perkins, Francis Bates, James G. Van Planck, Susan J. Harris and Eliza J. Stowe. Dec. 23, 1866, the church edifice now used was formally dedicated to the service of God, by Rev. Chas. Gibbs, the Pastor, assisted by Rev. Jesse Guernsey, who preached the dedication sermon. The expense of building the church was $3,150, contributed as follows: Congregational Union, $500; Horace W. Pitkin, $500; George M. Earl, $100 and the lot; B. Thorpe, Jr., $100. The balance, amounting to $2,157, was raised by subscription. A handsome donation of a silver communion service was made to the church in 1875, by Jeremiah Campbell. In 1875, an addition of sixteen feet in front was built to the church, for a belfry and conference room. The Pastor now in charge is Rev. J. M. Bowers, who located here Dec. 23, 1877. The present church officers are: Deacons, Maj. G. H. Morrisey, J. S. Harris; Trustees, T. G. Hersey, Charles Shull; J. S. Harris, Clerk.

*M. E. Church.*—There are no early records of this church in existence. The organization was effected in Bates Hall, about the same time that the Congregationalists organized, in February, 1859. With the exception of a short time when meetings were held in the school house, they continued to worship where organized, until the completion of their present church edifice. The

Building Committee of this house were J. B. Taylor, J. Deiley and one other, not a member of the church, whose name is now forgotten.

The dedication of the church occurred March 22, 1868, on which occasion the sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Eddy, of Chicago.

Rev. Eugene Ketchum, whose pastorate began in October, 1876, is the present Pastor of the church. The officers are W. C. Coe, J. R. Williams, William Ede, J. Deiley and W. G. Sandercock, Trustees; W. H. Martin, J. R. Williams, Stewards.

Services are held in the morning of each Sabbath. There is a vigorous and well attended Sunday school connected with the church. The officers are N. H. Marten, Superintendent; J. R. Williams, Assistant, and Hattie Everton, Treasurer.

*German Lutheran Church*, organized June, 1873, by Rev. J. Christ, in Exchange Hall, with Daniel Raforth, Henry Young, C. Klaus, Trustees, and a membership of 12 families. The church in which this congregation now meets is a neat frame structure, 22x40 feet. The work of building it was commenced in the Spring of 1875. Rev. S. De Young, John Young, F. Werkmeister were the Building Committee. The dedication services by Rev. John Bucka, the present Pastor, occurred in August, 1875. John Young, Christian Klaus, Daniel Raforth, are the church Deacons at this time.

Services are held each Sunday morning at 10:45. An efficient Sunday school, the Superintendent of which is the Pastor, meets just previous to the morning worship.

## EDUCATIONAL.

In all matters pertaining to education, Nottingham, "known as Earlville," is recognized as one of the foremost towns in the county. The early residents were of that better class of settlers, who, reared in the older Eastern States, where, as is well known, the facilities for acquiring an education are unsurpassed, were enabled to at once and correctly comprehend the requirements necessary for the proper education of their children. As early as 1859, they had delegated C. C. Gilman, a practical workman, to erect a school house building, in the construction of which, evidently, space, light and ventilation were the controlling principles.

No better evidence need be required to demonstrate the wisdom and foresight of its projectors, than to state that although nineteen years have elapsed, since in their pursuit of knowledge, children first assembled in the spacious building, it is to-day perfectly adapted to the wants of the community, and, under the really capable management of the present Principal, is in all respects a model school. We have already mentioned who was the first teacher and when the first school house was built. That school house continued to be used until the erection of the present one, in which H. N. Gates, a Congregational minister, as Principal and Mary Ellis, assistant, were the first teachers.

Earlville was included in Sub-district No. 9, of the township, up to October 31, 1865, when it became an independent district.

The school, as now conducted, has three departments, Higher, Intermediate and Primary. The first is taught by the Principal, H. E. Stetson, and the other two by Miss Hattie Smith and Miss Jennie Carter, respectively. With the exception of the usual Summer and holiday recesses, school is held all the year round. There is an attendance at present of 119, divided as follows: 34 in first grade, 40 in second grade, and 35 in primary department.

### I. O. O. F.

*Oneida Lodge No. 132, I. O. O. F.*, was instituted in the school house, April 25th, 1861, by Dept. G. M. Ira Graham, assisted by the following officers from the Grand Lodge: Joseph Chapman, G. W.; William Price, G. M.; S. G. Knee, G. Sec.; Henry Harger, G. Treas. The first officers for permanent organization were elected by acclamation, as follows: M. A. Newcomb, N. G.; Wellington Russell, V. G.; Edwin Griffin, Sec.; Warner B. Robinson, Treas. By appointment: E. S. Parks, P. G.; John Hoffman, R. S.; W. S. Todd, I. G. The initiated first evening were G. W. Harper, Addison Houser, and H. W. Goodell.

A special meeting was held on the 27th of the same month, and appointments made by G. M. for all vacant offices.

The officers for 1878 are Henry Hulbert, N. G.; William Kenney, V. G.; J. E. Wheelock, Sec.; M. V. Newcomb, P. S.; John Midland, Treas. Appointed: J. H. Fuller, R. S., and J. Deiley, L. S. to N. G.; V. G. Beach, Warden: William Everton, Conductor; H. B. White, R. S. S.; L. L. Pierce, L. S. S.; E. Hulbert, I. G.; J. J. Burlett, O. G.; C. Schubert, R. S., and L. Wheelock, Sr., L. S. to V. G.

The membership at present is about 85. A handsome frame building and the lot on which it is located are owned by this body. The lower portion is rented for store purposes. The hall, the approach to which is by a wide side staircase, consists of the whole upper story. In size and finish it is one of the finest lodge rooms in the State. Dedicated October 3, 1877, it has since been used as the place of meeting for this and all other secret organizations in town.

*Earlville Encampment, No. 99.*—Instituted April 10, 1878, by J. T. Abbott, D. D., in Odd Fellows' Hall, with eighteen charter members. The following were the officers elected: E. L. Morton, H. P.; William Everton, C. P.; C. Schubert, S. W.; G. G. Williams, J. W.; V. G. Beach, Sec.; F. Werkmeister, Treas.

### MASONIC.

*Square Lodge A., F. and A. M., No. 286.*—Instituted U. D. by W. P. Allen, D. G. M., March 17, 1870, in the Odd Fellows' Hall. The installation of the following officers, which constituted the entire number of charter members, occurred at the time of organizing: W. P. Cummings, W. M.; J. D. Deiley, S. W.; C. T. Stever, J. W.; J. W. Penn, S. D.; N. W. Clark, J. D.; Nelson Clark, Treas.; A. S. R. Reynolds, Sec.; E. Turner, Tyler; George McKee, S. S.

The elective officers for 1878, are J. Cruise, Jr., W. M.; H. Nietert, S. W.; J. Deiley, J. W.; W. W. Shaw, Sec.; Jacob Kleespies, Treas.

The present membership is about 40. Meet in Odd Fellows' Hall first Monday on or before full moon.

### A. O. OF U. W.

*Franklin Lodge, A. O. U. W., No. 128.*—Instituted by W. H. Burford, D. D., in old Odd Fellows' Hall, August 8, 1877, with sixteen charter members, and the following officers: L. G. Hersey, P. M. W.; George Staehle, M. W.; E. Healy, F.; G. W. Harper, O.; R. H. Van Wagener, Recorder; I. E. Eldridge, Financier; John Young, Receiver; H. J. Nietert, G.; E. P. Gaines, I. W.; H. B. White, O. W. Membership for 1878, twenty-two. Officers: George Staehle, P. M. W.; E. Healy, M. W.; George W. Harper, F.; S. Haskin, O.; R. H. Van Wagener, Recorder; H. B. White, G.; I. E.

Eldridge, Financier; John Young, Receiver; John Maack, I. W.; A. Otto, O. W.; L. G. Hersey, Representative to G. L. Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month.

### I. O. OF G. T.

*Earlville Lodge, I. O. G. T., No.* —.—Organized by W. G. McLaughlin, Dept. W. G. C., with thirty-eight charter members, and the following officers: Robert M. Healy, W. C. T.; Mrs. M. A. Wheeler, W. V. T.; Levi Douglass, Secretary; Ida Coe, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. L. G. Hersey, Treasurer; Geo. W. Harper, Financial Secretary; S. Knickerbocker, Chaplain; E. L. Morton, Marshal; Laura Box, Assistant Marshal; Mrs. A. J. Harper, R. H. S.; Mrs. A. O. Healy, L. H. S.; J. R. Williams, L. D. The present (1878) officers are: W. H. Martin, W. C. T.; Ida Coe, W. V. T.; Charles Currier, Secretary; William Crosby, Financial Secretary; Jennie Keys, Treasurer; Amand M. Hall, Chaplain; Adam Schaller, M.; Eva Cummings, A. M.; Alice Bailey, I. G.; Augustus Jamison, O. G.; Jessie Wheeler, R. H. S.; Nellie J. Ketchum, L. H. S.; George Harper, L. D.

### EARLVILLE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

Organized May 23, 1863. The affairs of this Association are managed by five Trustees, two of whom are elected annually. Originally, there were but three, as follows: F. W. Dunham, J. S. Harris, Josiah Deiley. The five now holding office are: L. G. Hersey, George H. Morisey, J. S. Harris, Josiah Deiley, Enoch Cummings.

The grounds of this Association consists of four acres, adjoining town plat on the east. For the purposes intended, a more desirable site would be hard to find. The inclosed land is situated on a slight eminence, and has been tastefully laid out in lots, and adorned with evergreens and shrubbery, which makes what would be the otherwise unattractive final resting place an ornament to the town. Any one may become a member of this Association by subscribing to the articles of incorporation and purchasing a lot.

### HOTEL.

The Earlville House was one of the first buildings erected in Earlville. It was built in 1857. Since then, there has been additions to the original structure, so that now it is a commodious and well arranged hotel. The property is owned by Asa Wheeler and Mrs. M. A. Wheeler. The office is in charge of this amiable lady's nephew, Spencer M. Wheeler.

## DELAWARE.

### (*Oneida Township.*)

The only town on the line of the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad, in Delaware County, in which the Iowa Land Company was not directly interested, is the little town of Delaware, in the southwest part of Oneida Township, on Section 32—89—4. The Davenport & St. Paul Railroad crosses the Dubuque & Sioux City road at this point.

The first settlements in this vicinity were made in 1852, when John Hefner, W. M. Hefner, J. P. Ball, John P. Fear and D. M. Smith, with their families, located in this part of Township 89—4, including in their purchases the future site of Delaware.

When the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad was completed through the county, in 1859, for the accommodation of the people of Delhi, the company established

a station here, provided the people would furnish depot ground and build the depot, and the town of Delaware was laid out by Frederick B. Doolittle, John Hefner, J. P. Ball and Geo. Watson. The surveying was done in the Fall and Winter of 1859–60, and the plat was recorded March 10, 1860.

W. M. Hefner was first Station Agent at Delaware, and opened the first store in the new town, probably in 1860, using a part of the depot building for store purposes. The first house on the town plat was built by Hefner & Ball, in the Winter and Spring of 1860, and opened as a hotel by Mr. Ball, under the name of the "Delaware Centre House." The house is still standing, and is now known as the "Ames House.

For a year or two, the town increased rapidly, but attained nearly its present size in 1862–3. The Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, built in 1872–3, crosses the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central at this point, but has not proved to be of any material advantage to the town, the connections between the roads being very remote.

### BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The first elevator in Delaware was erected by R. Boon and F. B. Doolittle, in 1864. Its capacity is about 4,000 bushels. Mr. Boon is now the sole owner.

About 1870, Mr. Boon built another and larger elevator, having a capacity of about 8,000 bushels.

Stores were started at various times by various parties, among whom Al. Thorpe, J. Deiley, I. E. Eldredge and R. Phelps, and about 1873–4 the Delaware County Grange Company opened a variety store. In 1878, the business interests of the town are summed up as follows:

*Drugs and Sundries*—Stringham & Carlin, 1872.
*Hotel*—Ames House; N. O. Ames, Proprietor, 1874.
*Physician*—H. H. Pierce, M. D., 1876.
*Millinery*—Miss Benson, 1878.
*Shoemaker*—B. M. Gardner, 1867.
*Livery Stables*—C. S. Austin, 1877; Moses Benson, 1877.
*Creamery*—Moore & Session.

### EDUCATIONAL.

Prior to 1863, a small building east of the town was used for school purposes, but in that year a small frame school house was built on Lots 307 and 317, by T. F. Horton and Gilmore Engle. The first school in the new school house was taught by Mr. J. D. Eddy.

### RELIGIOUS.

*First Baptist Church.*—This church was organized in January, 1865, at the house of D. Greaves, by Rev. J. Carrington. Its membership was as follows: Francis Robinson, George Chamberlain, Mercy Chamberlain, Clarissa Wood, Mary Phillips, Marcella C. Boon, D. M. Root. Soon after, twelve more were received, and Joseph S. Hunt and Richard Boon were elected Deacons. In 1866, the Society determined to erect a church building, and appointed R. Phillips, D. Greaves and George Chamberlain a Building Committee. The building was completed and dedicated as a house of worship in 1867, the dedicatory services being conducted by Rev. Milton Whitehead. The present Pastor is Rev. H. D. Weaver; Deacons, J. S. Hunt and Richard Boon; Directors, R. Boon, C. S. Harvey and Delos Gillespie.



W. H. Martin

HOPKINTON

*Methodist Episcopal Church.*—Organized in the school house with seven members, in 1866, by Rev. Mr. Thompson. The first class leader was R. Gould; Trustees, D. M. Smith, President; J. Meader, Secretary, and C. S. Austin. The Methodist Church was erected in 1876; dedicated March 18, 1877, by Rev. D. Sheffer, D. D. Present Pastor, Rev. E. Ketchum; Trustees, D. M. Smith, J. Meader and B. Enos. Membership, thirty-five.

### PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

*Delaware Grange, No. 930, P. of H.*, organized Feb. 24, 1873. Charter members, C. S. Austin, Wm. Horsnell, K. W. Kingsley, J. S. Hunt, Delos Gillespie, M. F. Hunt, L. E. Beebe, William Ball, C. B. Lont, R. Boon, Mrs. M. A. Boon, Mrs. C. D. Kingsley, Mrs. M. F. Gillespie, Geo. W. Long, Mrs. Mary Hunt, Mrs. Harriet Lont, M. Pierce, S. Horsnell, E. Mandeville, John Meader, Mrs. Jane Horsnell, Mrs. Cornelia Hunt, Mrs. Belinda Austin and Mrs. C. S. Beebe. The officers were elected as follows: Master, William Ball; Overseer, L. E. Beebe; Lecturer, K. W. Kingsley; Steward, M. Pierce; Treasurer, R. Boon; Secretary, C. B. Lont; Ceres, Mrs. C. S. Beebe; Pomona, Mrs. C. D. Kingsley; Flora, Mrs. Mary Hunt.

Masters, William Ball, 1873–4–5; C. B. Lont, 1876–7–8; Overseers, L. E. Beebe, 1873; C. B. Lont, 1874–5; M. F. Hunt, 1876; C. T. Fitzsimmons, 1877–8.

The officers for 1878 are: Master, C. B. Lont: Overseer, C. T. Fitzsimmons; Lecturer, George H. McKee; Steward, M. Pierce; Assistant Steward, R. Lampson; Chaplain, J. S. Hunt; Treasurer, J. G. Angell; Secretary, Wm. Ball; Gate Keeper, William Horsnell; Ceres, Mrs. C. B. Lont; Pomona, Mrs. C. T. Fitzsimmons; Flora, Mrs. Wm. H. Long; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Jane Horsnell. Present membership, thirty-four.

### I. O. OF G. T.

*Delaware Lodge, No. 239, I. O. of G. T.*, was instituted December 14, 1877, in the Methodist Church, by Rev. S. Knickerbocker, with thirty-eight charter members. The first officers elected and installed were: Rev. H. D. Weaver, W. C. T.; Mrs. M. A. Chapel, W. V. T.; H. A. Hollister, W. R. S.; Miss Rosa Austin, W. F. S.; M. F. Hunt, W. T.; H. I. Wasson, W. M.; Mrs. R. Phelps, W. C.; Miss Libbie Collins, W. I. G.; C. M. Austin, P. W. C. T.; Wm. Wasson, W. L. D. The officers, May, 1878, are Rev. H. D. Weaver, W. C. T.; Mrs. M. Chapel, W. V. T.; George W. Hunt, W. R. S.; Rosa Austin, W. F. S.; M. F. Hunt, W. T.; Mrs. R. Boon, W. C.; George D. Farmer, W. M.; Miss Flora Kratzer, W. I. G.; Wm. Thompson, W. O. G. Present membership, sixty-three.

### A. O. OF U. W.

*Oneida Lodge, No. 59, A. O. of U. W.*, was instituted March 27, 1876, in Boon's Hall, by W. H. Holman, with twenty-four charter members. First officers were: I. A. Stringham, M. W.; David Greaves, P. M. W.; J. S. Knowles, F.; William W. Hefner, O.; Joseph Simons, Recorder; Charles Carlin, Financier; D. Brown, Receiver; C. P. Dunton, G. Present officers: W. M. Hefner, M. W.; I. A. Stringham, P. M. W.; A. Knickerbocker, F.; J. F. Sisson, O.; F. Marshall, Recorder; J. S. Knowles, Receiver; D. J. Paris, Financier; Hiram D. Brown, G.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

*The Delaware Cheese Company* was organized April, 1866, William M. Hefner, President; A. A. Enos, Vice President; J. A. Garfield, Treasurer; K. W. Kingsley, Secretary. A large building was erected and the factory was successfully operated by the company until 1871, when it exchanged the property for a farm, and James. P. Ball became proprietor, who continued the business about a year, when the building passed into the ownership of J. S. Knowles and was converted into a stable.

*The Delaware Manufacturing Company* organized July, 1866, with a paid-up capital of $4,000, for the purpose of erecting a planing-mill. The management of the affairs of the company was vested in a Board of Directors, of which L. E. Beebe was President; J. S. Knowles, Secretary, and R. Boon, Treasurer. Town Lots 280 to 286 and 522 to 540 inclusive were purchased: the mill was built and commenced operation January 1, 1867. In 1870, the experiment was pronounced a failure, and the property was sold to L. E. Beebe. In March, 1875, Mr. Beebe removed the machinery and converted the building into a creamery, at an expense of about $1,400; and during that year, 14,000 pounds of butter were made by John Stewart and L. E. Beebe. In 1876–7, Mr. Beebe managed the business alone; but in 1878, leased the premises to Messrs. Moore & Sisson.

*The Delaware Improvement Company* was organized March 14, 1874, with a paid-up capital of $4,000, for the purpose of developing the resources of the town. The corporators were: Richard Boon, J. S. Knowles, I. E. Eldredge, B. M. Gardner, J. P. Ball, Ira Mallory, J. W. Bateman, J. H. Brown, C. Nietert, Wm. M. Hefner, T. F. Horton, D. Greaves, L. E. Beebe, J. S. Paris, William Ball, E. L. Meader, William Horsnell, William Wasson, Mary Hefner and Ann M. Wilcox.

The first Board of Trustees were: L. E. Beebe, Josiah Deiley and R. Boon. J. H. Brown, Secretary and Treasurer.

The company built a two-story brick building, in which the Grange store was opened on the first floor, with a hall in the second story, now known as "Boon's Hall." The present members are: R. Boon, Rev. W. M. Hefner, L. E. Beebe; J. H. Brown, Secretary and Treasurer.

## GREELEY.

(*Elk Township.*)

The date of the first settlements made in Township 90, Range 4, are somewhat uncertain, but from the best and most reliable information now accessible, it appears that Richard T. Barrett was one of the first to locate in this township, on the prairie on the east side of the township, prior to 1842. He was one of the first tax-payers in 1842, and paid $4, indicating that he had been here some time when the tax was assessed. 'Squire Stancliffe was among the earliest settlers. He located on Section 1. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace in the township, as was also Benjamim Laken.

About 1846, James Stalnaker and —— McLain located on Section 29. Stalnaker built a log cabin nearly half a mile east of the present town of Greeley, on the old Territorial road from Dubuque to Camp Atkinson. These men remained but a short time, and in 1847 sold their claim to Samuel Lough. Grant Stebbins and —— Balch located here about the same time. Afterward, Elias Hutton settled near Lough on the same section, near a spring which is one of the sources of Plum Creek, hence called Plum Spring.

October 30, 1844, a post office was established at this point, called Plum Spring, and Elias Hutton appointed Postmaster. The office was kept in a building now removed, which stood a little south of the town plat.

In the Fall of 1854, Charles S. Taylor built a house about half a mile east of Mr. Lough's, it is said with the understanding that a town was to be laid out there. This was the first house erected on the town plat, which was surveyed March 24, 1855, by J. A. Marvin, Samuel Lough proprietor. Mr. Lough was an ardent admirer of Horace Greeley, and named the new town in honor of the *Tribune* philosopher. At this time, the question of locating the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad through the county was agitating the people, and the founder of Greeley hoped that if Delhi should lose it the road might be located further north, near the line of the military road, and that the incipient town of Greeley might become a station for that railroad.

Early in March, William Cattron purchased Taylor's house, and took a deed of Lots 5 and 6, Block 1, from Mr. Lough, which was the first sale of lots in the new town. The Taylor House was on Lot 5, and Mr. Cattron built a store on Lot 6, immediately after his arrival, and opened a stock of goods in it as soon as it could be finished.

Next after Mr. Cattron, J. B. Taylor, H. C. Drybread, Miss Lizzie White and others, built houses on this plat.

In 1863, the name of the post office was changed to Greeley. The town, however, did not increase in population very rapidly for some years, until the location of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad was made, in 1870–71, passing about fifteen rods south of the original town plat. The railroad was completed in 1873. In 1872, Horace White built the White House, the first hotel in Greeley; but for several years previous to this time, Abram Parliman had kept tavern at his farm house on the Lough farm, east of the town. In 1873, Dr. M. Blodgett built the Blodgett House.

The completion of the railroad was of material advantage to Greeley, gave it a new impetus, and it is now a thriving village of several hundred inhabitants.

### EDUCATIONAL.

A school house was built by subscription on the southwest corner of northeast quarter of Section 30. This is said to have been the first school house in the township. The first school in this house was taught by Emma Wood. The first school house in Greeley, then Sub-district No. 2, was built by C. S. Taylor, contractor, on the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 29, and was completed in the Spring of 1857, and the first school was immediately commenced by ——— ———. This building is still standing, but is unused.

April 11, 1875, the Independent School District of Greeley was organized. The officers then elected were H. C. Drybread, L. H. Keyes, George Griffith, Directors. At the meeting of the Board, held on the same day, H. C. Drybread was elected President; L. H. Keyes, Secretary, and James Wilson, Treasurer. Soon after, plans and specifications by B. F. Morgan, for the new school house, were accepted, and the contract for its erection awarded to Jerome Baker July 4, 1875, who completed it that Fall. School was opened the same season, with two teachers, D. A. Ham, Principal, and Jennie R. Carter, Assistant. The present teachers are G. H. Odell, Principal, and Alice L. Waite, Assistant.

### RELIGIOUS.

*The Universalist Society* was organized Dec. 28, 1865, at the residence of J. Baker. C. S. Taylor was elected President; L. H. Keyes, Clerk; J. S.

Drybread, W. D. Jenkins, T. J. Armstrong, Lemuel Parker and Joseph Vaughan, Trustees; M. Jenkins, Collector. The society built a church in 1868; C. S. Taylor, contractor. The present Trustees are J. S. Drybread, J. Baker, Benjamin Pinkley; C. S. Taylor, Clerk; James Pinkley, Treasurer. Rev. Joy Bishop was the first Pastor. The pulpit is now occupied every alternate Sabbath by Rev. J. N. Hicks, of Strawberry Point.

*Christian Church.*—This church is older than the town of Greeley, having been organized at the "Cooper School House," two miles east of the town, June 15, 1851, Rev. John Martindale, Pastor, and members as follows: Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Drybread, James Roe, Mrs. J. Roe, David Martindale, Robert Overocker and Job Gildersleeve. After some additional members had been admitted, Job Odell and John Fosselman were chosen Elders, and E. Hutton and S. Talcott, Deacons. The services of this church were held in school and private houses until 1867, when the society erected the church building it now occupies. The Rev. and venerable John Martindale, after over twenty-five years of faithful service and devotion to the interests of the church, was at last compelled by the infirmities of age to resign his position. Since then the pulpit has been occupied in turn by Rev. W. M. Roe, John Eucell, and by Rev. John Smith, the present Pastor. The present Elders are Job Odell, John Fosselman and Augustus Davis; Deacons, H. C. Drybread, Dr. M. C. Cannon, Elias Way, David Martindale and L. B. Sargent.

*The Catholic Church* at Greeley was built in 1874. The first services were held by Rev. M. Quirk, May, 1875. Father Quirk remained until October, when he was succeeded by Rev. B. Coyle, who continued until the Winter of 1877–8. Rev. John Hackett is the present officiating Priest.

### MASONIC.

*Tadmer Lodge, No. 335, A., F. and A. M.*, was instituted U. D. November 15, 1867, by P. M. W. H. Neitert, in Baker's Hall. Charter granted June 3, 1868. The first officers elected and installed were J. H. Neitert, W. M.; W. D. Jenkins, S. W.; John Drybread, J. W.; John Corell, Treas.; Luther H. Keyes, Sec.; Jerome Baker, S. D.; Timothy Baker, J. D.; Lewis Wells, Tyler.

Officers for 1878: H. R. Lillibridge, W. M.; A. L. Baldwin, S. W.; James Fowler, J. W.; John Edmunds, Treas.; C. Engel, Sec.; J. M. Jenkins, S. D.; B. Pinkley, J. D.; S. H. Seeley, Tyler. Present membership, 44.

### A. O. OF U. W.

*Greeley Lodge, No. —, A. O. of U. W.*—Instituted April 28, 1876, by W. H. Holman, D. D., in Redden's Hall, with twelve charter members. The first officers were L. H. Keyes, M. W.; Charles Taylor, P. M. W.; J. Baker, F.; James Wilson, O.; C. Engel, Rec.; J. M. Potts, Financier; William Redden, Receiver; J. P. James, G.; J. Martin, I. W.; A. Alamand, O. W.

Meetings weekly in Masonic Hall since May, 1877.

Present officers: C. Engel, P. M. W.; W. C. McCannon, M. W.; J. P. James, F.; T. B. Campbell, O.; J. Baker, G.; S. B. Gilmore, Recorder; J. Wilson, Receiver.

### BUSINESS OF 1878.

*General Merchandise.*—S. B. Gilmore & Bro., 1877; Drybread & Co., 1875; James Wilson, 1873.

*Hardware.*—J. P. James, 1876.
*Boots and Shoes.*—Jenkins & Burbridge, 1878.
*Druggists and Apothecaries.*—L. E. Ward, 1872; J. B. Robison, 1875.
*Agricultural Implements.*—James & Vaughn.
*Meat Market.*—E. L. Sweet, 1873.
*Harness Maker.*—Thomas Evans, 1874.
*Cabinet Maker.*—Jerome Baker.
*Blacksmiths.*—D. Ferguson, 1876; N. G. Wells, 1876.
*Hotels.*—Greeley House, M. Blodgett, proprietor, 1873; White House, H. White, proprietor, 1872.
*Elevator.*—Greeley Elevator, H. C. Drybread, proprietor, built 1872; capacity, 12,000 bushels.
*Brass Band.*—Greeley Cornet Orchestra, George Drybread, Leader; organized 1878.
*Notary Public.*—M. Blodgett.
*Physicians.*—William F. Davis, Dr. McCannon.

## COLESBURG AND COLONY.

(*Colony Township.*)

The early history of the "Colony," which for years was one of the most important points in Delaware, is included in the General History of the County and need not be repeated here, save to record some additional information received since that portion of the work went to press.

There is a tradition that years before Gilmore, Moreland and others came, in 1839, some hunters and trappers named Van Sickle, had a trapper's cabin on or near the present sites of the towns of Colesburg and Colony. It is said that the Van Sickles lived among the Indians and one of them had an Indian wife, which was not an unfrequent occurrence among the early trappers. Nor would it be strange if this were true. Julien Dubuque settled near the mouth of Catfish Creek in 1788, and it is but reasonable to suppose that white trappers and hunters traversed these prairies long before the first settlements were made. It is also stated that when Mr. Moreland's colony came, in 1839, there came with him, besides McMullen, McQuilkin and Reckner, three Bedford families, but they did not remain long.

Lawrence McNamee came in 1842, and purchased the claim of Wellington Wiltse, on Section 4, Township 90 north, Range 3 west. This is said to have been the first transfer of real estate in the township. The price paid was $1,000, a large price for forty acres, when land equally as good could be bought for $1.25 per acre, but it was the only land that could then be bought near which there were school advantages.

Elizabeth Landis died in February 1843, and was the first death in this settlement. The first white child born in the Colony settlement was Annis L. Mallory, daughter of Horace Mallory, October 5, 1839, but this was in Clayton County.

In 1846, Colony post office was established and David Moreland appointed Postmaster.

August 15, 1848, the town of Colesburg was laid out, consisting of thirty lots. The proprietors were Lawrence McNamee and Hiram Cole; James Cole, Surveyor; and the plat is recorded "Cole's Burgh." The town is located on the northeast quarter and part of the northwest quarter of Section 4. Directly south of Cole's Burgh, and adjoining it, the town of Colony was laid out in

1851, by David Moreland. These, although legally two towns, are practically but one, the main street running through the center of each. But the post office has been changed several times from Colony to Colesburg and *vice versa*.

It is stated that in the early years of the Colony settlement, David Moreland had some traps stolen by a squad of scalawags from Clayton County. Moreland and Missouri Dickson started off in pursuit and succeeded in overhauling the thieves. Before reaching the gang, however, Missouri told Moreland he wanted to settle with the gang himself, and that if Moreland interfered, he should be under the necessity of thrashing him. Missouri got the traps.

The first building erected on the site of Colesburg was built by Hiram Cole in 1846, in which he opened the first store after Beerer, who had then left.

Mrs. Bliss says that Mr. John Bliss tracked three animals, he supposed were bears, into a cave north of Colesburg, in 1849. He boldly entered the cavern, but instead of bears found three panthers. "He was mad," says Mrs. Bliss; "he had bargained the bears for $15.00 and he could not *bear* the disappointment." He killed the panthers, however, and received his pay all the same.

About this time, Drake Nelson was found dead on the upper part of Elk Creek.

In 1851, Jacob B. Moreland erected a building in Colony and opened a store in 1851. He kept a full assortment of all kinds of goods wanted in the country. He built up a large trade, which he continued to hold for many years, until he became tired of being so closely confined to business and sold out and retired to his farm, where he would have little to do but oversee his place and enjoy the wealth with which he had been so bountifully blest, and doing what he could to make others happy.

Mr. P. C. Bolsinger opened a general store in 1852, and is still in business.

John V. Watson was the first lawyer to settle at Colesburg, date unknown.

Samuel G. Knee located here in 1855 and engaged in business as a carpenter and builder; enlisted as a private in the war of the rebellion; came out Lieutenant Colonel and engaged in trade.

In 1857, Bolsinger & Moreland built a steam flouring-mill, which, in 1867, was purchased by James Caskey and James Cole, and subsequently Cole sold his interest to Michael Stegner. In 1874, Mr. Stegner died and Mr. Caskey became sole proprietor. This mill is what, in miller's parlance, is called a "two run" mill, and its capacity is about fifty barrels a week.

The Colesburg pottery was built by David Roberts, in 1857. The building was destroyed by fire in 1859, but was rebuilt in the same year, when E. Jones became the owner. Afterward it was purchased by Stegner & Stillinger, who sold to F. A. Grimes and R. C. Currie, the present proprietors, about 1871. Grimes & Co. have made many valuable improvements.

The clay obtained here is peculiarly adapted to this kind of business. Wood is obtained in abundance at very low figures. In a word, they have all the facilities for manufacturing a superior article as cheap as any factory in the country. They employ quite a number of men. Very fine patterns of different kinds of hanging baskets, jelly cups, bowls and other articles too numerous to mention, all of which are very ably designed and perfect in finish are made at this establishment. The proprietors intend to manufacture 100,000 flower pots during 1878.

Dr. R. Stedman established a cheese factory at Colesburg, about 1873, which was successfully operated until 1877, when it was suspended.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school house in the county was unquestionably built at the "Colony," near the present site of Colesburg, but there are some differences of opinion in relation to the precise date of its erection. Jacob B. Moreland, Esq., states positively that a school house was built of logs in 1839 or 1840; that Mrs. McClelland taught the first school in the Fall; that the building was burned about two months after school commenced; that Mrs. McClelland afterward taught school in James Cole's cabin, and that in 1842 another school house was built in which Maria Phillips taught the first school in the Summer of that year. Hon. Joel Bailey's field notes of the survey of the school house lot of one acre, April 8, 1842, is the only record to be found relating to the matter. Judge Bailey states that he distinctly recollects a house built of round logs that was standing on that lot when he made the survey, and he thinks it must have been built at least a year previous. Lawrence McNamee, Esq., and Silas Gilmore, Esq., concur in the statement that the first school house was built in 1842 of hewed logs, and that Miss Phillips taught the first school in it, that Summer; that Mrs. McClelland taught in the same house in the Summer of 1843, and that she did not apply for the school until that time; that in the Winter of 1843–4, William Hall commenced a school, but before the term closed the building was burned, and Mr. Mallory's house, just over the line in Clayton County, and, that from that time until another school house was erected in 1853, James Cole's cabin was used for school purposes, and was called the old school house.

In the Summer of 1853, it is stated that a school house was built in the Colesburg District by Augustus H. Mallory, contractor. In 1872, the present commodious school house was erected by Messrs. Bolsinger & Knee, in which John Kennedy was the first teacher. It is a fine graded school, and only first class teachers are employed. In May, 1878, the teachers were A. G. Savage, Principal, and Maggie Myers, Assistant.

RELIGIOUS.

The "Colony" is entitled to the honor of the first religious services in the county, in 1839, when Simeon Clark, a worthy and eccentric man, and an earnest exhorter of the Methodist persuasion. His principal occupation was that of bee hunter, but while hunting for honey, he neglected no opportunity for exercising his gift, and in 1839 held religious services at the "Colony"—some authorities state in a log cabin occupied by several young men. The first ordained minister to preach in the township is said to have been Rev. Barney White.

*Congregational Church.*—This church was organized December 5, 1846, by Rev. James Hill, in *the* old school house (J. Cole's cabin). The members were J. A. Reed, John W. Potts, David Malvin, Mrs. Eliza Potts, Catharine Malvin, Mary Black, Samuel Malvin and Sarah Malvin. At this meeting, J. A. Reed was elected Moderator; J. W. Potts, Scribe (?); David Malvin and J. W. Potts, Trustees; D. Malvin, Clerk. The first Pastor was Rev. J. Hill, who remained until 1847, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. V. Turner.

Having determined to build a church, on the 20th of May, 1848, John Brown, Samuel Malvin and John F. Schunk were appointed a building committee to superintend its erection. The building was located on Main street, about two blocks north of the post office. The building was erected in 1848–9; was completed and dedicated by Rev. E. V. Turner, November 3, 1849. Mr. Turner retired from the pastorate in 1854, and was succeeded by the Rev. M. Graves, followed by Revs. Parlen and Mathews and Amos Jones, the present Pastor.

The old church building was sold in the Spring of 1867, to James M. Potts, who converted it into a dwelling house. It is now occupied by the Misses Jacks as a millinery store. The Society rented the Cumberland Church, and occupied it until November, 1875. June 19, 1874, the Society determined to erect a new church, and appointed John D. Knee, Joseph Chapman, Bruce F. Cuniken, William Gilmore, Samuel Peck and P. S. Malvin a building committee. The building was completed and dedicated November 14, 1875, by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. Mathews. Rev. Mr. Jones, the present Pastor, assumed charge of the parish July 1, 1876.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church* was organized in the school house near where Colesburg now stands, in the Fall of 1842, by Rev. Barney White, assisted by Rev. Simeon Clark. Thomas Cole (deceased) was first Class Leader, and John Nagle and Missouri Dickson, Stewards. The first Board of Trustees were George Gilmore, Henry Klaus, William Bragg, Hezekiah Hubbard and Perry Perkins. In 1849, Rev. John L. Kelly was Pastor. The present church edifice was built in 1849, and dedicated in the Fall of that year by Rev. Geo. B. Bowman, and Rev. George Larkin became Pastor. The present Pastor, Rev. C. F. McLean, took charge October, 1877. Present Trustees, Thomas Cole, Perry Perkins, W. S. Page, I. N. Lockridge and E. L. McNamee.

The first M. E. Sunday School in connection with the church was organized in the Summer of 1850, with Perry Perkins as Superintendent. Present Superintendent, Rev. E. L. McNamee.

*The Catholic Church*, at Colesburg, built a church in April, 1857, during the pastorate of Rev. Michael Lynch. Another and the present one was erected in the Summer of 1877, Rev. Bernard Coyle, Pastor.

*The Cumberland Presbyterian Church* was built in 1859, and a congregation organized in March, 1860, with Rev. P. H. Crides as Pastor, and C. Bolsinger, T. S. Davidson and P. C. Bolsinger, Trustees. Number of members, seventeen; Elders, three. Succession of Pastors: Revs. L. L. Lorrimer, J. H. Milholland, J. H. Todd, B. Hall and S. M. Hunt.

### I. O. OF O. F.

*Colony Lodge, No. 50, I. O. of O. F.*, was organized U. D. August 17, 1853, by Alexander D. Anderson, G. M. The charter members of the lodge were S. T. Dickson, Jacob B. Moreland, George W. Bush, John W. Strader, and Alonzo H. Mallory.

The officers elected and installed September 16, 1853, were Jacob B. Moreland, N. G.; John W. Strader, V. G.; George W. Bush, Secretary; Samuel T. Dickson, Treasurer; John R. Jones, I. G.; A. H. Mallory, P. G.

Officers installed, January 1, 187[illegible], were John C. Wood, N. G.; Benjamin Lindsay, V. G.; W. Chapman, Sec'y; C. A. Tobie, P. S.; Joseph Grimes, Treas.; J. K. P. Bolsinger, O. G.; Charles Westbrook, I. G.; James Knee, W.; T. J. Lockridge, Con.; F. C. Nichols, R. S.; George Dickson, L. S. to N. G.; James Prentice, R. S. and A. W. Rea, L. S. to V. G. Meetings every Saturday night.

### MASONIC.

*Constellation Lodge, No. 67, A., F. & A. M.*, organized U. D. August 22, 1855. The charter members were Israel Otis, J. A. Kooker, A. H. Eaton, P. C. Bolsinger, Levi Shepard, D.G. Kindell, J.W. Clark, J.Wright and J. McWilliams. Israel Otis was installed W. M.; J. A. Hooker, S. W.; A. H. Eaton, J. W.

The officers for 1878 are S. G. Knee, W. M.; T. E. Everett, S. W.; R. C. Currie, J. W.; J. B. Jacobs, Sec'y; P. C. Bolsinger, Treas.; Thomas Lockridge,

S. D.; Amandus Rea, J. D.; G. W. Rea, Tiler; Steward Adams, S.; John Platt.

I. O. OF U. W.

*Banner Lodge, No. 134, A. O. of U. W.*, was instituted November 2, 1877, in Odd Fellows' Hall, with fifteen charter members. The first officers were John Platt, P. M. W.; J. B. Jacobs, M. W.; F. A. Grimes, F.; J. B. Bush, O.; R. C. Currie, Recorder; E. R. Latta, Financier; Richard Wilson, Receiver; William Creglow, G.; J. D. Kerchheck, I. W.; D. A. Page, O. W.; R. C. Currie, J. B. Bush, E. R. Latta, Trustees.

Present officers: F. A. Grimes, M. W.; J. B. Bush, F.; Amos Jones, O.; R. C. Currie, Recorder; Wm. Creglow, Financier; R. Wilson, Receiver; E. L. McNamee, G.; J. D. Kirchheck, I. W.; G. A. Mueller, O. W.; J. B. Bush, E. R. Latta, E. L. McNamee, Trustees.

THE FIRST ELECTION.

The first election in Colony Precinct was held on the first Monday in August, 1841, when the people voted for location of the county seat and for county officers.

The Judges of the Election were appointed by the Dubuque County Commissioners, and were David Moreland, Thomas Cole and Missouri Dickson.

There are no records now accessible to show the number of votes thrown at this election.

At the next general election, on the first Monday in August, 1842, Ezra Hubbard, David Moreland and Wm. Montgomery were Judges of Election.

It cannot now be ascertained how many voters exercised the right of suffrage, as the poll books are lost, if indeed any were kept. At the election it is said that William Montgomery was elected Justice of the Peace and James Rutherford, Constable.

BUSINESS INTERESTS OF COLESBURG AND COLONY, 1878.

Attorney, J. Chapman, 1852. Blacksmiths, W. S. Adams, 1854; Oliver P. DeLong, 1869. Carriage Maker, C. E. Schaffer, 1868. Druggists, T. Cole, 1872. Dry Goods and Notions, S. G. Knee, 1866; T. Cole, 1849; P. C. Bolsinger, 1851. Millinery, Misses Jacks, 1871. Harness Shop, T. F. Lockridge, 1870. Flouring-mill, J. Caskey, 1865. Undertaker, I. N. Lochridge, 1872. Furniture, D. Knee, 1870. Hardware, J. V. Bush, 1875; Wilson & Chapman, 1876. Hotel, Centennial Hotel, by Benj. Funk, 1876. Physicians, Dr. R. Steadman, 18—; Dr. C. A. Toby; Dr. Averitt; Dr. Way. Saw mill, Holscher & Prentiss, 1876.

## HOPKINTON.

*(South Fork Township.)*

About March 1, 1838, Thomas Nicholson built a cabin on Section 13, Township 87, Range 4 (now South Fork Township), and with his family lived therein for a year or a little over, when he sickened and died, in March, 1839. His widow was lonely and indisposed to endure the hardships of pioneer life, and when Leroy Jackson came to the place in March, 1840, and proposed to buy her claim, she assented with alacrity. Jackson asked the Nicholson family to give him the metes and bounds of his new farm, to which they answered they were selling him "all he could see." Mr. Jackson returning to Dubuque,

during the Summer, persuaded Henry A. Carter to join him, which he did. Jackson returned to his Nicholson purchase, with his family, in November, 1840. During the Winter, he built a hewed log house for Carter, who moved into it in March, 1841.

Sarah B. Carter, daughter of Henry A. Carter, was the first white child born in this locality in 1841. In process of time, she became the wife of —— Hale, Surgeon U. S. A. Mrs. H. Carter died in 1844, the second death, Mr. Nicholson being the first. The second birth was that of Henry C. Jackson, in 1844. Mr. Jackson is now Recorder of Delaware County.

Mr. Carter secured the mill privilege on the Maquoketa and Mr. Jackson the one on Plum Creek, two miles distant, both erecting saw-mills in 1844, and the settlement progressed so rapidly that they laid out the town of Hopkinton in 1850.

In 1855, a good number of the Western home-seekers found their way to Hopkinton.

In 1856, more settlers came than could be well accommodated at that time. About this time, Rev. W. L. Roberts, D. D., a very able and noted divine of the "Covenanter" faith, located at this point, and through his influence many members of his denomination came and settled, not only in Hopkinton, but on the surrounding prairies within scope of his preaching.

Bowen Collegiate Institute was located and established in the year 1865, deriving its name from C. T. Bowen, Esq., of Chicago, who made a very liberal donation toward its establishment. Prof. Allen, of Dubuque, was its first Principal, and continued in that capacity for several years. [See Educational.]

During the flood in the Maquoketa, June 27, 1865, the saw-mill at South Hopkinton was moved from its foundation, and the bridge spanning the river washed away.

### POLITICAL RECORD.

The town of Hopkinton was incorporated in March, 1874. The election was held in Lathrop's Hall, on the 3d of March, and 132 votes were cast, of which 92 were for incorporation and 39 against. The first officers elected were as follows: Mayor, Isaac Smith; Recorder, John A. M. Hall; Trustees, James McArthur, H. A. Carter, James T. Williamson and G. H. Crawford, all of whom qualified. The first ordinance passed was entitled, "An ordinance to create the offices of Marshal, Treasurer and Street Commissioner, and to provide for their election."

The second was "An ordinance regulating licenses," and provided that no person should sell any goods, wares or merchandise, horses or other animals, or any other property at auction within the corporate limits, without a license, and fixed the penalty at $5, and excepted any sale made by Marshal or Constable through legal process. It also provided that no person or persons should open, keep or exhibit any theater, circus or exhibition of any kind, charging admittance fee, without first obtaining a license for the same, the penalty being fixed at not less than $5, or more than $20, excepting sacred concerts, literary or scientific exhibitions or lectures.

At a meeting of the Council, April 3, 1874, an ordinance was passed making the corporate town of Hopkinton a separate road district, and authorized the Marshal to supervise said streets and roads, and to collect the road poll-tax.

Ordinance No. 4, "An ordinance for the protection of the public peace," provided for the punishment by fine of any person breaking the peace, or injuring or defacing signs, fences, awnings, or other property situated within the limits of said corporation.

Ordinance No. 5, "An ordinance to define the powers and duties of the Town Marshal," provided that he should search out and report any violation of the ordinances to the Mayor or some Justice of the Peace. It also impowered him to call upon any citizen for assistance in arresting any law-breaker, and fixed a fine of not less than $5, or more than $20, on any citizen refusing to render such assistance.

At a meeting of the Council, April 7, 1874, C. F. Shimeal was appointed Marshal; J. G. Diffenderfer, Street Commissioner; William H. Taylor, Treasurer—fixing the bonds of the Marshal at $500, Street Commissioner same, and Treasurer $1,000.

April 18th, "An ordinance to impose a tax on dogs," fixing the tax at $1 upon each male dog and $2 upon each female dog, and any person failing to pay such tax was liable to a fine of not less than $1 or more than $5. It further provided that any person owning or keeping a female dog, and allowing her to run at large when in heat, should be liable to a fine of not less than $1 or more than $5.

April 25, 1874, P. H. Warner was appointed Street Commissioner, upon failure of J. G. Diffenderfer to qualify.

May 5th, the Council passed an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance to impose a poll tax," making it incumbent upon every able-bodied resident of the town, personally or by a sufficient substitute, to work on the public highway (how long the record saith not), under the supervision of the Street Commissioner, and each man failing to do so was liable to have an extra day's labor imposed for each day's neglect to appear.

July 13th, the Council passed "An ordinance to prevent the discharge of firearms within the corporate limits of the town."

In January, 1875, J. G. Diffenderfer was elected Assessor.

At the second election, held at the Mayor's office, March 1, 1875, J. G. Diffenderfer was elected Mayor; B. A. Barnes, Recorder; J. G. Diffenderfer, Street Commissioner; M. R. Harding, Assessor; I. P. Cramer, Marshal; P. H. Warner, P. H. Westcott, E. W. Harvey, Charles Lathrop and James L. Williamson, Trustees.

March 12, 1875, by vote of Council, P. J. Wolcott was appointed Treasurer.

April 25, 1875, the Council imposed a tax of five mills per dollar on all taxable property in the town, and passed a resolution allowing $1.50 for a man, and $3 per day for a man and team, in working out poll tax.

For 1876, Mayor, J. G. Diffenderfer; Recorder, William R. Williamson; Trustees, G. H. Crawford, H. C. Merriam, J. T. Williamson, C. S. Barker and Charles Lathrop; Assessor, S. G. Backus; Street Commissioner, A. L. Bort; Treasurer, C. E. Merriam; James McArthur was appointed Marshal.

October 30, 1876, on vote of the Council, Hugh Matthewson was appointed City Marshal.

For 1877, Mayor, W. H. Martin; Recorder, James C. Campbell; Trustees, W. P. Gerry, W. B. Morgan, G. H. Crawford, A. F. Kirkwood, James F. Williamson; Assessor, P. D. Smith; Street Commissioner, T. N. Williamson; Treasurer, W. R. Williamson; O. C. Abbott was appointed Marshal. T. N. Williamson resigned, and J. G. Diffenderfer was appointed to fill the vacancy.

For 1878, Mayor, F. M. Earhart; Recorder, James C. Campbell; Trustees, James T. Williamson, A. F. Kirkwood, W. P. Gerry, C. F. Shimeall, P. D. Smith; O. C. Abbott was appointed Marshal.

### BUSINESS OF 1878.

Banks, Exchange Bank of Hopkinton by F. N. Earhart, organized 1877. Hotel, Central House, by A. C. Tapping. General Stores, Barker & Campbell, 1877; C. E. Merriam & Co., 1866; J. H. Campbell, 1847. Boots and Shoes, Joe Bernhard, 1876; P. O. Joseph, 1863; Drug Stores, Williamson & McBride, 1877; H. Livingston, 1874. Hardware, J. G. Wallace, 1872. Furniture, A. F. Kirkwood, 1865; A. Kirkwood, 1855. Undertaker, A. Kirkwood, 1854. Restaurant, Charles Abbott, 1877. Millinery, Misses M. & N. Dawson, 1876; Barker & Campbell, 1877. Harness and Saddlery, C. F. Shimeall. Notaries Public, P. H. Warner, 1868; M. Harmon, 1874; J. C. Campbell, 1877. Meat Market, C. E. Reeve, 1862. Flour Store, James McArthur. Blacksmiths, G. H. Crawford, 1861; W. P. Gerry, 1876; J. H. Williamson, 1878. Wagon Makers, John Dunlap, 18—; R. J. Schlemlein, 1874; H. M. Pearce, 1876. Lumber, P. D. Smith, 1875. Livery Stables, Lough & King, 1875; N. Loop, 1877. Elevators—there are two, one built by Campbell, Williamson & Co., in 1873, present owner, J. T. Williamson; the other was formerly at Sand Spring and moved here by John Stevenson in 1863; now in the hands of creditors. Photographers, Warner & Pearce. Surveyor, P. H. Warner. Physicians, W. H. Finley, 1859; P. Byam, 1865; Seth Byam, 1878; J. H. Warmouth, 1876. On September 6, 1867, the first freight shipped from Hopkinton was one car load of wheat, in Co. car 111, and consigned to Tyng & Brotherson, Peoria, Ill. The first Station Master was A. F. Stickney, followed by W. E. Davis.

### INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT OF HOPKINTON.

The first school house built in this district was constructed of logs, and situated at the edge of a small grove called Scotch Grove, about midway between Hopkinton (then a small settlement) and the Scotch settlement, in order that children from both settlements could attend. It was put up by the settlers, who, in the Winter of 1849, hauled the logs and constructed the building themselves. The first teacher was a Miss Beard, from Vermont, who opened it about the 1st of May, 1849, and continued one term. She was followed by Mr. Wilson, who taught about one year. The building was then sold and the school removed to the village and kept in an old wagon shop until 1855. They then, by private subscription and the money received from the sale of the log building, built a small brick school house (the first brick house in the county), the lot being donated by Mr. Jackson, and the structure built by Mr. Tate. The first teacher in this house was a Miss Eaton, from Vermont. In March, 1865, the district was organized by the election of the following officers: President, H. A. Carter; Vice President, J. G. Diffenderfer; Treasurer, Edmond Davis; Secretary, A. Nash; Directors, C. A. Bell, G. H. Crawford, G. Merriam. March 13th, they voted a tax of five mills on all taxable property in the district for school purposes. At that meeting, they appointed Messrs. G. Merriam, Leroy Jackson and A. Nash a building committee, with instructions to have another school house completed by the 1st of October, 1865. But the committee, instead of building, purchased the old Presbyterian Church for $500, and made it into a school house. It stood on the lot adjoining the small brick school house, and was used as a higher grade school. These two constituted the school houses of the Independent District until 1875, when they were both removed, and the Board of Directors, at an expense of nearly $7,000, erected a new brick building on the two lots, and purchased one-half of an acre lot to add to the grounds.

The building contains four school rooms, and employs four teachers. The first teacher was Prof. Coulter, Principal.

CHURCHES.

*The Reformed Presbyterian.*—About the year 1854, Mr. James Kilpatrick, with his family, settled at Hopkinton, but with faint hopes of seeing a congregation of Reformed Presbyterians growing up around him. A few others of the same church connection came, and the first sermon by a Reformed Presbyterian minister was preached by the Rev J. Neil, in April, 1855. An article published in the magazine of the church, setting forth the advantages to be gained in settling here, by those in the East, who were looking for Western homes, induced others to come.

Dr. Roberts, once Pastor of a congregation in Baltimore, and afterward of a congregation in Sterling, New York, came to Hopkinton in the Fall of 1855. The following Spring, the congregation was organized with about twenty or twenty-five members. Messrs. Whittaker and Gilmore were chosen Elders, and James Kilpatrick, Deacon. Shortly after the congregation was organized, its numbers were increased by about half a dozen families from Canada. Dr. Roberts preached to the people until about the year 1859, when he was installed Pastor of the congregation. During these years, the congregation had no church building, but held their services in a school house. But continued increase and prosperity gave the people ability to erect a church, which was ready for occupancy in 1859.

On December 7, 1864, Dr. Roberts, who had labored among this people since the organization of the congregation, was suddenly called away from earth to heaven. In his death, not only this church but the whole community suffered a great loss.

After the death of Dr. Roberts, the congregation had no settled Pastor until 1868, when D. H. Coulter, a young man of great promise, was ordained and installed as Pastor. Mr. Coulter continued in this pastorate until the Fall of 1874, when he was released at his own request, having been called to another field of labor.

On the 15th of June, 1875, R. C. Wylie, who had just completed his studies in the seminary, was ordained and installed Pastor of the congregation.

In the month of April, 1876, one of the most important events occurred in the whole history of the congregation. It is well known that this denomination is often called "Covenanter," from the fact that they hold the solemn league and covenant of Scotland, England and Ireland to be binding on those represented in it, so far as it binds to moral duties. A covenant, embodying the principles held by this denomination, was prepared by a committee appointed by Synod, and was sworn and subscribed by Synod in May, 1871, and all congregations in the entire body were directed to do likewise. This act was done by the Hopkinton congregation in April, 1876, as before stated. We believe the effects of this deed have been good. At least there is more Christian life among the people and more Christian work is done than before. The congregation now numbers 106 members. The ladies have a missionary society holding monthly meetings, consisting of twenty-five members. They have also organized a ladies' prayer meeting, which meets weekly.

The congregation has a Sabbath school, in which there are nine teachers and about one hundred and twenty-five scholars.

*The Presbyterian.*—This church was organized with seven members by Rev. Prof. Kerr, then of Dubuque, about the year 1855. Soon after its organiza-

tion, Rev. Merit Harmon became Pastor, and preached for some time. He was succeeded by Jerome Allen, who held the position of Pastor of the church and Principal of Bowen (now Lenox) Collegiate Institute together for about ten years, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Hodge, who has officiated ever since until about a year ago, when the church, becoming able to support a minister independent of the school, engaged the services of Rev. T. M. Stevenson, under whose ministration the church has increased its membership to 140. Rev. Mr. Stevenson is the present Pastor.

The church edifice is of brick, and is very tasty in appearance. The congregation is large and influential.

Rev. M. Harmon, referred to above, is still living at Hopkinton in peace and quietude, almost at the end of life's journey, having reached the ripe age of 82, in possession of all his faculties. His age and long residence in the county entitle him to this paragraph of recognition.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church* is under the charge of Rev. T. Thompson, who resides in Hopkinton, and has care of the church at Sand Spring also. The present church edifice was dedicated on Sunday, September 10, 1865, Rev. A. J. Kynett officiating. The attendance was very large. It is worthy of note that Rev. R. Swearingin was the first minister who preached to the people of Hopkinton, he being an itinerant in this county from 1850 to 1854.

*The Baptist Church* was organized in 1859, and was cared for several years by Rev. James Kay, of Cascade. It is now dormant.

### MASONIC.

*Rising Sun Lodge, No. 187, A., F. and A. M.*—This Lodge was first organized in Worthington, January 8, 1866, R. B. Dands, Master, and J. B. Bailey, Secretary. The Lodge was removed to Hopkinton in the early part of 1874, its first regular meeting at the latter place being held April 28, 1874. The first set of officers in Hopkinton were as follows: A. B. Wheelis, W. M.; T. N. Williamson, S. W.; C. Cook, J. W.; H. N. Hendee, Secretary; C. P. McCarty, S. D.; I. G. Quackenbush, J. D.; Aaron Richardson, Tyler; J. T. Davis, Treasurer. The present officers are as follows: C. E. Merriam, W. M.; C. M. Shimeall, S. W.; N. E. Pearce, J. W.; J. T. Davis, Treasurer; J. J. Wallace, Secretary.

### A. O. OF U. W.

*Hopkinton Lodge, No. 91, A. O. of U. W.*, was organized January 20, 1877, the charter being issued to the following officers: H. C. Merriam, P. M. W.; John Rush, Jr., M. W.; G. H. Crawford, G. F.; J. C. Kirkwood, O.; James C. Campbell, Recorder; M. E. Spalding, Financier; J. H. Campbell, Receiver; D. A. Tate, G.; W. P. Gerry, I. W.; E. W. Harvey, O. W., and the following charter members: J. T. Williamson, W. H. Finley, A. F. Kirkwood, Charles Lathrop, H. N. Hendee, J. R. Schlemlein, J. J. Wallace, A. Hamlin, C. E. Merriam, W. H. Taylor. The present officers are: John Rush, P. M. W.; G H. Crawford, M. W.; D. A. Tate, G. F.; W. H. Taylor, O.; C. F. Shimeall, Recorder; J. R. Schlemlein, Financier; J. H. Campbell, Receiver; A. F. Kirkwood, G.; J. H. Lough, I. W.; E. L. Abbott, O. W.

## SAND SPRING.

*(South Fork Township.)*

Sand Spring was laid out January 26, 1858, by T. H. Bowen and L. H. Langworthy, who employed George Welch as surveyor. The Southwestern Railway Company had located their depot grounds in 1856, says T. H. Bowen. The Bowens owned a very large tract of land surrounding the site. The first house (of logs) was built by Asa C. Bowen, in 1852.

The first important event in the history of the town was the accession of ten members of the "Exodus Colony," who arrived May 1, 1858. This association was formed in Massachusetts, and was composed of about forty families —twenty-five of the number intending to occupy small farms, and the others, to follow the trades they had learned.

In 1857, Rev. Mr. Bolles was delegated to go West to purchase the land near some suitable village, and to arrange for the reception of the families at their future home. Rev. Mr. Bolles took a fancy to Sand Spring, and purchased 1,000 acres of land from the Bowens, paying $5.00 an acre. Included in the sale was a forty-acre tract, belonging to T. H. Bowen, which had been surveyed into lots; this became the "Colony Addition" to Sand Spring. Bolles erected the "Colony House," on the ridge, overlooking the town. The structure contains sixteen rooms, and was intended as a temporary home for the colonists as they came.

The Exodists referred to above were the only ones who ever came, the hard times preventing their associates from following them. The colonists were: Messrs. Olmstead, L. A. Hubbard, Otis Battles, A. J. Douglas, Wm. McCausland, with their families, and Mr. Pease.

Asa C. Bowen says that Mr. Bolles preached the first sermon in Sand Spring, in June, 1858, in the building erected for a hotel, from the text, "I will be to thee a God, and thou shalt be to me a people." The different houses built during that Summer were also used for religious services, before being occupied by their owners. A notable case was that of a very large meeting that Summer, in a barn now owned by Charles Crocker.

Mr. Bolles is said to have been quite successful in the pulpit. He discharged his responsible trust in purchasing the colony lands, and his subsequent duties connected therewith, with scrupulous fidelity. He remained with the colony three or four years. Bolles afterward renounced the Methodist creed, and became a member of the "Oneida Community," in New York. He is said to have died in an insane asylum.

The colonists, most of whom remained at Sand Spring, have proved valuable and exemplary citizens. There can be but one reasonable conclusion as to the result of this colonizing scheme, had the other families been able to follow those who came. As it was, they were not able to raise money for the purpose, and their lands were transferred to other owners. Some of the village lots were sold for taxes, and never redeemed. The Colony Building is now owned by Ex-Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts.

Religious meetings were held by Rev. James Kay, of the Baptist Church, and by Rev. Mr. Whitmore, of the Methodist Episcopol Church, about the same time.

The first school was opened in Sand Spring in the Summer of 1858, Miss Lucy Battles, a member of the Exodus Colony, being the teacher.

As an instance of Western sympathy with enterprise and courage, wherever displayed, it is proper to record that on September 1st, 1858, the citizens of

Sand Spring and vicinity celebrated the laying of the first Atlantic cable by a dinner and speeches from Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Hopkinton, Dr. Gage and T. H. Bowen. The crowd was a large one for that early day, and the celebration was successfully carried out in all its details, echoing back in its truest meaning the glad dispatch, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth, peace, good will to men."

The Southwestern Road stopped three miles short of Sand Spring in the Fall of 1858. The people had contributed to the utmost of their ability, but the company was able to make only slow progress, owing to the great scarcity of money. In the Spring of 1859, the people of Sand Spring turned out and helped lay the ties and rails over the gap between their town and the big world outside, and several ladies, among whom were Mrs. Asa C. Bowen and Mrs. Peter Karst, helped carry and place the ties.

The school house, which is a conspicuous object in the town, was built in 1868. E. P. Couser was the first Principal of the graded school and T. H. Bowen occupied the same position two years after. Mr. Paddock is now the principal and is assisted by Miss Celia Mellor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1865, and Rev. T. Thompson is now in charge. The Baptist Church was erected in 1868, but has no Pastor at present.

The location of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad operated to the detriment of Sand Spring, by stimulating the growth of Hopkinton. In 1872, the people of South Fork Township voted a tax of five per cent. to aid the construction of the Davenport Road. This was opposed by the people of Sand Spring, who could foresee the bad result to themselves, but they were out-voted. The citizens of Sand Spring then held a meeting and resolved to resist the payment of the tax. They had invited a Waterloo attorney to attend and advise them. At the meeting he was retained to bring the suit, in which a hundred and fifty property holders joined as plaintiffs in a petition for injunction. The case was fought through to the Supreme Court, where the injunction was made perpetual. The litigation cost them about $2,000, but saved them some $6,000 in taxes.

In the Winter of 1875–6, a flurry was created at Sand Spring by an effort on the part of Dubuque to have the route of the Southwestern Road vacated from Farley to Monticello, and rebuilt from Dubuque, by way of Cascade. This, had it been successful, would have had the effect of killing Sand Spring and Worthington. Asa C. Bowen, as soon as he heard of the scheme, promptly procured a numerously signed petition against the project, which he forwarded to Hon. Joseph Chapman, at Des Moines, who succeeded in defeating the bill permitting the change of route to be made, by having it amended so as to require the road-bed, if abandoned, to be put in its original condition.

The post office at Sand Spring was established June 19, 1858 and Truman H. Bowen was appointed Postmaster.

### BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The business now carried on at Sand Spring is indicated below:

Dry Goods and Groceries, L. Loeffelholtz. Groceries, G. H. Brown. Broom Factory, W. Molthorp. Blacksmith and Wagon Shop, B. A. Barton. Wagon Shop, E. Overing. Washing Machine Factory, Wm. Overing. Physician and Surgeon, S. Cummings. Notary Public and Conveyancer, O. Henry. Justice and Conveyancer, A. Tuttle. Hotel, Thomas Jones. Butter and Cheese Factory, John Stewart. Postmaster, Gilbert H. Brown.



H C Dryburgh

GREELEY

The manufacture of brooms, which has been an important industry at Sand Spring ever since the town was founded, was begun by T. H. & Asa C. Bowen, at Hopkinton, in the Summer of 1856, they having induced some workmen in Schoharie County, N. Y., to come West and work for them. The making of the first broom was the occasion for a village jollification.

This industry has been a source of considerable revenue to the farmers of South Fork Township, and the brooms, being made in the best manner, meet with ready sale.

### SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The Cemetery Association of Sand Spring completed its organization by recording its articles of incorporation.

The funds used in the purchase of grounds were raised by the ladies of the Sewing Circle of the town, who were materially assisted by Mr. Asa C. Bowen, who owned the land on which the cemetery is located. The grounds are situated on a slight elevation east of Sand Spring.

In February, 1865, a Temperance Society was formed, and the Washingtonian pledge signed by about forty citizens. The following officers were elected: William Spence, President; Adelbert Olmstead, Vice President; Stephen T. Bowen, Secretary; Peter Karst, Jr., Treasurer.

In 1865, Wilson's saw-mill, log and dam at Sand Spring were carried away by the flood.

## FORESTVILLE.

(*Richland Township.*)

The first settler to locate in Township 90 north, Range 6 west (Richland Township), was Mr. William Turner, from Chautauqua Co., N. Y., who settled on the east bank of the Maquoketa, in the east half of Section 22. In 1847, he built a saw-mill, and Mr. Stephen R. Reynolds settled near him.

In 1848, Hiram D. Wood settled on Section 26; and Abiather Richardson and Augustus Jones purchased land in the township.

The first store in the township was opened about 1850 by Mr. Turner.

The post office at Forestville was established April 24, 1851, William Turner, Postmaster. The office was supplied from Coffin's Grove once a week.

Marcus Phillips was the first mail carrier, and was succeeded by Leonard Lawrence.

In January, 1851, Richland Township was created, composed of Congressional Township 90, Range 6, and the north half of Township 89, Range 6, now Coffin's Grove, and the County Commissioners designated the house of S. R. Reynolds as the voting place.

There are no records of township elections until 1854.

The first meeting of which any memory exists was held at the house of John Lee, in the Spring of 1852, when the following officers were elected, viz.: William Turner and Stephen R. Reynolds, Justices of the Peace; John Lee, William Smith and George Hart, Trustees; Andrew L. Ginger, Clerk; A. L. Ginger and George Hart, Constables.

Turner's saw-mill was swept away by the freshet in June, 1851, but was rebuilt.

In 1852, Mr. D. Leonard purchased Turner's mill and claim and opened a store at the village.

The first school house was built of logs in May, 1852, on Lee's farm, in the southeast part of the township, and the first school was taught by William Wilson in this house the following Summer.

The first sermon preached in the township was in this log school house, in June, 1852, by Rev. John Brown.

Charles Hall, from New York, located at Forestville in 1852, and built a tavern, the first one north of Delhi, it is said. Hall afterward built an addition to this house and opened a store.

In 1853, Daniel Leonard built a grist-mill, designed for a custom-mill, on the Maquoketa, near the saw-mill.

April 4, 1854, the town of Forestville was surveyed and platted by Joel Bailey; Daniel Leonard, propeietor.

The first school house was built in 1854, at a cost of $300. Elihu Andrews built it under contract. A portion of the money to build it was raised by taxation and a portion was borrowed from the school fund by H. D. Wood, who gave a mortgage on his land as security.

The house was located just outside the town plat on the east side; and the first school was taught in it during the same year by Mrs. Brayman.

This house was burned in the Winter of 1870–71, but during the Summer of 1870 a new school house was built of brick by Henry Doyle, contractor, at a cost of $700. Organized as an independent district in 1872.

Present School Directors, Solomon Z. Welch, Oliver Clark and William Sherwin.

In 1854, Thomas Hickox was appointed Postmaster. Hickox was a Whig, and says Mr. Wood, "every man in the village suitable for a Postmaster was a Whig also."

In 1856, the Democrats of the township petitioned for the appointment of Enos M. Littlefield, who lived about a quarter of a mile out of the town. He was appointed June 23, 1856, but he could find no person in town qualified for the position who would serve as Deputy, nor could he obtain a suitable place for an office nearer than his house, and the mail carrier refused to deliver the mail there—it was not in Forestville. Littlefield made a statement of the facts to the Post Office Department, asking for authority to keep the office at his house, and requested that the mail carrier be directed to deliver and receive the mail there also. Meanwhile, before receiving instructions from the Department, Littlefield took the responsibility of taking the mail to his house. The indignant citizens determined to test the legality of this proceeding, made up a test case in which Myron Hooker was plaintiff, agreeing if he was beaten that the cost should be made up by contribution. Hooker accordingly brought suit against Mr. Littlefield for damage sustained by reason of taking his mail away from the town. The suit was brought before I. P. Powers, Justice of the Peace of Richland. S. G. Van Anda and James Crosier were the attorneys for the plaintiff; and S. R. Peet, H. D. Wood and Alpheus Scott managed the defense. Defendant took change of venue to Franklin Emerson, Justice of the Peace, but he was a Democrat and plaintiff carried the case to ——— Heath, Justice of the Peace of Honey Creek, and then to Coolidge, also of Honey Creek. Coolidge tried the case and gave judgment for the defendant for costs, and, Littlefield having received the authority asked for from the Department, the whole matter was dropped. It is proper to add that Hooker did not realize much from the promises made and was obliged to pay the costs of suit himself.

July 17, 1862, William H. Church was appointed Postmaster at Forestville, and employed M. D. Jones as Deputy.

Soon after Church's appointment, complaints began to be made of loss of mail matter. Suspicion pointed to the Forestville post office. Church and his Deputy appeared to have money in more abundance than their neighbors thought their circumstances warranted. Church presented a draft for $100 at Dubuque and collected it. A detective was sent to discover the perpetrator of these frequent mail robberies, who sent a decoy letter and found it in Jones' possession. Church and Jones were arrested, taken to Dubuque and lodged in jail to await trial. After some time Church procured bail and was released, but died before trial. Jones was tried at Dubuque, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years, but after serving about eighteen months was pardoned by President Andrew Johnson.

### BUSINESS INTERESTS.

In May, 1878, the business of Forestville was represented as follows:

Country Stores, Volney Wheeler; Daniel Gilbert. Blacksmiths, Daniel Briggs; Josiah Beach. Carpenter, Michael Cossey. Saw and Grist-mills, George Sowles.

There are four Creameries in Richland Township. The first was established by Hiram D. Wood, near Forestville, in the Spring of 1874, of capacity sufficient to use the milk of 500 or 600 cows. Mr. Wood manufactures about 20,000 pounds of butter annually, and found a ready market in New York.

Loomis & Houseman established another in the southwest part of the township in 1875.

H. H. Cowles, in the western part of the Township, in the Spring of 1876, and John & William Hollister, in the northeast corner, in 1877, each manufacture about 20,000 pounds annually.

In the Spring of 1878, Mr. Cowles changed his creamery to a cheese factory.

## ALMORAL.

(*Oneida Township.*)

In the Spring of 1856, a company called the Stafford Emigration Company, of Amherst, Mass., sent delegates to Iowa, to join other parties of the same company already here, in search of a place to locate a colony. The Eastern delegates becoming dissatisfied, or tired of the broad expanse of prairie and bottomless sloughs, as they appeared to them, returned to the East without making any selection for a location, and with an unfavorable report. When the Stafford Emigration Company was organized, the following families were living in Delaware and Jones Counties, and having joined the company, expected to locate with the colony: Rev. H. N. Gates, formerly from Connecticut, was living at Yankee Settlement, now called Edgewood; D. B. Noble, formerly from New York State, was living at the same place; L. O. Stevens, formerly from Hardwick, Vt., was living at Hopkinton; Joseph Dunham, T. W. Dunham and J. B. Dunham, formerly from Franklin County, Vt., were living at Bowen's Prairie, Jones County; William G. Strickland came from Amherst in 1856. Rev. H. N. Gates, D. B. Noble, L. O. Stevens and F. W. Dunham continued the search through Western and Northwestern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and following the line of a railroad survey from Dubuque to St. Paul, they came upon the present site of Almoral, where they camped. Here they met with Rev. J. H. Kasson, who had the year or two previous started from Baraboo, Wis., with the intention of joining a colony at Grinnell, Iowa,

on reaching this place had grown tired and out of health, and being pleased with the location had purchased the southwest quarter of Section 11, Township 89, Range 4, and built the first frame house on the present site of Almoral. Mr. John A. G. Cattron built on the northwest quarter of the same section same year. Here these men concluded to locate, and purchasing Mr. Kasson's place, they jointly with him purchased adjoining lands, making 640 acres in all, as a nucleus for the settlement, having in view the establishment of a Congregational Church and a literary institution. They donated one-fifth of this purchase as a permanent endowment for an academy or high school, accompanied with conditions.

The first recorded meeting of the town proprietors of Almoral was held September 18, 1856, with L. O. Stevens, President, and F. W. Dunham, Secretary. The town was laid out in 1858, by John H. Kasson, proprietor. H. N. Gates built the first house after the location was made, in the Fall of 1856, who afterward removed it to Earlville, about 1859 or '60.

The first school at Almoral was kept, it is said, in a vacated log cabin on the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 11, in the Summer of 1857; Abbie E. Dunham, Teacher.

The Almoral Institute was incorporated under the law of the State in September, 1857. J. H. Kasson, L. O. Stevens, Joseph Dunham, William G. Strickland, H. N. Gates, Elijah Gates, John A. G. Cattron and David Roland were the corporators and first Trustees, and the corporation was to commence December 1, 1857, and continue twenty years. During that year, a building 24x30 feet was built on Lot 1, Block 10, in which the first term of the Institute commenced December 1, 1857, under the charge of F. W. Dunham, with about twenty pupils. The succeeding teachers were Rev. H. N. Gates, L. O. Stevens, J. A. Marvin and F. W. Dunham in the order named, until 1860; the district school being taught in connection with the Institute, which closed in 1860.

In 1864, the present district school house was built on the west quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 11, at a cost of about $1,000. When it was completed, it was one of the best, if not the best, school house of that class in the county.

The Institute property remaining after the close of the school reverted back to the donators, who, 1872–3, deeded it to the Almoral Congregational Church, together with some other property.

The Congregational Church was organized in 1857, with H. N. Gates as the first Pastor, and W. G. Strickland first Deacon. The present Pastor is Rev. J. M. Bowers.

The post office was established March 24, 1857. The first Postmaster was F. W. Dunham; the mails were weekly; first mail received April 28, 1857. He was followed by J. B. Dunham, November 4, 1858, who is the present incumbent; mails, tri-weekly.

The first brass band in the county was organized at Almoral, in 1858—J. B. Dunham, Director—and did service in the Lincoln Presidential campaign. Disbanded, to enlist in the war.

The creamery started by the Almoral Dairymen's Company—which was incorporated in February, 1876, with William G. Strickland, President; J. B. Dunham, Secretary; J. A. G. Cattron, Treasurer; William Hockady, Agent—is in successful operation to-day.

John Cruise has established a Creamery on Section 12, near Almoral.

Almoral was laid out in anticipation of the building of a railroad from Dubuque to St. Paul, which, it was expected, would pass through the town; or

rather, the town was laid out on the projected line of the road. It is needless to add that the road was not built, consequently the town never experienced much growth; at least, did not meet the anticipations of its founders.

## ROCKVILLE.

(*North Fork Township.*)

This ancient town is, next to Delhi, the oldest town in the county. It is located about in the center of Section 24, on the west bank of the North Fork of the Maquoketa. The town plat, containing forty-six acres, was laid out in 1845 by Oliver A. Olmstead.

The first settlers were Lucius Kibbee in 1837, and Gilbert D. Dillon in 1839. James Cavanaugh, a blacksmith, settled here about 1843, and established the second blacksmith shop in the county. About 1842, Oliver A. Olmstead built a saw-mill on the Maquoketa. In 1843, a log school house was built about a mile east of Olmstead's on the edge of Dubuque County, where the few children in the Kibbee settlement went to school. In this house the first school was taught in the Winter of 1843–4 by John Keeler. This was the Rockville school house for some years. In 1846, the post office of Rockville was established. It was on the stage road from Dubuque via Delhi to Quasqueton and Independence. About this time, Mr. Olmstead built a small grist-mill with one run of stones, made of what is termed "lost rock," designed for grinding corn. During this year, in the Spring, Cyrus Keeler died at Rockville from the effects of taking a dose of saltpeter by mistake, supposing he was taking epsom salts.

In 1846 or '47, probably the former, John Brown, a brother of Daniel Brown, who settled at Eads' Grove in 1839–40, and a United Brethren preacher, built the first hotel. Prior to this time, Mr. Olmstead had "accommodated" the traveling public in the old log house built by Kibbee. Mr. Brown's wife died in 1847, and his son and daughter afterward carried on the house. Subsequently ——— Froom built another hotel on the other side of the street, and later Geo. W. Ashburn opened a hotel at Rockville.

When and by whom the first stock of goods was brought to Rockville cannot now be definitely determined. It is said that Mr. Olmstead, who owned the mill, also kept a few goods for the accommodation of the settlers. About the time the town was laid out or soon after, J. M. Custer had a small log store and kept a few goods. Calvin Sawyer went there at a comparatively early day, and was a trader for a number of years, keeping, it is said, the largest stock and best assortment of goods then in the village. Charles W. Hobbs, from Delhi, removed to Rockville in 1850, and opened a well-stocked store, then the best in town.

About 1846–7, Rockville began to increase pretty rapidly in importance and population. It was located on the main traveled road from Dubuque westward, and was one of the stations of the Western Stage Company. It apparently had a promising future, and was headquarters for balls and parties for the young people of Delaware and the western part of Dubuque Counties. Late in 1847, Mr. Olmstead, the founder of the town, sold the mills and his other property to Philip Hogan, who in 1848 built an excellent flouring-mill, and from that time until about 1855–6, the town of Rockville was on the top wave of prosperity.

The first sermon preached is lost in the obscurity of years. John Brown preached the first sermon of his denomination here about 1846, and he preached Cyrus Keeler's funeral sermon. The Methodists probably held religious ser-

vices prior to that time, and among the earliest were Rev. Mr. Briar and Rev. Mr. Farlow. The Methodists built a fine church here and occupied it several years, but it was finally taken down, removed and re-erected on Plum Creek. The removal of this house was the occasion of considerable excitement, and not a little ill feeling. A brick school house was erected about 1852–3, which still remains.

In the great flood of 1851, a large portion of the town was submerged. In this freshet the mills were swept away, but were immediately rebuilt.

About 1851, Judge Dyer started the town of Dyersville, a few miles north of Rockville, on the edge of Dubuque County, and for several years the people of that infant town obtained their mail at Rockville. Delhi also took a start about the same time, and the people of Rockville became exceedingly jealous of these rivals. It was then a thriving town, had several stores, three hotels, a church, a school house, a number of mechanics, and it did not like to see its prestige threatened. But when the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad was completed to Dyersville in 1856–7, the stages were taken off, the immense stream of travel that since 1847 had flowed through the town was diverted into another channel. Rockville suddenly collapsed, and received its final blow when the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad passed by it on the other side, and the town of Worthington sprang up within three miles of it.

But little now remains to attest to its former prosperity, except a new stone flouring-mill built several years ago by Mr. Ruddlesdin and now operated by Mr. Georgean.

## HARTWICK.

This hamlet, which is located on Section 30, Township 88, Range 4, was laid out by John W. Clark in 18—. Here Clark built a saw-mill, and in 1853, began the erection of a flouring-mill. He had already opened a store and was keeping tavern. John Whitman settled in 1855, and started a blacksmith shop. Two years after, a wagon shop was started, Clark furnishing the means. The town flourished apace, for within the next year or two, a shoe-shop was established, but by whom is now forgotten, and about the same time, a brick yard was started by Samuel Stansbury and his brother. A paint shop was also built by Jacob Williams.

This is an incident in the early history of Hartwick. An Irishman, Patrick Kenna, used to haul wood to the burg with a yoke of oxen named "Buck" and "Bright," but never troubled himself as to whose land it grew on. Clark met him one day as he was going in with a load. Clark stopped and hailed him with the point blank question as to whose land he had gone on for the wood. Looking his interlocutor square in the eye, as he trudged by, Pat. answered, "Sure, Misther Clark, an' I niver asks ye where ye git your wood!" Pat then cracked his whip, with a "Gee, Buck!" and drove on with his load.

Clark was a driving, stirring man, but like thousands of others in the speculative era of 1856–7, went to the wall with liabilities much in excess of assets. He went to California in 1858, and his property passed into other hands. Mr. Whitman left the place before Clark, and with the departure of these two enterprising men the glory of Hartwick, as a business point, departed.

In June, 1861, the Board of Supervisors, on motion of Clement Coffin, resolved to submit to vote whether or not a farm should be purchased for the maintenance of paupers, and the homestead formerly owned by Clark was

temporarily leased by the county and used as a poor farm until the Board purchased the present site.

Jacob Williams, referred to above, enlisted in the Greybeard Regiment in 1863. He deserted shortly after, and returned. A. S. Blair, Esq., who was Deputy Provost Marshal, heard of his return, and also heard that Williams had given out that he would not submit to be taken alive. Mr. Blair engaged J. C. Skinner to go with him, and as a precautionary measure took along a ponderous revolver. Arriving at Williams' house, he got out, leaving his revolver in the buggy. He went to the door on the side of the house whence Williams expected to escape, and gained access by inquiring if a painter lived there. Williams was up stairs, but came down, little suspecting Mr. Blair's errand. Blair told him his business, but Williams manifested no dangerous symptoms, merely asking the privilege of going up stairs to change his clothes. Mr. Blair refused to allow this, whereupon Mrs. Williams remarked that it was not genteel to require him to undress before the women folks. Blair suggested they could retire themselves. Williams changed his apparel, went along quietly, and was punished by having his pay stopped.

The scenery at Hartwick is attractive in the extreme, the mill and dam adding much to the picturesque location of the town. The Maquoketa is bridged at this place by a graceful iron structure, which springs from a high rocky bank on the south side of the stream, and the north side rests on a high pier built of massive magnesian rock. The locality is an attractive one for picnic parties. In the gravel bed below the dam are found small geodes and beautiful agates.

The mill is now owned by Furman Brothers, and is regarded as one of the best in the county.

## DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

The first meeting for the election of township officers in Delaware Township, of which record now remains, was held at the house of Toogood & Bethell, in the village of Burrington, in April, 1856, when the following officers were elected:

Joseph C. Skinner, Justice of the Peace; Harvey J. Brown, Township Clerk; Watson Roe, Allen Mead, James Edmonds, Trustees; Albert Thompson, Assessor; Charles Trenchard and William H. Hollister, Constables.

In 1857, O. P. Reeves, Justice of the Peace; E. R. Congar, Clerk; Henry Acers, Watson Roe, Allen Mead, Trustees.

In 1858, E. L. Eaton, Justice of the Peace; J. W. Yount, Clerk; Watson Roe, George Acers, William C. White, Trustees.

In October, 1858, another election was held at the school house in the village of Manchester, and thenceforward the annual meetings for election of township officers were held in October. At the above-named meeting, E. O. Clemens and E. L. Eaton, were elected Justices of the Peace; J. W. Yount, Clerk; E. Merrill, A. R. Loomis, T. Crosby, Township Trustees.

In 1859, L. A. Loomis, Justice of the Peace; H. J. Brown, Clerk; C. Paxson, John Acres, Henry Edmonds, Trustees.

In 1860, E. L. Eaton, William Terwilliger, Justices of the Peace; S. L. Doggett, Clerk; Ira P. Adams, H. M. Congar, Watson Roe, Trustees.

In 1863, R. W. Tirrill, L. A. Loomis, Justices of the Peace; E. Merrill, T. Crosby and Thomas Toogood, Trustees; V. Childs, Clerk.

In 1864, D. S. Potter, M. Cotton, N. H. Johnson, Trustees; T. Crosby, V. Childs, Justices of the Peace; V. Childs, Clerk.

In 1865, Pardon Wells, Watson Childs, A. S. Blair, Trustees; S. L. Doggett, Justice of the Peace; V. Childs, Clerk.

In 1866, Oliver Cronk, M. Cotton, L. S. Gates, Trustees; D. R. Blaisdell, T. Crosby, Justices of the Peace; S. L. Doggett, Clerk.

In 1867, S. L. Doggett, Justice of the Peace; J. M. Lanning, Henry Acers, J. D. Sly, Trustees; S. L. Doggett, Clerk.

In 1868, T. Crosby, V. Childs, Justices of the Peace; S. L. Doggett, Clerk; J. W. Robbins, Oliver Cronk, J. Davidson, Trustees.

In 1869, S. L. Doggett, Justice of the Peace; S. L. Doggett, Clerk; William Catron, Ferdinand Dunham, Noble Ruggles, Trustees.

In 1870, J. R. Satterlee, N. H. Johnson, Justices of the Peace; S. L. Doggett, Clerk; S. W. Green, Noble Ruggles, W. H. Seeds, Trustees.

In 1871, S. L. Doggett, Justice of the Peace; S. L. Doggett, Clerk; Truman Terrill, John F. Merry, Egbert Hoag, Trustees.

In 1872, Calvin Yoran, N. H. Johnson, Justices of the Peace; S. L. Doggett, Clerk; John F. Merry, Seth Brown, Morell Cotton, Trustees.

In 1873, S. L. Doggett, Justice of the Peace; S. L. Doggett, Clerk; L. S. Gates, George Quackenbush, A. O. Moore, Trustees.

In 1874, S. L. Doggett, Calvin Yoran, N. H. Johnson, Justices of the Peace; S. L. Doggett, Clerk; William Tate, Alonzo Shew, Ira Howland, Trustees.

In 1875, N. H. Johnson, Justice of the Peace; S. L. Doggett, Clerk; Alonzo Shrew, Ira Howland, T. Crosby, Trustees.

In 1876, Cummings Sanborn, S. L. Doggett, N. H. Johnson, Justices of the Peace; S. L. Doggett, Clerk; Alonzo Shrew, T. Crosby, Ira Howland, Trustees.

In 1877, Charles Husted, Justice of the Peace; S. L. Doggett, Clerk; Alonzo Shew, Ira Howland, Lewis Paxson, Trustees.

## MASONVILLE.

*(Coffin's Grove Township.)*

This pleasant little town is located on the southwest corner of Coffin's Grove Township, was laid out July 22, 1858, by Francis Daniels and the Iowa Land Company, James G. Verplank, Surveyor.

The town was named in honor of R. B. Mason, Esq., then the late President of the Iowa Land Company, and probably named by Mr. Daniels, who at that time owned the quarter section on which the village now stands, and offered the Land Company one-third of it to induce them to locate a station upon his land. This proposition was accepted by the Company, and they erected a depot in 1860, upon the site the present one occupies. It proving inadequate, however, to the growing demands of the town, it was, eight years thereafter, removed and a new one substituted. The old one was moved up on the main street, opposite the Masonville House, and is now used as a sort of carpenter's shop.

The first house in the town was erected by Oscar Wellman, who came west from New York in 1852, and built, about two years afterward, the house he now occupies. He kept for some years a stage station and hotel, giving the horses good stabling, and lodging the men on the floor or anywhere they could find room to stretch their weary limbs.

### BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Hotels, Masonville House, by J. D. Smith, 1874; Central House, by A. K. Martin, 1876. General Merchandise, A. M. Latimer, 1877; David Burk, 1876. Drugs and Groceries, W. E. Lawrence, 1877. Blacksmith, Joseph Taylor. Elevators, F. S. Griffin, 1869; Chandler, Brown & Co., of Milwaukee, not now in operation. Grist-mill, Burk Bros., 1878. Flour and Feed, I. D. Smith.

The first school house in town was built in 1862, by Mr. Dunton, and afterward purchased by the township. The first teacher was Miss Mary R. Williams.

### CHURCHES.

Free-Will Baptist Church, organized May 10, 1857, at the school house near Henry Baker, by Rev. N. W. Bixby, and who was Pastor of the church until May 13, 1866, when he resigned the pastorate, and Rev. R. Norton was elected Pastor, May, 1867. By a vote of the church, the meetings were removed from Coffin's Grove to Masonville, and the name of the church changed from Coffin's Grove to Masonville.

During the season of 1877, the church erected a house for public worship, which was not completed and dedicated May 26, 1878. Rev. R. Norton is the present Pastor.

The Catholic Church was built in 1870. The present Priest is P. J. Clabby, of Buffalo, who conducts services there once in every three weeks.

### I. O. OF G. T.

Masonville at present has but one society, and that is Masonville Lodge, No. 196, I. O. of G. T., which was organized in 1877, by Mrs. A. C. Carter, from Manchester. At the first meeting, the following officers were elected: W. C. T., George E. Gemmill; W. S., John Latimer; W. V. T., Jennie Latimer; W. C., S. P. Peters; P. W. C. T., Henry Stiles; W. M., Charles Lamon; W. T., Lizzie Lawrence; W. F. S., S. C. Douglass; W. I. G., Hattie Lamon; W. O. G., Oscar Wellman; L. L., S. P. Peters; W. D. M., Mina Peters; W. A. S., Lenora Brown; L. H. S., Mrs. N. M. Stiles; R. H. S., Mrs. Gemmill. The Lodge started with 35 charter members, and now numbers about 70.

## COFFIN'S GROVE TOWNSHIP.

This township is Congressional Township 89 north, Range 6 west. It was organized in 1855, by a decree issued to Clement Coffin, who had settled in a grove of timber in the south central portion of the township, fifteen years before. The grove was called Coffin's Grove by the early settlers and hence the name of the township. The voters met according to the provisions of the decree in the old school house in the grove, and elected the following, first township officers: Henry Baker and Aaron Sullivan, Justices of the Peace; W. J. Doolittle, Township Clerk.

SCHOOLS.

The township contains eight sub-school districts, with school houses and teachers, to wit:

| | Material. | When Built. | First Teacher. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1, | Brick | 1868 | E. H. Sellens. |
| No. 2, | Frame | 1873 | Victoria Isbell. |
| No. 3, | " | 1867 | H. A. Brown. |
| No. 4, | " | 1866 | Emeroy Stimson. |
| No. 5, | " | 1872 | C. H. Sharp. |
| No. 6, | " | 1871 | Hattie Hawley. |
| No. 7, | " | 1871 | T. M. Sabine. |
| No. 8, | " | 1875 | Annie Maguire. |

These, with the exception of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5, were the first houses and teachers. In the excepted districts, the first school houses were log structures, which soon gave place to more substantial buildings. In No. 1, however, the log school house was built in 1854.

In the Summer or Fall of 1856, Orton & Older's circus tent was pitched near Henry Baker's, in Coffin's Grove, and all the country side turned out to witness the performance. The afternoon was rainy and it was decided not to exhibit in the evening. Several men from Acersville and Manchester, who had transferred considerable whisky from their flasks to their own stomachs, demanded that the performance should be repeated in the evening. This demand was refused, whereupon a dispute arose, followed by a fight. In the melee, Martin Heath was struck on the head by a neck-yoke, in the hands of one of the circus men. He was picked up and taken to Manchester, where he was confined to the house for several days. About ten days after the fight, he walked out, with the help of a cane, to where some boys were playing ball. The ball coming in his vicinity, Heath struck at it with his cane, but fell to the ground suddenly, exclaiming, "Oh boys, I have killed myself!" His words were indeed true, for he died during the night.

Dr. Hamlet, who was said to have been the main cause of the fracas, prudently crawled under a wagon when it began, and remained there until it was safe to come out. Hancock, a Manchester lad, started to run when the fight began. In his course, he stepped on a rake-handle, which broke and one end flew up, giving him a sharp blow on the back of his head; as soon as he could gather, he turned and squared himself toward his fancied assailant, who was nowhere visible, much to his disgust.

## YANKEE SETTLEMENT.

*(Honey Creek Township.)*

In the Spring of 1842, two young men, Lorenzo Mulliken and Daniel B. Noble, from "York State" or "Yankee Land," settled in the edge of the Turkey timber, in the northeastern part of Township 90—5 (Honey Creek), on Section 1. Soon after their arrival, Henry W. Lyon and his family settled near them. Lyon appears as a taxpayer in the first assessment roll, in September, 1842. He did not remain long. Becoming alarmed after the murder of T. Garden, in February, 1843, he removed to Eads' Grove in the Spring of that year, and the year following went to Missouri.

In the Fall of 1843, Nelson Steele and family located near Noble and Mulliken; and in 1844, Lorenzo's father, Samuel Mulliken, and his family arrived.

About this time, the new settlement in this part of the county began to be called "Yankee Settlement," from the fact that the settlers were all from Yankee Land, to distinguish it from other Turkey settlements. The name was not confined to any single section, and the Yankee Setttlement extended into 90—4 (Elk), and into Clayton County.

In 1846, Elder N. W. Bixby and his wife, Ruby, from Williamstown, Vt., located in the Yankee Settlement. Elder Bixby was the first Free-Will Baptist minister who settled in Delaware County. His wife, also, occupied the pulpit, "and," says Mrs. Bailey, "was considered the smarter preacher of the two."

January 12, 1848, the "Yankee Settlement" post office was established, on Section 1, 90—5, and Bohan Noble appointed Postmaster; and in May following, Joseph S. Belknap, from Barre, Vt., located on the northeast quarter of Section 2, 90—5, about a mile west of the post office, and founded the town of "Yankee Settlement," now called Edgewood. At that time, there was but one settler in that vicinity, on the Clayton side, John Gibson, who settled there about 1846.

In the Spring of 1849, Mr. Belknap built the first house on the site of the future village. This house was afterward used for hotel purposes. In 1852, Mr. Belknap built and opened the first store, and erected several other buildings in 1853–4. In 1854, he built another store, on the Clayton side, removing thither, selling his claim on this side to Harrison Gifford.

A Congregational Church was erected in 1854, in which Rev. H. N. Gates first officiated as Pastor, succeeded about 1857, by Rev. A. Graves. Rev. L. P. Mathews occupied the pulpit in 1862. No regular services are held in this house now. Rev. Mr. Amsden, of Manchester, and others, preach there occasionally.

The school house was built in 1855–6. The first hotel was kept by Joseph S. Belknap, about 1852.

When the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad was built to and through the little town, which is mainly in Clayton County, the name was changed to Edgewood, and that part of the town lying in Delaware was surveyed and platted about 1876.

There are now on the Delaware side, in Edgewood, a hotel, kept by Robert Fairweather; a store, kept by H. F. Beyer; a school house and a church.

The main portion of the town is in Clayton County, where are the railroad station, post office, several stores, Methodist Church and a fine frame school house.

## HAZEL GREEN.

In the Spring of 1853, Christopher L. Flint settled on Section 11. Bradford Crozier and James Sheppard settled during the same year on Section 1, ——— Shellhammer settled about one and three-fourth miles north of Flint, and some others came in about the same time.

The first births are said to have been Sarah Shellhammer, in the Spring of 1853, and Matthew Sheppard, October 15, 1853. The first marriage was that of Luther P. Flint and Beulah Blanchard, November, 1854. The first death, Olverson Barnes, in the Summer of 1859.

Post office established June 18, 1856, Christopher L. Flint, Postmaster. The office was on the route from Delhi to Marion. L. P. Flint was the first mail contractor.

Mrs. Edward Pierce taught the first school, in her own house, in the Winter of 1858–59. The first school house was built in District No. 1, in the Summer of 1859.

Chris. L. Flint was the first Justice of the Peace in the township. In 1878, A. R. Dickey has a store of general merchandise and the Hazel Green creamery. Mr. Flint still resides on the farm where he first settled, and now owns a fine stock farm of 1,300 acres, and carries about 400 head of cattle. Mr. Flint says that when he first settled there, deer and wolves were very numerous, and could be seen from the house every day. He used $10 worth of strychnine in killing wolves in the Winter of 1853–54. Mr. Flint says that the second day after he moved into his shanty, he went to Eads' Grove after a land warrant. When he reached Nelson Main's, within two miles of home, on his return, it was dark, but he thought he could find his way home, only two miles, if it was dark. He started, but soon became bewildered and traveled nearly all night hunting for home, where he finally arrived about 3 o'clock the next morning, weary, hungry and wet, for he had forded the creek several times during the night.

Until 1857, this township was a part of Union Township, but March 2, 1857, Township 87, Range 5, was established as a political township by the County Court, and called Hazel Green. The Judge issued a warrant according to law, to C. L. Flint, Edmund Barnes and Eri Richardson, to call the first meeting and act as Judges of Election. At this election, C. L. Flint was elected Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Flint is one of the Trustees of the Iowa College for the Blind, at Vinton.

The first church organization in Hazel Green was the Presbyterian Church. It was first organized in Milo, but was immediately moved to what is known as "Guthrie school house," where the first sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, in the Summer of 1864. The members of the first organization were Thomas Guthrie, Mrs. Elizabeth Guthrie, Alexander Wilson, Mrs. Jane Wilson, John McCullom, Mrs. Jean McCullom and John Wilson. This organization dissolved May 1, 1871, giving place to the present Congregational society, which was organized about the same time, under the ministrations of Rev. Alvah Day. The fine church building now occupied by this society, near the Golden Prairie post office, was built in 1874–75, and dedicated in 1875. The present Pastor is Rev. E. G. Carpenter, who has been in charge some three years.

## DELAWARE CENTER.

(*Acersville.*)

The town of Delaware Center was laid out in 1853, by Dr. Acers, who had entered the land surrounding in 1851, and settled thereon the same year. The Maquoketa here flowed over a rocky bed, gradually narrowing at the site of the present Quaker Mill to a water bed about six rods wide, and with limestone banks over twenty feet high. Here Dr. Acers and his brother Henry erected a saw-mill, in 1852, which they soon after leased to Henry Ryan.

In 1853, Delaware Township was established, with Delaware Center as polling place, and the post office of Delaware Center was established October, 1, 1853.

Edson Merrill settled here this year, opening a blacksmith shop, but removed to Burrington in 1855.

The same year (1853), a school house was begun, and completed the following year. Before the building was completed, some time in the Spring of 1854, Rev. B. M. Amsden held religious services therein. Mr. Amsden says a lot of plank for temporary seats were obtained from the saw-mill. Elder John Martindale, of Elk Township, held meetings there soon after. The first school taught in the building was by Mrs. Riley.

In 1854, A. R. Loomis started a dry goods store, and the election of that year was held therein. Dr. Acers built a flouring-mill the same year, and the indications were that quite a town would spring up. But the golden opportunity was lost when Dr. Acers failed to make satisfactory arrangements with Judge Dyer, in 1854, and compelled the latter to start a new town below. He did not take the "tide at its flood," and consequently Delaware Center was stranded, and its final hope was lost when, in 1856, the railroad was definitely located at Manchester, two miles below. This, and the removal of Mr. Loomis from the town, the year previous, was more than the infant town could bear. It quietly yielded up the ghost, and now exists only in the pages of this history and the memory of the old settlers.

In the Spring of 1854, Dr. Acers ordered his hired man to build a fire in the yard, as his folks were "ready to make soap," but the order was not obeyed. Returning from some other part of the farm, and observing that no fire was built, the Doctor started one himself. In some way the fire caught the house, and it was burned to the ground. It was a frame structure, and is said to have been the best in the county. Dr. Acers and such men as were at hand, among them H. L. Ryan, worked like Trojans, but the fire burnt too fiercely for them. The Doctor went into the cellar and secured a quantity of meat, which he carried to a place of safety; he started back to get some more, but was prevented by Ryan. In this fire was destroyed most of the copies of the book which Dr. Acers had written some years before to prove that the Bible is not inspired. While the conflagration was at its height, sparks flew across the river and set fire to the brush, destroying thousands of saplings. Dr. Acers rebuilt his residence in 1861, a commodious brick structure taking the place of the one destroyed.

## PETERSBURG.

(*Bremen Township.*)

A small village situated on Section 4, 89–3 (Bremen). The first store and first building on the site of the village was built and opened by Barney Sassen, probably about 1873. The post office was established March 7, 1874, Barney Sassen, Postmaster.

The Catholic Church building was commenced under the pastorate of Rev. John B. Weikman; Building Committee, Adolf Amenn, H. Bohnankamp, Clemens Fraley and Theodore Alldoff. The church was completed in 1874. The present Pastor, Rev. S. Maaspost, assumed the care of the church in February, 1874.

The Petersburg Catholic School building adjoins the church, and was erected at the same time the church was built. It employs one teacher, and at the close of 1877 reported fifty pupils in attendance. The present teacher is Theodore Alldorf.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The present business interests of Petersburg are represented as follows: General Merchandise, Domyer & Sassen, 1875; Rubly & Bro., 1876. Harness Maker, Henry Lanpman, 1876. Blacksmith, Joseph Bleeker, 1876; Charles Thorne, 1877. Shoemaker, Peter Schmidt, 1875. Wagon Maker, Frank Barnes, 1877; H. Hofer, 1877. Millinery, Bertha E. Myers, 1878.

## MILLHEIM.

(*Delaware Township.*)

Millheim was surveyed by Mr. R. Stewart July 21, 1858; John and Maria Kaltenbach, proprietors. Its legal location is on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 89, Range 5 (Delaware). Mr. Kaltenbach gave the new town the name of his birth-place in Baden, Germany. Mr. K. built a saw-mill in 1853, on Honey Creek, which flows through the town site. Mr. Sherman built the first house in the place, keeping grocery for a while, but left in 1858. Mr. Kaltenbach built a flouring-mill in 1864, but owing to the want of means was unable to get a water wheel of sufficient power for his business. The mill would only grind about four bushels an hour, but Mr. Kaltenbach says the yield of flour was greater to the bushel than at neighboring mills. He disposed of the mill to a Mr. Olmstead, who sold it to Mr. Clugston. It is now owned by T. Holmes. A log church building was erected at Millheim by the citizens of that vicinity in 1868, in which meetings were held by Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of Manchester, and Rev. Mr. Long of Pennsylvania, the latter a Presbyterian. Rev. Mr. Whiting, of Manchester, holds services at Millheim, occasionally, the present Spring. A glove and mitten factory, with a tannery in connection, was started by Chester Burgess six years ago, but the business did not prove remunerative, and he gave it up three years after.

## YORK.

(*Honey Creek Township.*)

This little antiquated and almost defunct town is situated on Section 9, 90—5, two or three miles southwest of Yankee Settlement or Edgewood. In 1854 or 1855, George W. Stewart built the first house and settled there. It was then in York Township, which was then the north half of 90—5. In 1855, he opened a store in a part of his house; and in December of that year, the post office of York was established, Mr. Stewart being appointed Postmaster. He also kept tavern.

In 1857, Mr. Stewart laid out a small town and called it "York," which is the subject of this brief sketch. At one time there were two or three stores there, and hopes were entertained that the infant town might live and thrive. But when the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad was completed, the sun of York set forever. The post office was discontinued in 1875; and now, only one little store, kept by Mrs. W. R. Stewart, remains to mark the spot where the town was located. In 1873, a school house was built near the northwest corner of Section 9.

## ELK TOWNSHIP.

The first election in Elk Township, of which record remains, was held at the Corell school house in 1853, when James H. Roe, Job Odell and John Corell were elected Trustees; H. Davis, Clerk; Silas N. Talcott and Benjamin Lakin, Justices of the Peace; Job Odell, Assessor: Henry Mellen, Road Supervisor; Elias Hutton, Constable.

## BREMEN TOWNSHIP.

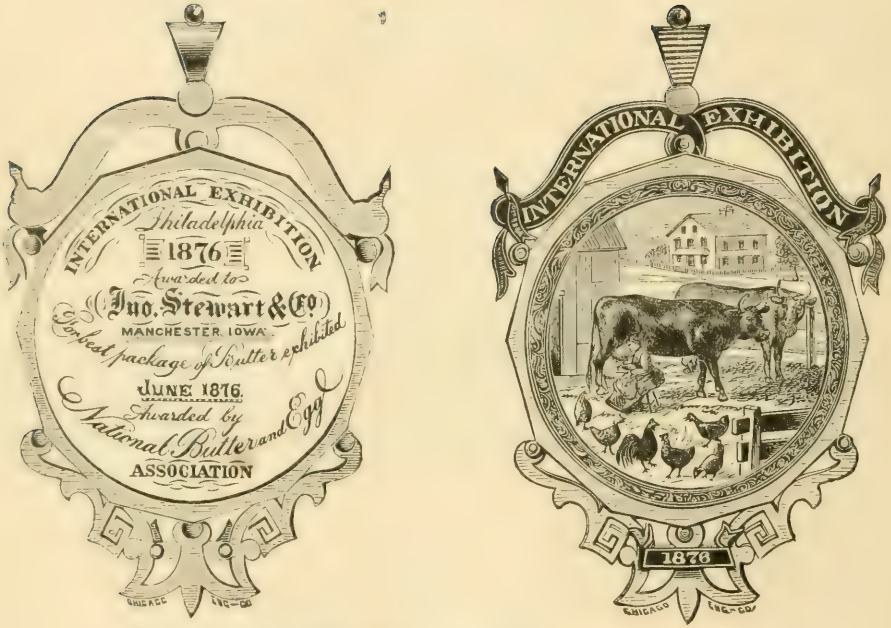
The first election in Bremen Township was held at the house of Franz Shultz, May 3, 1858. The officers elected were Francis Rubly, Justice of the Peace; Clemens Bockenstedt, Clerk; Joseph Lechtenberg, Anthony Lippert, August Wander, Trustees; Franz Shultz, Assessor.

# TOO LATE FOR INSERTION IN PROPER PLACE.

## MANCHESTER.

The first Temperance Society in Manchester was organized in 1856, with thirty members. Dr. Robbins, Secretary.

The first Aid Society of the M. E. Church was organized August 24, 1863, at the house of Mr. H. Houghton. Officers elected as follows: President, Mrs. A. G. Bailey; Vice President, Mrs. E. E. Jeffries; Managers, Mrs. M. G. Houghton, Mrs. H. Freelove; Secretary and Treasurer, Sarah J. Nethaway.




JNO. STEWART & CO.'S CENTENNIAL MEDAL. AWARDED FOR BEST BUTTER.



MANCHESTER

# BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| agt.....agent | mach.....machinist |
| carp.....carpenter | mech.....mechanic |
| clk.....clerk | mer.....merchant |
| Co.....company or county | mfr.....manufacturer |
| dlr.....dealer | mkr.....maker |
| far.....farmer | P. O.....Post Office |
| gro.....grocer | prop.....proprietor |
| I. V. A.....Iowa Volunteer Artillery | S. or Sec.....Section |
| I. V. C.....Iowa Volunteer Cavalry | st.....street |
| I. V. I.....Iowa Volunteer Infantry | supt.....superintendent |
| lab.....laborer | Treas.....Treasurer |

## DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

*(P. O. MANCHESTER.)*

ABBOTT A. J. cooper.

Abbott Geo. W. laborer.

**ABBOTT JARED T.** Dentist, Franklin street; was born in Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., Jan. 2, 1824; when five years old his parents moved to Onondaga Co., where he resided 28 years, and where he married Frances L. Parmelee Jan. 24, 1850, who was born in New Berlin, Chenango Co., N. Y.; they moved to Dayton, Ohio, and two years thereafter went to Virginia, residing eight years, returning to Onondaga Co., N. Y.; Mr. Abbott enlisted as Captain of Company I, 185th N. Y. V. I., and was breveted Major; emigrated to Iowa in Fall of 1865, settling in Fort Dodge; went to New York City, but after eighteen months returned to this city.

Abbott W. G. barber.

**ACERS GEORGE,** Farmer, Sec. 17; born in Warren, Herkimer Co., N. Y., April 23, 1818; married Charlotte Scott April 23, 1848, who was born in Duanesburg, Schenectady Co., N. Y., July 6, 1828; after marriage they moved to Milford, Otsego Co., N. Y., from which place they emigrated to this county, arriving on June 7, 1850, settling in Manchester; in Oct., 1853, they moved on their present farm of 280 acres; they are old pioneer settlers of this county, and to whom its historians are indebted for valuable facts.

**ACERS HENRY,** Farmer and Capitalist; was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., on March 21, 1816; he moved to Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1837; married Margaret N. Patterson on April 22, 1841; she was born in Orange Co., N. Y., June 18, 1820; immigrated to Jackson Co., Mich., and after four years residence they came to this Co., arriving in June, 1850; Louisa Jane, Wm. H., Wilson, George S. are their children.

**ADAMS IRA P.** of the firm of Adams Bros., Dealers in Hardware, Franklin st.; was born in Essex Co., Vt., July 1, 1832; when about seven years old he moved with his parents to Windsor Co., Vt., and in 1851 he went to Troy, N. Y., and after six years residence he emigrated to this Co., arriving in Jan., 1857, and under the firm name of Adams & Butler, opened the first hardware store in this city; married Gracia Estabrook Jan. 5, 1858; she was born in Essex Co., N. Y., Nov. 5, 1830.

Abbott J. T. Dentist.

**ADAMS LUCIUS W.** of the firm of Adams Bros., Dealers in Hardware; Franklin st.; was born in Windsor Co.,

Vt., Dec. 30, 1837; came to Dubuque Co., Iowa, with his parents when fifteen years old; came to this Co. in the Spring of 1860, first settling in Prairie Township; married Celestia A. Benton Dec. 5, 1861, who was born in Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y., May 7, 1844; they came to Manchester in the Spring of 1862; he was employed by his brother until the Spring of 1865, when he became one of the partners.

**ADAMS TRUMBULL,** Retired Farmer, was born in the town of Cavendish, Windsor County, Vt., April 13, 1805; in April, 1826, went to New York State, where he worked eight months, and returned to Vermont; in April, 1827, he moved to the city of New York, remaining three years and three months, and again returned to Vermont Jan. 5, 1831. Married Cynthia Tarbell who was born in Cavendish, Windsor Co., Vt., July 10, 1809. Emigrated to Dubuque Co., Iowa, returning to Vermont in November, 1855; April, 1856, returned to Dubuque Co., Iowa, and in November, 1867, went to N. Y., remaining until April, 1869, and then came to Manchester, Iowa, and has resided in this city and Prairie Township, with the exception of six months spent in Vermont in 1873.

Adams W. T. hardware.

Atkinson Z. L. blacksmith.

Allen Enoch, retired.

Allen Lemuel, drayman.

Allen O. B. farmer, Sec. 11.

Allen R. farmer, Sec. 3.

Ames W. A. dentist.

**AMSDEN BENJAMIN M.** Congregationalist Minister; was born in Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Dec. 18, 1818; resided in his native county until about 1840, when he entered the Western Reserve College, in Ohio, and after three years' attendance he went to Williams College, where he graduated in 1846; after visiting New Orleans, he went to New Iberia, engaging as tutor in a planter's family; returning to his native county he taught school, after which he attended the Theological Seminary at Oberlin, O., where he graduated, and went to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., laboring in the ministry three years; emigrated to Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., and in March, 1854, came to this county, where he bought 40 acres of land, where a portion of Manchester now stands. Although he returned to Boone County, where he lived for a few years before permanently settling here, he was so often here and so closely allied to her interests, that this county was virtually his home from the above date. In Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., he married Reliance Avery, Dec. 4, 1855, who was born in Susquehanna Co., Pa., March 18, 1832.

Amsden Charles, butter buyer.

Andrews J. B. carpenter.

**AUCUTT BARNARD,** Farmer, Sec. 6; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., April 22, 1846; came from native county to this, settling in Honey Creek Township. Married Nancy J. Hurd Sept. 26, 1868; she was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1845.

Aucutt E. W. laborer.

Andrews Joseph.

Andrews Lyman, mason.

Andrews Nathaniel, laborer.

Annis W. W. farmer, Sec. 8.

Atwater F. J. druggist.

**AYERS L. L.** Born at Triadelphia, Morgan Co., Ohio, July 25, 1842; removed with his parents in the Fall of 1854 to Hobart, Ind., and in March, 1855, settled near Viroqua, Wis., at which town he began the printer's trade. Removed to Coffin's Grove, Delaware Co., in 1861; taught school three terms, and finished the printer's trade at Manchester; worked at Dubuque, in 1866, purchased the Elkader *Journal* in the Fall of that year, and sold it in a few weeks; took charge of Delaware County *Union* in January, 1867, which he published till November, 1872; married Mrs. A. R. Burnside Jan. 1, 1868. Worked as compositor in Des Moines from March, 1873 to March, 1874; mainly instrumental in establishing the Manchester *Democrat* in 1875, which he edited until May, 1878, from which position he has just retired. Has two daughters by brevet.

BABCOCK R. A. billiard hall.

Bailey E. F. clerk.

**BAILEY JOEL HON.** Probably the oldest settler now living in Delaware County, and who for forty years

has been closely identified with its growth, development and present prosperity, is a native of Middlefield, Otsego County, New York; he was born Jan. 6th, 1814, and is consequently now 61 years of age. By the death of his last surviving parent he was left an orphan at the age of 9 years; five years later when in his 15th year, he went to live with an older brother, who taught him the trade of making gun barrels; about this time he had an opportunity of studying surveying, which he gladly embraced, thus early securing a thorough knowledge of this valuable profession, which has been of great service to him through life; in the Fall of 1835, he left the scenes of his childhood's joys and sorrows, the dingy, smoky shop, where with blackened hands he had toiled many a weary hour, and traveling toward the sunset, landed in Milwaukee, when that now flourishing city was scarcely a respectable hamlet, and boarded through the Winter at the first hotel, which was in the first frame house built in that place, and was kept by a half-breed and his squaw wife; in the Spring of 1836, he attached himself to a party of Government engineers, and spent six months surveying on Rock River without seeing a single cabin, white settler or other signs of civilization. In the Spring of 1837, he came to Iowa with a party of Government engineers, and assisted in surveying the south half of Delaware County, and parts of Dubuque and Buchanan, and in Jan., 1838, returned to Milwaukee. The following Spring, in company with John and Cyrus Keeler, who were from Delaware Co., New York, he returned to Delaware Co., Ia., where they made claims and built a cabin on the banks of the South Fork of the Maquoketa River, at what is now known as Bailey's Ford. They "bached it," as it was then called, and broke some twenty acres of prairie; the first breaking of any considerable amount at that time done in the county. Their only neighbor within ten miles was J. W. Penn, who had made a claim some four or five miles east of them. Judge Bailey was active in the organization of Delaware County; was one of the committee who selected the location for the county seat, and the present town of Delhi, and was the first County Surveyor, which position he has repeatedly filled. In April, 1844, he married Miss Arabella Coffin, daughter of Judge Clement Coffin, of Coffin's Grove. This union was blessed with several children, their eldest, Clement James, being the first white child born in Milo Township. In 1849, he was employed in the Government survey on the Shellrock and Cedar Rivers in Iowa. Becoming infected with the California fever in 1850, he made the overland trip with a four horse team from Council Bluffs to the coast in seventy-five days. He remained in California about one year and experienced the pleasures, privations and various vicissitudes of changing fortune, which were the common experience of all who in those early days visited that fabulous land of gold. He returned to Iowa in 1851, by the way of Panama, Kingston and New York. The next year he was elected School Fund Commissioner for Delaware Co., and during his term of office sold most of the school lands in the county. In the Summer of 1854, he was engaged in the Government survey on Root and Canon Rivers in Minnesota, and in 1855, in the northern part of Wisconsin on the head waters of the Chippewa River. That same Spring, he was commissioned Postmaster at Bailey's Ford, then a stopping place on the stage line from Dubuque to Independence. Since then he has held the office of County Treasurer, Recorder and County Judge, and has been twice elected Mayor of Manchester where he now resides. Judge Bailey is one of those genial, warm-hearted men who are loved and respected by all who know them intimately and well. Two-thirds of his somewhat eventful life has been spent here, and could a more extended and minute account of his life-struggle be written, it would reveal many interesting incidents and a pretty accurate history of the progress and growth of the county which has so long been his home, and where he has freely given the vigorous strength of his youthful manhood and the more matured wisdom of advanced years in accelerating its development and securing its future prosperity.

Baldwin D. W.

**BALLARD D. P.** Dealer in Horses and Retired Farmer; was born in Collins, Erie Co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1826; at 11 years old, went to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and from there to Du Page Co., Ill., in 1855; in June of the following year, he came to this county, settling in Honey Creek, and to this city in Sept. 1870; married Jan. 1, 1850, Mary Lines, who was born in Booneville, Oneida Co., N. Y., May 3, 1822, at the age of 12, moved to the town of New Albion, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., with her parents.

Barnd A. renter, Sec. 9.

Barnerd B. S. renter, Sec. 19.

Barr E. F. farmer, Sec. 20.

Bates Alex. blacksmith.

Bates H. L. blacksmith.

Beardsley A. L. agricultural implements.

**BELKNAP JOSEPH S.** Merchant and President Delaware County Bank; was born in Washington Co., Vt., Oct., 10, 1818; at the age of 18, he went to Uxbridge, Mass., commencing life by working by the month; the same Fall he went to Wethersfield, Vt., and then to Springfield, Vt., and to New York City; going South, he resided a short time in New Orleans, Mobile and St. Louis, and in May, 1840, he settled in Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill.; he came to this county, first taking up a claim in Yankee Settlement (now Edgewood); in 1862, he came to this city. Married, in Boone Co., Mariah E. Gibson, Oct. 21, 1845; she was born in Canada West Aug. 31, 1824.

Belknap J. L. merchant.

**BETHELL FRANCIS** (Toogood & Bethell, Proprietors of Clarence House); born April 3, 1827, in Wedmore, Somersetshire, England; remained at home until the year 1850, when he came to America, and to Dyersville, Dubuque County, Iowa, where he remained until the Spring of 1854, when he went to Baldwinsville, N. Y., near Syracuse; returned to Dyersville in July of same year; visited the present site of Manchester with Judge James Dyer in December, 1854, and when Main and Franklin streets were laid out at that time he selected two lots in the Northwest angle of these streets, paying $25 for one and receiving the gift of the other, on condition of building a hotel thereon; returned to Dyersville Jan. 1, 1855, where he met Thomas Toogood, just arrived from New York, with whom, in March following, returned to Burrington and commenced building the Clarence House on the lots selected, completing a part during that Summer and burlding an addition the following year; has been a member of the firm of Toogood & Bethell, proprietors of the Clarence House, from that date to the present; the house was replaced with the present fine brick building in 1875; married at Auburn, N. Y., July 10, 1854, to Miss Jane Toogood, daughter of James and Jennie (Wilcox) Toogood, born near Wells, England, March 24, 1826; two children—oldest, born in 1855, lived only 24 hours; Minnie, born Dec. 12, 1858, died November, 1864.

Billings Albert, laborer.

**BLAIR AMOS S.** Attorney at Law; office over Delaware County Bank, Franklin street; was born in Perry, Genesee Co. (now Wyoming Co.), N. Y., on Aug. 24, 1831; his parents moved to Lorain Co., Ohio, in 1835, and then to Huron Co., Ohio. At a session of the Supreme Court held in Perrysburg, Wood Co., Ohio, the subject of this sketch was admitted to the bar. In the Spring of 1854 emigrated to McGregor, Iowa, in Aug., 1856, and in May of the following year he returned to Ohio, where he married Laura Bloomer, on May 5, 1857; she was born in Sherman, Huron Co., Ohio, Aug, 20, 1836; in May 1857, they moved to Prairie du Chien, Wis., residing until they came to this county, which was on Oct. 16, 1858.

**BLAKE ALSON H.** General Commission Merchant, Purchaser of Butter and Eggs; was born in Milton, Chittenden County, Vermont, October 14, 1840; married Frankie Granger, Sept. 21, 1865; she was born in Milton, Chittenden Co., Vt., July 13, 1844,; in Feb., 1867, they emigrated to Volga City, Clayton Co., Iowa, where he was engaged in mercantile trade, and at which place he owns and controls a general store; in 1875,

he came to this city, and in July, 1876, commenced his present business; does a business in this city of $140,000.00 per year; bought and shipped four car loads of butter in ten days in June, 1877; in August and September, same year, bought and shipped to New York 50,000 dozen eggs.

Blake C. A. retired merchant.

**BLANCHARD URI C.** Farmer, Sec. 1, P. O. Greeley; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., April 26, 1814; emigrated to Perry Co., Ind., with parents in 1816, where he resided until he came to this Co. in April, 1846, and where he married Martha Hutson Feb. 3, 1854, who was born in Parke Co., Ind., May 22, 1834.

Blodgett James, laborer.

Bloodhurst Sylvanus, laborer.

Bloss Clarence, furniture finisher.

Bloss M. F. finisher.

Bloss W. H. laborer.

Boardman J. R. laborer.

**BOYNTON WM. N.** Jeweler and Dealer in Watches, Clocks and Musical Instruments, Main street; was born in Stephenson Co., Ill., April 23, 1842; married Julia Gaylord Feb. 16, 1870; she was born in Winnebago Co., Ill.; moved to Galena, Ill., residing there four years; came to this county Feb. 22, 1859, where he has been engaged in his present business.

**BRADLEY CHARLES C., M. D.** of the firm of Bradley & Sherman, office on Franklin street, was born in Allegany County, N. Y., May 5, 1842; enlisted in the 136th, N. Y. V. I., serving until the close of the war. Commenced the study of medicine in Rushford, Allegany Co., N. Y., 1860, and entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1865; graduated Feb. 27, 1867. He married Cornelia L. Merritt Sept. 4, 1866; she was born in Angelica, Allegany County, N. Y., August 23, 1842. Came to this county June 20, 1867, settling in this city.

Brady Charles, laborer.

Brazell Charles.

Bremner Wm. Sr. farmer.

Bremner Wm. Jr. laborer.

Briggs Thomas, laborer.

**BRONSON CHAS. E. HON.** Manchester, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Lee Center, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 21, 1841, his parents being early settlers of that county. In October, 1855, they moved to Iowa City, Iowa, their son Charles coming with them; while there, he attended school until the age of 20; in the Spring of 1864, he went to Chicago, and after pursuing a course of study in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, graduated from that institution in the Fall of the same year; he then returned to Iowa City, and studied law in the office of Fairall & Boal, and was admitted to the bar in 1866; immediately after he came to Manchester, where he has practiced his profession ever since, having acquired a large and lucrative practice. In the Fall of 1877, he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Senate of Iowa, to fill a vacancy, for the term of two years; he was appointed one of the Senate Committee to investigate matters connected with the Iowa Penitentiary. Married Miss Jennie E. Sheldon, at Earlville, June 29, 1868; she was born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, in December, 1848; they have five children, all boys—Earl, Wirt, Lee, Byron and Henry.

Bronson C. H. lecturer.

**BRONSON CLARK M.** Dealer in Singer Sewing Machines and Musical Instruments, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., June 17, 1817. Married Abby Cornish Oct. 14, 1840; she was born in Oneida County, N. Y., July 14, 1817. Moved in 1849, to Cuba, Allegany Co., N. Y., and after three years residence went to Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y.; in 1854 they went to Worcester Co., Mass.; emigrated to Iowa in 1855, settling in Iowa City, and May 20, 1865, came to this city, where he has been engaged in his present business.

Brook G. E. hotel.

Brook Richard, hotel.

**BROOKS R. L.** Farmer, Sec. 34; was born in Otsego Co., N., Y., in 1837, and lived there until 1852, then moved to Michigan, where he remained five years, and then came to this county; married Lodiska C. Holcomb, of Pa., in 1861; owns 76 acres of land; Republican; Congregational.

Brown Henry, farmer, Sec. 10.

Brown Peter, laborer.
Brown Seth, boots and shoes.

**BROWN WILLIS E.** Drugs, Stationery and Bookseller, Franklin street; was born in Kane Co., Ill., Sept. 4, 1842; he came from Kane Co., to this in Aug. 1855, settling in Richland Township; came to this city in 1860, when he enlisted in the 21st I. V. I., in May 1862, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865. Married T. E. Warner May 16, 1866, who was born in Richmondville, Schoharie Co., N. Y., Sept. 25, 1845; Mr. Brown has been one of the City Councilmen for the past five years.

Brownell George, agent meat market.
Brownell H. W. farmer.
Bryne Morris, farmer.

**BUCKLEY GEORGE R.** Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Blinds and Coal; office and yard near I. C. R. R. depot; born in Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y., Feb. 4, 1824; in 1857, he went to Pa., where he learned the millwright trade, after which, in the Fall of 1859, he emigrated to Pike Co., Ill., where he was engaged in bridge building; in 1850 he went to the Chippewa River, Wis., but after three years returned to N. Y.; returning to the West he went to Minn., engaging in the lumber trade, and where he married Elizabeth J. Kelley, Oct. 9, 1856; she was born in N. H., in 1825; in 1861, Mr. Buckley enlisted in the 6th Minn. V. I., and participated in the Fort Snelling massacre; he was discharged and went to Winona, Minn., and in 1863 entered the Quartermaster's Department at Chattanooga, but was soon appointed to superintend the building of the bridge at this point; he subsequently went to Atlanta, Ga., and Nashville, Tenn.; in 1865, he came to St. Louis; Mr. B. came to this State, first settling in Dubuque, Oct., 1867, became to this Co., settling in this city.

Buller J. M., hardware.
Burdict R. R.
Burgess Wm. laborer, Sec. 3.
Burnett H. A. carriage trimmer.
Burnett J. M. tinner.
Burnside Chas. merchant.
Burrington Dwight, laborer.
Bur ington John H. retired farmer.
Burrington Vernon, laborer.
Bushnell J. O. farmer, Sec. 14.
Buhler Max. clothier.

**BUTLER IRA U.** Dealer in Hardware, Main street, was born in Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y., April 25, 1832; moved with parents when quite young to Erie, Pa., where he resided about five years, after which he went to West Springfield, Pa., and in 1847, he emigrated to Conneaut, O. In 1850, he went to Milwaukee, Wis., and in 1853 went to Norwalk, Ohio; after moving to Chicago and Dubuque, Ia., he came to this county, arriving June 17, 1857, settling in this city. He married Hattie M. Lowell, in August, 1859, who was born in Ontario County, N. Y., March 19, 1840.

CARKEEK T. T. carp. and builder.

**CARR EDWIN M.** Attorney at Law, City Hall Block, Franklin street, was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., June 28, 1850; emigrated to this county from native county in August, 1857; attended State University of Iowa, at Iowa City; graduated in the law department June 25, 1872, at which time he was admitted to the Bar. Came to this city in April, 1872, and married Oct. 18, 1873, Emma C. Preussner, who was born in Chicago Sept. 5, 1852. Edward and Hubert are their children.

Carroll M. J. bookkeeper.
Carey F. F. clerk.
Carpenter C. H. capitalist.
Carter A. C. painter.
Casterline H. H. renter.
Cates F. A. cooper.
Cates M. L. painter.

**CATTRON WILLIAM,** Merchant; was born in Washington Co., Ind., and when one year old his parents removed to Fountain Co., Ind., but after ten years moved to La Porte Co., Ind., where he married Judith Eahart, April 9, 1843, who was born in Virginia Aug. 15, 1824. They emigrated to this county in May, 1854, settling in Oneida Township, opening the first store in Plum Spring (now Greeley) in 1855; in Dec., 1859, he moved to Earlville, and to this city in the Fall of 1863.

Chamberlain John, livery.
Chapel J. L. laborer.

**CAWLEY WILLIAM C.** Postmaster; was born in Northampton Co., Pa., on Feb. 16, 1836; married Abby A. Milks June 5, 1860; she was born in Erie Co., Pa., on Aug. 22, 1843; Mr. Cawley went, when quite young, with parents to Union Co., Pa., and when 18 years old immigrated to Iowa, settling in Dyersville; came to this city in April 13, 1858; in April, 1869, he was appointed Postmaster, which office he now holds.

Chapel E. H. painter.

Cheney A. B.

Chevalier J. P. laborer.

**CHILDS WATTSON,** Farmer, Sec. 22; born in Leroy, Jefferson Co., N. Y., April 14, 1832; in 1842. he removed to Madison Co., and the following Spring to Oneida Co., where he resided until the Fall of 1854; emigrated to Earlville, La Salle Co., Ill., in 1855. The same year he went to Iowa, but returned to Ill., where he worked by the month and taught school until 1857, when he again came to Iowa, and to this county; the Winter of 1858-9 he spent in Chickasaw Co., Iowa, but again returned here. Married Prusilla Sheldon Nov. 10, 1859, who was born in Lee, Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 13, 1833; they moved on their present farm in April, 1863, on which they have made all the improvements.

Clark A. C. starch factory.

Clark O. D. blacksmith.

Clemens E. O. farmer, Sec. 4.

Clough J. A. laborer.

Clugston James, farmer, Sec. 12.

**COFFIN CLEMENT,** deceased; was born in Edgarton, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Aug. 25, 1796. He was the youngest child of Capt. Edy Coffin, and of the sixth generation in descent from Fristram Coffin, who emigrated from the County of Devon, England, and settled in Massachusetts, in the town of Newberry, now called Newburyport. The first English record is of Sir Richard Coffin, one of the Knights who came with William the Conquerer from Normandy, France. The race has always been remarkable for mental and physical ability, vigor and longevity. Capt. Coffin removed his family to Williamsburg, Hampshire Co., Mass., in May, 1801, and died there in 1821. His son, Clement, was married April 16, 1817, in Williamsburg, to Miss Susan Williams, of the same place, a lady of superior ability, both natural and acquired. They had eight children, three died in early childhood; the others were Elizabeth Williams, wife of Henry Baker, who died in 1859; Arabella Gere, wife of Joel Bailey; Susan Corisandee, wife of Leander Keyes; Jerome Watson, and Sarah Ann Vincent, wife of Ray B. Griffin. The family removed to Michigan in 1835, settling on the disputed tract of land afterward ceded to Ohio, in what is now Fulton County, then Williams. In 1840, they came to Iowa, and settled in the grove that bears his name, and where Judge Coffin died, July 25, 1867. He was a man independent in his purposes and judgments, naturally of a noble nature, keen perceptions, quick in thought and expression, kind feelings, however unfavorably manifested in sudden expressions, still kind, as many a house of sickness and heart of sorrow can testify; a man with traits nobler if sharper than common. Punctuality, activity, energy and fidelity in the discharge of his duties marked his character. He was the first Judge of Probate of Delaware County; was one of the first Board of Trustees appointed by the Legislature for the Agricultural College at Ames. Without soliciting it, was appointed Postmaster by President Taylor and held it many years, sending in his resignation, when, by reason of advancing years, the duties became a burden. In politics he was a Democrat.

Colman L. A. retired miller.

Cummerford Geo. restaurant.

Congar E, J. druggist.

Congar E. R. banker.

**CONGAR HENRY M.** one of the firm of Congar Bros., Bankers; was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., March 31, 1832; when nine years old, he moved to Whitewater, Walworth County, Wis., and on Sept. 9, 1856, he married Cynthia L. Leffingwell, who was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., June 25, 1832; the same year, he came to this county, and in May of the following year engaged in mercantile

trade, continuing fifteen years; opened their present bank in Jan., 1875; has three children.

Congar R. M. clerk.

Conley J. F. barber.

Connell W. H.

Conner Aaron, clerk.

Conner F. M. laborer.

Connery John, laborer.

Cooley, J. C. farmer, Sec. 32.

Cooley J. A. clerk.

Cooley N. W. carpenter.

**COOLEY WARD C.** deceased, born in Grafton County, N. H., July 31, 1813; married Sally W. Priest, February 23, 1837, who was born in Grafton Co., N. H., July 31, 1814; they emigrated to this Co., settling on their present farm, Dec. 2, 1859; here Mr. Cooley died Oct. 6, 1865. Sanford Mason, who was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., June 13, 1830, and married their second daughter, Rosetta, Aug. 8, 1866, resides with his mother-in-law on Sec. 32.

Cooley W. A. merchant.

**COON AMOS F.** Farmer, Sec. 23; born in Washington Co., N. Y., April 8, 1815; in Feb., 1817, he moved with his parents to Wyoming Co., where on Jan. 5, 1837, he married Susannah Wheeler, who was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1808; they emigrated to Allen Co., Ind., in the Spring of 1837, and in the Spring of 1857, came to this Co., settling in this Township; owns 1,000 acres of land in this Co.; Allen F. Coon, his son, was born in Allen Co., Ind., Oct. 5, 1843, and married Delilah M. Andrews, Jan. 19, 1876; she was born in Allen Co., Ind., Sept. 15, 1851.

Coon Allen F. farmer; Sec. 23.

**COON E. SPAULDING,** Farmer, Sec. 23; born in Allen Co., Ind., March 3, 1840; came to this Co. with his parents in the Spring of 1857; he settled on and improved his present farm in 1866; married Sarah J. Hunt, April 26, 1862, who was born in La Porte Co., Ind., and who died in this county; again married Ettie Coleson, June 17, 1877, who was born in Delaware Co., Iowa, May 18, 1857.

**COTTON MORELL,** Druggist, was born in Cortland County, N. Y., March 30, 1835; in 1855, he moved to Tioga County, Pa., where he was engaged in the lumber trade, after which he was employed by the Blossburg and Erie railroads. He married Ruana H. Weeks, in December, 1861; she was born in Northampton, Mass. They came to this county, settling in this city in June, 1857. Have two children—George M. and Emma J.

**COVEY JAMES H.** (deceased), born in Cayuga County, N. Y., November 3, 1810. Married Mary Berean January 13, 1840, who was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1819. They resided in Venice, Scipio and Sempronius, Cayuga Co., N. Y., and then emigrated to Seneca County, O., where they resided until Nov. 25, 1854, when they came to this county, settling in Manchester; came to their present farm, where Mr. Covey died Sept. 5, 1872.

Cronk C. S. farmer, Sec. 34.

Cronk Oliver, farmer, Sec. 19.

**CROSBY CHAS. STETSON,** Attorney at Law; born in Hampden, Penobscot Co., Maine, Oct. 2, 1824. Graduated at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., in the class of 1846; read law with Edward Kent and Jonas Cutting, lately Judges of Supreme Court of Maine; and at the Cambridge Law School in 1847–8; came to Manchester in 1867.

Crosby, P. S. gardener.

**CROSBY THEOPHILUS,** Proprietor of Pleasant Hill Farm, Nursery and Garden, Sec. 32; was born in Franklin Co., Mass. July 12, 1812; married Abigail C. Thayer Oct. 26, 1836, who was born in Franklin Co., Mass., Aug. 28, 1813. The day they were married moved to Springfield, Mass. In 1837, they moved to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, going to Cleveland in 1846; from there they emigrated to this township, arriving October 26, 1853, settling in Ead's Grove Dec. 4; came to their present place in March, 1869.

Cross O. M. book agent.

Crosier S. O. carpenter.

DAY ALVAH, preacher.

**DAVIS WILLIAM G.** Farmer; formerly of this county; was born in Canada December 18, 1848; he came

to this county with hisparents, who now reside in Coffin's Grove Township, when quite young, and has been a resident of this place until recently. He married on March 19, 1875, Tinnie Stimpson, who was born in Climax, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., Feb. 18, 1855; she has been engaged in school teaching, a position she has faithfully filled, as she undoubtedly will all other avocations of life.

Day Chas. H. express agent.

Day H. M. commercial agent.

**DENTON NIXSON** (deceased), whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Carlisle, Eng., April 4, 1832; emigrated with his parents to New York City when a boy. Here he received an excellent education, especially in mathematics. In 1850, he came to Chicago with his parents, and, upon the death of his father by cholera in 1857, sought employment as an engineer under R. B. Mason, who was then pioneering the construction of the Illinois Central, but was obliged to accept a subordinate position until a vacancy occurred. He was engaged in the construction of the Illinois Central from Springfield to Dunleith. Mr. Denton was married at Clinton, Ill., to Mary A. Magill Jan. 5, 1859. In 1856, as a partner in the contracting firm of Magill, Denton & Co., he began the construction of the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad, and continued as a contractor for the road until it was extended to Cedar Falls in 1859. He again became a partner in the firm that extended the same road to Fort Dodge, and for several years after was engaged in various contracts, among them being a road from Cincinnati northward, the Dubuque & Minnesota Road, and a branch of the Northwestern in Northern Michigan. Mr. Denton settled in Manchester in 1856, and when the town was incorporated in 1866, was elected a member of the Council, which place he held for two years. In 1866, when Congress passed the law organizing the Northern Pacific Railway Company, Mr. Denton was made one of the incorporators. He soon after visited Duluth, but, being doubtful of the pecuniary results, allowed his opportunity to pass, even refusing $5,000 for his place in the company. In 1866, in connection with J. E. Ainsworth, of Dubuque, he incorporated the Manchester Manufacturing Company, and built the shops the same year. Two or three years after, he became sole owner, and, in 1877, transferred the property to the Delaware County Manufacturing Company. In 1867, he began to improve the tract of land just west of Manchester, now called "Oak Grove Farm," and in the Winter of 1873–4, he purchased most of the blooded stock formerly owned by R. A. Babbage, in Butler Co., and entered with zest upon the live stock business. In 1875, he again became a member of the Town Council, and the Silsby fire engine being purchased that year, it was by common consent named "N. Denton," and the company organized to man it bears also the same name. Early in December, 1877, Mr. Denton started to Brenham, Tex., with a number of cattle and horses for sale, but being injured on the way—the consequences of a sharp collision on a sidetrack of another car with that in which he was traveling—he died at Denison, Tex., Jan. 8, 1878, leaving a widow, four sons—William M., Robert A., Fred H. and Harry R., and two daughters, Mary R. and Kate E., to deplore his untimely death. His remains were sent home and interred in Manchester Cemetery on the 14th, a procession of Manchester Lodge, A., F. and A. M., swelled in numbers by members of neighboring lodges, and the three fire companies escorting his remains to the grave. Mr. Denton was justly regarded as a most enterprising citizen, and liberal toward all deserving enterprises. He had accumulated a considerable fortune, and was a Director in the Delaware County Bank from its organization. Before closing this sketch it is but justice to him to state that, upon the death of his father, when he was but 19 years of age, he undertook the charge and maintenance of his mother and family, a charge, in the words of his aged mother, "he faithfully and tenderly fulfilled, and he bears a noble record as a devoted son and a kind and considerate brother. May the Lord be his reward."

Dillon Edward, laborer.
Dillon John J. laborer.

**DICKINSON RUFUS,** Farmer, Sec. 12; born in Albany Co., N. Y., March 14, 1826; came to this county in May 1853, locating land in the above Section, and then went to Kane Co., Ill., where he was occupied on a farm until the Fall of that year (1854), when he again came to this county, working by the month in Epworth and other places, until the following year, when he commenced the improvement of his farm and on which he has since resided.

Dodson C. M.

**DOGGETT SIMEON L.** Attorney at Law; was born in Charleston, S. C., March 29, 1829; in 1837, moved to Worcester Co., Mass., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of that State in 1856; emigrated to this State May 28, 1857, settling in Dubuque, where he married Mary A. White, July 15, 1857; she was born in Pittsfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., Aug. 4, 1830; they came to this county in Aug., 1858; Mr. D. taught the select high school in this city from 1858 to 1864, and has been Mayor of this city five years.

Doolittle W. J. wagon maker.

**DORMAN CHARLES W.** Dentist, City Hall Block, Franklin street; was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Dec. 8, 1838; in 1856, he went to Jersey City, N. J., and to Delaware Co., N. Y., where he studied law, after which he crossed the plains to Pike's Peak and then to California, where he remained about five years, and in the meantime returned to N. Y., and married Helen F. Manchester March 27, 1864; she was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 1, 1845; emigrated to the this State in 1867, crossing the plains from California, in a wagon with his wife and two children, settling in Fayette Co.; came to this county in April, 1872, commencing his present business.

Dowd John, farmer, Sec. 1.
Dubois Abram, Sr., shoemaker.
Dubois Abraham, Jr., laborer.
Dudley C. A. telegraph operator.
Dudley Wm. renter, Sec. 31.
Duffle J. S. grocer.

**DUNHAM ABNER,** Farmer, Sec. 26; born in La Porte Co., Ind., Aug. 20, 1841; emigrated to this Co. in 1855, and the same year settled on his present farm of 80 acres. Enlisted in Co. F, 12th I. V. I., Sept. 24, 1861; engaged in battle at Fort Donelson and taken prisoner at Shiloh; after 6 months and 11 days he was paroled in Richmond, Va., and exchanged about Dec. 15, of that year; returning to his company, he was promoted First Lieutenant, and engaged in battles at Vicksburg, White River, siege at Nashville, Spanish Fort and Blakely; honorably discharged after the close of the war. Married Sophronia E. Boynton Sept. 15, 1869; she was born in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., Dec. 3, 1845. Mr. D. was elected Sheriff of this Co. in 1862, serving two terms.

**DUNHAM FERDINAND W.** Retired Farmer; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 20, 1814; emigrated to La Porte, Ind., in 1839, where he married Angeline McCallum, Sept. 13, 1840, who was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Aug. 6. 1814; she came to La Porte Co., Ind., in 1835; came from Ind. to this Co. in March, 1855, settling on Sec. 26; moved to this city in the Spring of 1869. Mr. Dunham is one of the Supervisors of this county.

**DUNHAM OBADIAH A.** Farmer, Sec. 25; born in La Porte, La Porte Co., Ind., July 3, 1852; came to this Co. with his father, F. Dunham, in 1855, settling on Sec. 26; in 1869, he moved to Manchester, attending school and clerking for Congar Bros. and D.G. Eldredge. Married Florence S. Rea Jan. 12, 1875, who was born in Colony, Delaware Co., Iowa, May 28, 1854. They came to their present farm of 160 acres Jan. 20, 1875. Alton Ferdinand is their only child.

Dunlap John, blacksmith.

**DURBON J. W.** Prop. Merchants' Hotel, Main st.; was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., April 22, 1817; when 15 years old he went to Genesee Co., N. Y. Married Amanda Holenbeck in Feb., 1838, who was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1820. After 27 years' residence in Genesee Co., they emigrated to Lenawee Co., Mich., and from there to this Co. in the Spring of

1865; built his present hotel, at a cost of $5,000, and occupied it in the Fall of 1874.

Dutton Owen P. laborer.

EDMUNDS JAMES, farmer, Sec. 22.

**EATON CHARLES B.** Manufacturer of and Dealer in Harness, Saddles and Collars, Main st.; was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., June 15, 1837. In 1844, he emigrated to Winnebago Co., Ill., settling in Rockford, where he married Martha Weidman, June 17, 1864, who was born in Lysander, N. Y.; she died Nov. 26, 1874. Mr. Eaton came to this Co. in 1865, settling in this city, where he has been engaged in his present business. Enlisted in the 11th I. V. I.

**EDMUNDS HENRY L.** Farmer, Sec. 26; born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., July 20, 1824; when quite young, went to Oswego, N. Y., when in 1850, he went to California, but after three years returned to Oswego Co., N. Y. Married Eliza Platts Dec. 15, 1869; she was born in Ashton, Lancashire, England, May 12, 1832; Mr. Edmunds came to this county in Aug., 1853, setling on his present farm.

**EDMUNDS STEPHEN J.** Farmer, Sec. 22; born in Oswego Co., N. Y., May 29, 1838; emigrated to this county in Feb., 1854; settled on his present farm of 128 acres in Feb., 1858; married Phœbe A. Coon in April, 1862; she was born in Allen Co., Ind., and died Feb. 1, 1875; again married Bell M. Ross Feb. 14, 1877; she was born in Winfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., March 29, 1846; had six children by first marriage and one by second.

Eldridge D. G. traveling man.

Eller John, stone cutter.

**EMERSON FRANKLIN,** Retired Farmer; was born in Erie Co., N. Y., May 3, 1814; in 1834, he removed to Niles, Mich.; after two years he moved to Racine, Wis., where he was engaged in trade with the Pottawatomies, and afterward helped them move to Council Bluffs, Iowa, after which he settled in Dubuque, Iowa, where he married Mary Wharton Dec. 23, 1841, who was born in Nenthead, Cumberland Co., Eng., Aug. 26, 1825; they resided in Dubuque four years, when they moved to Clayton Co.; in Oct., 1852, came to this county, settling in Richland Township; came to this city in April, 1877; was Sheriff of Clayton Co.

Estey Silas, milk dealer.

Estey V. S. son of above Estey.

Evans Frank P.

Evans Fred, meat market.

Evans R. H.

**EVANS SAMUEL S.** of the Firm of Evans & Rich, Meat Market, Main street, was born in Chittenden Co., Vt., Jan. 19, 1831; moved to Franklin Co., Vt., and married Cornelia Popple Sept. 20, 1854, who was born in Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., May 12, 1835; then moved to Fort Covington, Franklin Co., N. Y., and after residing in Burke and other places in New York, they came to this county in 1864, settling in this city. Frank P., Charles L. and Samuel S., are their children.

**EWART ROBERT M.** County Superintendent of Schools, was born in Belfast, Ireland, July 18, 1841; emigrated to this country with parents, arriving Nov. 12, 1866, settling in Sand Spring, this county, and has since resided at Hopkinton, where he received his education at the Lenox Collegiate Institute. Elected to his present office in 1875, and re-elected in 1877. He married Minnie S. Dean March 28, 1877; she was born in Cascade, Dubuque Co., Iowa, Aug. 27, 1853. They date their residence in this city from October, 1877.

FARR H. P. renter, Sec. 30.

Fenner Calvin, farmer, Sec. 11.

Fenner W. J. farmer, Sec. 11.

Ferris C. W. laborer, Sec. 10.

Ferris Daniel, farmer, Sec. 10.

**FERRIS DAVID P.** Farmer, Sec. 15, was born in Cuyahoga Co., O., July 8, 1816; his parents moved to Dearborn Co., Ind., when he was three months old, where he lived until 1826, and moved to St. Joseph Co., Ind. He married Hannah A. Cook Aug. 6, 1834, who was born in New York; she died Aug. 12, 1839. Again, married Lucy Vaughn April 12, 1840, who was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., in 1818. They emigrated to this county in July, 1856,

settling on his present farm, on which he has made all the improvements.

Ferris Jay, laborer, Sec. 10.

Ferry Lennen.

Finch D. H. clerk.

Finch George, laborer.

Finch Warren, laborer.

Fisk L. H. printer.

Flint Francis, janitor.

**FLINT GEORGE D.** Manufacturer of Pork and Flour Barrels, Butter Firkins and Tubs, Churns, in fact, all kinds of Cooperage, upper part of Franklin st.; employs 60 hands, on an average. Was born in Medina Co., Ohio, April 11, 1847. In 1861, he immigrated to Steuben Co., Ind., where, in 1864, he enlisted in Co. G, 44th Ind. V. I., serving nearly two years. Came from the army to this Co. Sept. 23, 1865; two years ago he bought his present shop. Married Martha Stephens Sept. 7, 1868, who was born in Tamaqua, Schuylkill Co., Pa., Nov. 28, 1851, and came with her parents to this Co. in 1855.

Foley John, baggage master.

**FORD BROS.** Dealers in Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Franklin st. John W. the senior member of the firm, was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Aug. 23, 1845; George was born in Rockford, Ill., Jan. 18, 1848. William Ford, their father, was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 18, 1824; married Mary Welch, Sept. 19, 1844; resided in Northumberland, Saratoga Co., N. Y., until 1846, when they emigrated to Rockford, Ill.; came to this Co. with his family in 1864; he died Nov. 9, 1876.

Forsythe, Alex, laborer.

Fowler, A. W. saloon keeper.

Foster, W. E. blacksmith.

**FOSTER WM. G.** Restaurant and Bakery, Franklin st.; was born in Albany, N. Y., May 14, 1837. When 3 years old, he, with his parents, moved to Coxsackie, N. Y., and at 12 years went to Trenton, N. J., residing there about twenty-one years. Married Annie McLee, Aug. 18, 1861; she was born in England. They came to this Co. in June, 1872, first settling in this city, and engaged in their present business.

Franks C. H. laborer.

Franklin Ezekiel, barber.

**FRENCH PHARES S.** Mechanic, was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., Jan. 23, 1837; immigrated to Oakland Co., Mich., in 1847, where he resided eight years, and then to Fort Dodge, Iowa, in 1855; the same year, he came to this Co., where he has made his home, with the exception of three years in California. Married Mary Dubois Nov. 8, 1857, who was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1842.

Fuller Andrew, carpenter.

Freelove, J. B. tinner.

GAINES, E. S. bookkeeper.

Gale D. H. broommaker.

Garrison J. M. laborer.

Garrison O. L. laborer.

Gardner J. A. saloon.

Gates G. D. painter.

Gates L. S. farmer, Sec. 35.

Gately Alfred, saloon.

Gill R. V. gardener.

**GLISENDORF FRED.** Meat Market, Main street, was born in Germany, Aug. 2, 1838; came to this country, settling in Milwaukee, Wis., September, 1857. He afterward moved to Chicago, residing eight years there, and then came to this county, settling in this city in September, 1865. Married Anna Mouermann Oct. 9, 1867; she was born in Austria Jan. 24, 1847. Mr. Glesendorf has been one of Manchester's business men ever since he settled here. Verony and Anna are the living children; Emma, their eldest child, died April 14, 1877; Charles, their third child, died April 16, 1877.

Glover H. G. farmer, Sec. 5.

Goodell Wm. merchant.

Goodell W. H. merchant.

Goodyear Dennis, clock repairer.

Gordon G. W. laborer.

Gorham Nathan, blacksmith.

Grace James, tailor.

**GRAHAM HENRY C.** of the Firm of H. C. Graham & Co., Dealers in Groceries, Crockery, and purchasers of Produce, Franklin street, was born in Perry, Lake County, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1833; moved to Mishawaka, Ind., in 1854, and after two years' residence he went to Elkhart, Ind., and in 1861,

moved to Janesville, Wis., and in July, 1868, emigrated to this county, settling in this city, and in September of the same year, commenced his present business. Was married to Flora C. Weber, Nov. 9, 1868; she was born in Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y., May 5, 1843.

Granger H. A. groceries.

Green Arthur C.

Green H. W. physician.

Green James, renter, Sec. 3.

Green S. W. physician.

**GREENWOOD WILLIAM H.** Photographer and Ornamental Painter, Tama street; was born in Wilmington, Del., February 11, 1838; married Caroline M. Collyer July 3, 1859, who was born in Tully Valley, Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 9, 1840. They were married at Clinton Junction, Rock Co., Wis., where they had moved; they moved to Delaware Co., Iowa, June 8, 1866; commenced his present business when fifteen years old.

Gregg F. B. printer.

Grice Thomas, cooper.

**GRIFFIN RAY B.** Attorney at Law and Real Estate Dealer; born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Feb. 27, 1836; received his education in Madison and Oneida Cos., N. Y.; started out in life at the age of 15 years, dependent upon his own resources; graduated in the Law Department of Hamilton College, at Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y., in the law class of 1856; was admitted to practice law in all the courts of New York at Oswego City July 8, 1856; when only 20 years old, came to Davenport, Iowa, in the Fall of 1856; in the Spring of 1857, removed to Manchester, and in August of the same year was appointed by Hon. Joel Bailey, then County Treasurer and Recorder, as Deputy, and for two and one-half years filled the office of Deputy County Treasurer and Recorder; was elected Treasurer and Recorder of the county, upon the Democratic ticket, in the Fall of 1859, and filled the office until Jan. 1, 1862; in the Winter of 1864, went to California, and Virginia City, Nevada; returned to Delhi the same Summer. In the Fall of 1865, permanently settled in Manchester, and continued the practice of law, and extensively engaged in dealing in real estate; has done much to encourage the settlement and improvement of the town and county, and engaged largely in improving farms throughout the county, as well as making extensive and valuable improvements in Manchester, and at present is the largest landholder in Delaware Co., all of which, he assures us, has been acquired honestly and by careful, prudent and economical investments, guarded with zealous economy and industry. In 1868, being regarded as a sound representative of Democracy, was sent by the Democratic Convention of Iowa as one of the delegates to the National Democratic Convention that convened in New York July 4, 1868. He was married Oct. 30, 1858, to Sarah Ann Vincint Coffin, youngest daughter of the late Judge Clement Coffin, of Coffin's Grove, in this county; she was born Oct. 13, 1834, in Williamsburg, Mass., and when a child removed with her parents to Michigan, and thence to Coffin's Grove in 1840, while still the Indian hunting ground; she was educated in Dubuque; they have seven children living—Elizabeth Baker, Clement Coffin, Mary Luella, Ray Burdette, Jr., Simeon Brown, Jr., Sarah Ann Vincint, and Ethel Ray Griffin; one son died when less than two years old.

Ghrist I. W. physician.

HADLEY J. C. carpenter.

Hageman John, blacksmith.

Haker Edmonds, laborer.

Hale N. G. clerk.

Hale N. T. clerk.

**HAMBLIN ENOS,** of the firm of Whitman, Hamblin & Co., Blacksmiths and Wagon Manufacturers, Fayette st.; was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1830. Married Hester A. Noble, July 4, 1858. She was born in Montville, Geauga Co., Ohio, March 3, 1835. In 1856, came to this county, first settling in Delhi, residing six months, then to Dyersville; moved to this city soon after, and entered the above firm about one year since. Has five children.

Hamblin John, meat market.

Harris George, laborer.

**HAMLIN HENRY F.** born in Smithport, McKean County, Penn., April 14, 1834; moved to Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., Sept. 1, 1845; moved to Forestville, Delaware County, March, 15, 1856, and started the first store of any consequence, under the firm name of Hamlin & Son; moved to Manchester Feb. 20, 1862. Married Miss Hattie A. Clark, at Belvidere, Ill., Sept. 7, 1857; they have three children —Frank H., Charles F. and Clare Forrest, aged respectively, 20, 16 and 10 years. Is now engaged in mercantile business with Riddell Bros.

Harris I. N. saloon keeper.
Harris Orange, carpenter.
Hartson George, laborer; Sec. 2.
Hartson Isaac, farmer.
Haskell H. B. foundry.
Hayes John B.
Heath J. C. clerk.
Heath John, laborer.

**HEMPSTEAD JOHN,** Farmer, Sec. 11; born in Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 13, 1822; his parents moved to Chautauqua County in 1833, where he was engaged in farming; in 1850, emigrated to Dodge Co., Wis., and then came to this county, arriving in Oct., 1854, settling on Sec. 16, where he married Lucinda Wilcox, Feb, 22, 1859, who was born in Ripley, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Oct. 2, 1833; moved on their present farm in 1868; one child —Mary R.

Henry J. J. laborer.
Herrick W. D. clerk.

**HESNER ANDREW J.** Farmer, Sec. 8; born in Rock Co., Wis., Jan. 11, 1849; came from Rock County to Clayton Co., Iowa, when two years old, with his parents, and to this county in the Fall of 1871, where he married Maria Hetherington Jan. 2, 1871; she was born in Rock Co., Wis., Feb. 20, 1848; they moved on their present farm, on which he has made valuable improvements.

**HETHERINGTON AMOS,** Farmer, Sec. 7; was born in Delaware Co., Iowa, June 1, 1856; his father, Thomas Hetherington, came to this county twenty-five years ago, and is one of the old settlers of this county; Amos and Asher, twin brothers, with their mother Susanah, are residing on the farm; Matilda, Mary and Amanda are his sisters.

Hetherington Thos. retired farmer.
Heys G. H. blacksmith.
Higman J. B. renter, Sec. 23.
Hills Levi, grocer.
Hoag Egbert, mill owner.
Hoag J. J. mill owner.
Hollister A. A. farmer, Sec. 4.
Hollister G. F. laborer.
Hollister Geo. F. renter.

**HOLLISTER WILLIAM H.** Farmer, Sec. 9; born in Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., March 23, 1830; he with his parents, moved to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1840. Here he married Margaret E. Wilcox, January 10, 1849; who was born in Mayville, Chautauqua County, N. Y., July 27, 1832. They moved to Portland, Chautauqua Co., but after three years emigrated to Boone County, Ill.; in April 4, 1855, they came to this county, settling on their present farm, on which they have made good improvements.

Holmes H. R. bootmaker.

**HOLMES THEODORE,** Mill Owner, in Millheim, Sec. 3; was born in Seneca Co., Ohio, April 24, 1828; moved to DeKalb Co., Ind., in 1842, and to La Porte Co., Ind., in 1846. Came to this county, settling in Honey Creek Township in 1860. Married C. Matilda Hutson Oct. 9, 1862, who was born in this county March 25, 1842.

Hooker Benj. laborer.
Hoosner J. C. cooper.
Hornby John, saloon.

**HOWLAND IRA,** Farmer; S. 32; born in Grafton Co., N. H., Oct. 9, 1817. In this county he married Tirzah Cooley, Jan. 26, 1843, who was born in Grafton Co., N. H., Feb. 16, 1822. Lived in their native county until March, 1858, when they emigrated to Janesville, Wis., and in March, 1865, again emigrated to this county, settling on their present farm. Have three children living.

Howland R. W. clerk.

**HOYT HIRAM** (of the firm of Granger & Hoyt, Dealers in Groceries, etc., Franklin street). Was born in Essex Co., Vt., on May 27, 1838. When eight years old, he moved, with parents, to Coos Co., N. H., and in the

Spring of 1858 came to this State, first settling in West Union, Fayette Co., Ia., and in 1860 went on a tour for a location farther west, but returned, settling in this city Oct. 15, 1864. He is engaged in buying live stock and grain, giving his entire attention to that business. Married Etna P. Loomis, daughter of A. R. Loomis, Dec. 9, 1868, She was born in Georgia, Vt.

Hoyt S. M., farmer; S. 3.

Hulbert Philetus, laborer.

Hulbert W. A. laborer.

Huling A. C. laborer.

**HUSTED CHARLES,** Attorney at Law, office on Franklin st.; was born in Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., on Dec. 28, 1843; came to this State in 1860, settling in Dubuque Co., and then to Mason City; admitted to the bar in Black Hawk Co., in Oct., 1868; married Sarah E. Keagy June 16, 1869; she was born in Pa. Mr. Husted went to Colorado and from there to this county, settling in this city in 1866.

Hutchinson Henry, capitalist.

**HUTCHINSON JOS.** Capitalist, office in City Hall Block, Franklin st.; was born in London, England, May 11, 1852; came to this country in June, 1856, first settling in Dyersville, Dubuque Co., Iowa; one year from the following Sept. he came to this city.

Hutson J. C. farmer; Sec. 1.

**HUTSON MATHEW D.** Farmer; Sec. 1; born in Delaware Co., Iowa, Aug. 8, 1845; enlisted in the 11th Mo. Cav., Co. B, on Feb. 1, 1852, and was engaged in the battles at Prairie Grove, Helena and Brownsville, Ark., Vicksburg and Jackson, Tenn.; honorably discharged, Aug. 12, 1865; he married Adelaide J. Rowley, Oct. 28, 1868, who was born in Dane Co., Wis., Feb. 14, 1851. Mr. Hutchinson is a son of the third settler in this Co.

IRONS FRANK, molder.

JEWELL B. WOOD, clerk.

Johnston D. I. carpenter.

Johnston J. F. clerk.

Johnson N. H. farmer, Sec. 7.

**JONES DAVID W.** Proprietor of the Manchester Woolen Mills; was born in South Wales, Great Britain, Sept. 27, 1821; married Margaret Davis Sept. 27, 1842, who was born in South Wales Jan. 14, 1820; they immigrated to this country in April, 1843, coming in a sailing vessel, via Liverpool, arriving in New York May 20, 1843, and in due time settled in Montgomery Co., Pa.; after one year's residence, they moved to Newton Falls, Trumbull Co., Ohio, engaging in his present business; came to this county in April, 1854, settling on a farm in Sec. 16; in 1864, he sold out, and commenced building one of his present fine woolen mills in 1865; a complete history is given in this work.

**JONES JOSIAH S.** son of D. W. Jones; was born in Newton Falls, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Dec. 16, 1854; came to this county with his father, in April, 1854, and has been engaged with him as an assistant in the woolen mills; he married, in this county, Della Sly, June 6, 1876; she was born in Henrietta, Lorain Co., Ohio, June 23, 1857; they have one child.

**JONES WILLIAM B.** Woolen Mills, Manchester; was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 9, 1843; came to this country with his father, D. W. Jones, April, 1854, and has been engaged with his father in all his pursuits in business; married Jennie Tarbox April 14, 1867; she was born in Eureka, Wis, April 14, 1849; children—Lettie May, Lester D., Charles W., Maggie L. and Stephen D. W.

Jones W. S. furniture.

June L. E. carpenter.

KALTENBACK FRED. far.; Sec. 2.

Kaltenbach Jacob, laborer, Sec. 3.

**KALTENBACH JOHN,** Far.; Sec. 2; born in Baden, Germany, March 11, 1808; married Mary Hermon June, 1826, who was born in Germany Aug. 1809. They came to America in 1834, settling in Wayne Co., Ohio, and in 1842, moved to Monroe, Green Co., Wis.; left March, 1852, coming to this county, settling in this township, on Sec. 3, where he built a saw-mill, and which, in 1864, he constructed into a grist-mill. John Welterlin, his son-in-law, who resides with him, was born in France Feb. 20, 1830, came to this country in 1852, settling in Milwaukee, Wis., and in May

following came to Dubuque, and in Aug., 1854, came to this county.

**KALTENBACH SAMUEL,** Mfr. of Butter Tubs, Barrels, etc., Franklin st.; was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, Sept. 28, 1843; when two years old, his parents moved to Green Co., Wis., and in the Spring of 1853, came to this township; he enlisted in Co. F., 12th I. V. I., in 1861, serving three years; was in the battles of Corinth, Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Jackson, Tenn., and Black River; commenced business in this city in 1868; married Mary Morris, July 1, 1876; she was born in Wales, Oct. 29, 1849,

Keagy C. W. bookkeeper.

**KELLER BEN. H.** Manufacturer and Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Franklin st.; was born in Auburn, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1829; in 1846, he went to Seneca Falls, N. Y., but after one year's residence moved to Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y., where he married Lucy A. Barr, on Jan. 1, 1850, who was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., March 16, 182–; they went to Cuba, N. Y., from which place they came to this county. arriving April 15, 1856, commencing his present business about that time.

Kelley R. A. clerk.

Kelsey J. L. depot agent.

Kelsey J. W. teacher.

Kennedy J. D. retired farmer.

Kennedy J. W. wagon manufacturer.

**KENNEDY R. G.** Manufacturer of Wagons, Buggies, Phaetons, and repairing promptly done, located lower part of Franklin street; was born in Nova Scotia, Oct. 15, 1848; came to this country in October, 1866, settling in Austin, Minn., and then came to this county in March 1867. He married Frances H. Purdy Sept. 15, 1870; she was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

**KENNEDY J. W.** was born in Nova Scotia Sept. 9, 1839. Came to this country in 1862, settling in McGregor, Ia.; came to this county in March, 1875, and was in partnership with his brother for three years.

Kenney A. cooper.

Kenny Silas, drayman.

Kent Joseph, laborer.

**KENYON WM. G.** of the firm of Kenyon & Stewart, Dealers in Groceries, Crockery, and Purchasers of Produce, Franklin street; was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Aug. 3, 1836; went to Oswego, N. Y., when quite young, and at the age of 20 he emigrated to this State, first settling in Dubuque; then went to Colorado Territory for three years; then he came to this county in December, 1862, first settling in this city. Married Mary E. Marvin Dec. 31, 1862. She was born in Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 31, 1842.

**KERR JOHN,** Proprietor of the Manchester House, corner Delaware and Madison streets; was born in Ireland and emigrated to this country, first setling in Pittsburgh, but after one year came to this county and engaged in his present business. His rates to transients are one dollar per day. In connection with the house is a commodious barn, where people will find good protection from the storm and feed for their horses at the lowest possible prices.

King C. carpenter.

King M. S. cooper.

Kinney M. H. carpenter.

Kinney T. C. horse farrier.

Klonus Fred, saloon.

Knapp Wm. laborer.

Knickerbocker Smith, preacher.

Kresser Hugo, saloon.

LOBIN ANDREW, farmer.

Lawman J. B. harness maker.

**LAWRENCE NEWTON F.** of the firm of Lawrence & Lister, Dealers in Hardware, corner of Franklin and Main sts., was born in Cuyahoga, Ohio, March 12, 1843. When 12 years of age, his parents moved to Rockford, Ill., where he married Helen Tisdal, March 29, 1867, who was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., April 20, 1843, and in April, 1868, they emigrated to this county, first settling near this city. Mr. L. has been engaged ia farming, painting and clerking, until April, 1877, when he commenced his present business.

Lawrence S. S., farmer; S. 8.

Lee J. H., laborer.

**LeROY M. F.** Attorney at Law, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Manchester, Dearborn Co., Ind.,



John Stewart

MANCHESTER

Jan. 16, 1850; when he was 2 years of age, his parents moved to Grundy Co., Ill.; at the age of 11, he went to Moore's Hill, Dearborn Co., Ind., and remained there attending school to the age of 16; he then went to Illinois, and having taken a course in the Commercial Department of "Clark Seminary," graduating in the year 1867; the same year he came to Manchester, Iowa, and after remaining about a year, returned to Moore's Hill, Ind., graduating from Moore's Hill College with the degree of B. S.; in 1869, he attended the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, and graduated from the Law Department June 24, 1870, with the degree of LL. B., with the right to practice in all the courts of Iowa; in July of the same year, he returned to Manchester, Iowa, as Cashier of the "Manchester Bank," and commenced the practice of law, and on the 5th of November, 1873, formed a copartnership in the law business with Chas. E. Bronson, and as such has continued up to the present time, having built up a very large and lucrative practice. He married Miss Jennie P. Loomis, in Manchester, Iowa, June 2, 1874; she was born in De Kalb Co., Jan. 31, 1854; they have two children —Dora M., born May 14, 1875, and Alma M., born Aug. 24, 1877.

Lewis C. C., jewelry.

**LEWIS DAVID R. & BRO.,** Dealers in Jewelry, Franklin street; was born in Little Falls, N. Y., May 14, 1832. In 1850, he came to Waukegan, Lake Co., Ill., and from there to this county in June, 1857, where he married Kittie Manning, who was born in Andover, Mass., on April 1, 1844. Chas. C. Lewis, the senior member of the firm, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., on June 4, 1830, and came to this county in 1855. The first jewelry store opened in this city was run by David in the building now occupied by Levi Hills and owned by Mrs. Geo. Toogood.

**LILLAGAR HARRY S.** Clerk Clarence House; born in Huntsville, Ala., July 4, 1847; removed with his parents to Hampton, Va., in 1852, where he attended school; his father died in 1858; removed with his mother to Philadelphia in 1859; went to Fowling Creek in 1860; returned to Hampton in the Spring of 1861, arriving just as the war broke out; was one of the party of about fifty young fellows who helped to sink the United States ships of war Columbus, Merrimac, Raritan, Columbia, Plymouth, Germantown, Dolphin and United States in Portsmouth (Virginia) Harbor, April 20, 1861; was one of the squad who scuttled the Columbia; the party were known, and the United States Marshals too numerous for comfort; Harry escaped by crawling into the coal bin of the steamer Georgiana, from Norfolk to Baltimore; at Baltimore, happening to see in the street a man he supposed to be a United States Marshal from Portsmouth, he became badly scared and left for Havre de Grace in the first train, crossed the country on foot to Smyrna, Del., thence to Bridgeville; here he met an old schoolmate, William Cannon, son of Gov. Cannon, of Delaware, who was about raising a regiment of cavalry for Union service; young Cannon suggested to Harry that he should aid him in recruiting a company for the regiment; he gladly accepting the proposition as escape from the dreaded Marshals, and feeling much relieved, Harry aided in raising Company B, enlisted in it as a private, was with Sheridan's command in the Shenandoah Valley, and fighting Mosby and Harry Gilmore until the Spring of 1863, was ordered to Baltimore and captured by Stewart's Cavalry on the Westminster turnpike, twenty-five miles from Baltimore in June; had just drawn a new suit, and was stripped by his captors of everything except shirt and stockings, and in this condition was marched to York, Pa., and was prisoner of war at Columbia, Pa., when the battle of Gettysburg was fought; soon after was picked up by Union patrols and sent to his regiment at Washington. In the battle at Smoky Hollow, in the Fall of 1863, his leg was broken by a wounded horse running against an artillery wheel, and went into hospital at Alexandria; in the Spring of 1864, his regiment was dismounted and attached to First Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps; was in the memorable cam-

paign of the Wilderness, battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg, and received a bayonet wound in the left side, at the raid on the Welden railroad, was sent to hospital at City Point, thence to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and rejoined his regiment at City Point in the Spring of 1865; ordered to Washington, and on the way the transport boats in tow sank in a storm, and Harry barely escaped to the steamer over the hawser. At Washington, his regiment was re-organized, and in a fight with Georgia cavalry, at Monocacy, received a saber cut over the left eye; mustered out as Second Lieutenant September, 1865, with only nineteen men of his company remaining out of 106. Went to Philadelphia immediately after discharge, and entered the service of the Hadden Manufacturing Company until 1868, when he went to St. Paul, Minn.; in 1870, went to Austin, Minn., leased the Davison House, and remained until December, 1873; made a trip to Philadelphia, and returned to Manchester in April, 1874, and became the popular Clerk of the Clarence House. Married, October, 1869, Miss Mary G. Fisher, daughter of Abel Fisher, of Philadelphia; two children —Annie Fisher, born September, 1870; Mary G., born October, 1871, and died November, 1871; wife died Feb. 25, 1874.

**LISTER GEORGE S.,** of the firm of Lawrence & Lister, Hardware, corner of Franklin and Main streets; was born in Canada, Dec. 13, 1851. His father, Henry Lister, was born in Liverpool, Eng., Nov. 7, 1820, and married Ann Lees, Jan. 14, 1844. She was born in Manchester, Eng., in May, 1821. In 1848, he moved to Canada, where George was born, and emigrated to this county in 1855. George worked at blacksmithing for three years. Commenced his present business in April, 1877. Married Ida E. Moore, April 3, 1878. She was born in Rockford, Ill., March 29, 1856.

Lister Henry, farmer.

Logston Joseph, laborer.

Long H. E. mfr. of wagons.

**LOOMIS A. R.** Capitalist; was born at Milton, Chittenden Co., Vt., June 28, 1823, where he resided until he was 20 years of age, when he went to Dodge Co., Wis., and after remaining there one year, returned to Milton, Vt.; in 1852, he moved to DeKalb Co., Ill., and was engaged in farming; in 1854, he came to Delaware Co., Iowa, and settled at Acersville, where he opened the first store in Delaware Township; the next year he moved his business to Manchester, where he several years afterward formed a copartnership, first as the firm of Loomis, Congan & Co., and again as Loomis & Cornish; he was also a member of the firm of Loomis & Coles, Commission Merchants in Chicago and Dubuque; he retired from the mercantile business in the year 1863; in 1868, he was engaged in the banking business, under the name of Loomis & LeRoy, retiring from the business two years after. He was elected the first Mayor of Manchester, after its incorporation, in 1866. He married Phedora H. Parmelee Nov. 23, 1845; she was born at Colchester, Vt., Feb. 18, 1821; they have five children—Ettie P., born July 8, 1847; Lora A., born Sept. 13, 1849; Alma L., born Jan. 11, 1852; Jennie P., born Jan. 31, 1854, and Loring R., born Aug. 29, 1859.

Loomis A. R. butter buyer.

**LOOMIS CLARK C.** Farmer; Sec. 27; born in Oneida Co., N. Y. Nov. 3, 1847; moved when quite young, with his parents, to Oswego Co., N. Y.; in 1865 he came to this Co.; returning East, he married Lucy H. Beadle; she was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., June 23, 1850; two years ago, from this date (Feb., 1878), he bought and moved on his present farm of 160 acres; Cora and Mary J. are their children.

**LOOMIS LEWIS A.** Dealer in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, and Purchaser of Butter, City Hall Block, Franklin st.; was born in Milton, Chittenden Co., Vt., Sept. 21, 1821; married Mary F. Hartson, April 2, 1843, who was born in Danville, Caledonia Co., Vt., Oct. 16, 1825; they emigrated from Vt., to this Co. in the Summer of 1855, and after working at various employments incident to a new country, he embarked in the produce trade, in 1859, in a small way, and from it has grown up his present business.

Loomis Oliver, farmer.
Love Allen, farmer.
Lucas Henry, laborer.
Lukins Joseph, laborer; Sec. 3.
McCARTY MICHAEL, laborer.
McCollum Fred, clerk.
McCormick Jas. farmer; Sec. 27.
McCreadie G. E. laborer.
McCredie John, laborer.
McDonald Ichabod, laborer.
McFarland John, laborer.
McIntosh R. T. marble worker.
McIntosh William, marble worker.
McKay J. F. farmer.
McLaughlin James, laborer.
Malone Edward, blacksmith.
Mansfield J. M. mason.
Marchant Thos. laborer.
Marvin R. M. agrl. implement dealer.
Marvin William, laborer.
Mason Delevan, laborer.
Mason Sanford, farmer.

**MARTIN J. W.** Proprietor of the Martin House, near Ill. C. Depot; was born Champaign Co., Ohio, August 20, 1820; emigrated to this county, arriving Sept. 20, 1842, coming with his step-mother and uncle; they settled in Ead's Grove, where he lived until 15 years ago, when he came to this city; married Frances Frink, April 8, 1862; she was born in Woodstock, Vt., Dec. 20, 1830.

Martin J. W. laborer.
Martin Morris, laborer.
Martin W. laborer.
Mathew E. F. tailor.

**MAY JOHN W.** Farmer; See. 5; was born in Crawford Co., Pa., May 2, 1824; came to Boone Co., Ill., in 1844, and after six years' residence went to California, returning in four years to Boone Co., where he married Miranda Colvin Nov. 29, 1855, who was born in Erie Co., N. Y., July 27, 1835; in Jan. 1, 1856, they arrived in this county, settling on their present farm; they started on a visit to Boone Co., Pa., but while in Belvidere, their little daughter, Alice J., died, and they returned home. Alice J., born Nov. 3, 1856, and died Oct. 11, 1860. Twin boys, not named, born March 1, 1863, and died the same day; A. Jamie, born Jan. 10, 1864; Minnie, Nov. 22, 1868, are the births and deaths of their children.

**MEAD CHAUNCEY W.** Far.; Sec. 16; born in St. Joseph Co., Ind., Feb. 8, 1835; married Ruth A. Eaton, July 29, 1860; she was born in Cuba, Allegany Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1843; emigrated to this county from native country in 1853, settling on his present farm with his father, Allen Mead, who died here Dec. 9, 1866; he was an old and respected citizen of this county.

Mead G. W. farmer, Sec. 16.

**MEAD WILLIAM,** Farmer; Sec. 16; born in Dearborn Co., Ind., June 7, 1826. Moved with parents, in 1834, to Henry Co., Ind., and to St. Joseph Co. in 1835. Married Louis A. Webster, May 1, 1850, who was born in Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y., June 30, 1828. They emigrated to Monticello, Jones Co., Iowa, in 1853, and were among the pioneer settlers of that county. Came to this county in the Spring of 1878, settling on their farm of 210 acres.

Merrill G. E. laborer.
Merrill W. F. clerk.

**MERRY JOHN F.** (of the firm of Merry & Goodell, Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Purchasers of Butter, Franklin st.); born in Summit Co., Ohio, March 24, 1844. Came to this county in Oct., 1857; enlisted in the 21st Iowa V. I. in 1861, and again in 1864, in the 46th Iowa V. I. Commenced business in this city in 1868; married Emma J. Cattron, Nov. 26, 1866. She was born in Westville, La Porte Co., Ind., May 2, 1846. Mr. H. Goodell, the junior partner of the firm, was born in Westminster, Windham Co., Vt., July 1, 1837. When quite young, moved to Lowell, Mass., and to this county in 1858, first settling in Honey Creek, Tp. Enlisted in the 12th Iowa V. I. in 1864, serving one year. Came to this city in 1872. Married May 4, 1869, Margaret E. Nicholson, who was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 21, 1847.

**MERWIN HENRY M.** Farmer; Sec. 34; was born in Connecticut in 1820, and lived there until 1863, then came to Dubuque, Iowa, where he lived three years, when he came to this county; in 1860, was married to Alice Buckingham, of Connecticut; has seven chil-

dren—Lucy B., Charles M., Minnie A., Henry B., George M., Albert T., Francis M.; Republican; Methodist; owns 260 acres of land.

Meserve S. E. carpenter.
Millett A. D. laborer.
Millett C. G. farmer, Sec. 9.
Millett Lee S. laborer.
Mills C. B. photographer.
Mohr M. C. bridge builder.

**MOORE ALONSON O.** Clerk; was born in Troy, Bradford Co., Pa., Sept. 22, 1830; at the age of 15 years, he moved to Elmira, N. Y., residing there two years, and then to Corning and Hornellsville, where he married; emigrated to Rockford, Ill., where he resided eight years, and from there to Woodstock, Ill.; enlisted in the 95th Ill. V. I., serving three years; came to this county at the close of the war; married Huldah A. Cleaveland, Nov. 10, 1855; she was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1835.

Moore Mortimer, laborer.
Morris Thos. laborer.
Mosher Geo. laborer.
Mosher S. P. laborer.
Mosher Tunis, laborer.

**MUCKLER FRANCIS O.** Far.; Sec. 26; born in Lamoille County, Vt., Oct. 26, 1835; at the age of 17, he moved to Middlesex Co., Mass., where he married Ellena M. Saurin, Oct. 9, 1858, who was born in Somerset Co., Mass., Aug. 3, 1837; emigrated to this county, settling in Milo in May, 1861, moved to Milwaukee, Wis., where they lived five years, when they returned to this county, settling in Manchester; came to his present farm in the Fall of 1876.

**MUNSON HASSEL,** Farm.; Sec. 8; was born in Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Sept. 25, 1830; emigrated to this county in March, 1854, settling in this township; married Carrie Eaton, Nov. 21, 1859, who was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Sept. 28, 1841; moved on their present farm in 1865; Freddie H. is their only child.

NELSON JOSEPH, carpenter.

Nethercutt John.
Newcomb C. H. clerk.
Newcomb Enos, farmer; Sec. 10.

**NEWCOMB EDGAR E.** Dentist, born in Susquehanna Co., Pa., May 4, 1846. Enlisted in Co. D, 50th Pa. V. I., in 1864, serving until the close of the war. Married Frances Wheelock, Oct. 4, 1865; she was born in Wyoming Co., Pa., April 10, 1846. They emigrated to this county, and have been engaged in farming until the past two years, which have been devoted to his profession. He took a trip, in 1872, through Nebraska and Kansas, looking at the country in view of future settling.

Newcomb F. M. clerk.
Newcomb Israel, gardener.
Newcomb Uri, laborer.
Newham J. W. blacksmith.
Nix J. R. hotel.
Noble A. C. music dealer.
Noble J. L. farmer, Sec. 22.
Nugent J. F. Catholic Priest.

O'BRIEN P. R. cigar manufacturer.

O'Brien Patrick, laborer.
Ohl John, laborer.
Olcutt Emery, laborer.
Oliner John, harness maker.
Olmstead E. S. laborer.
Orvis F. W. laborer.
Otis Clytus, manufacturer of harness.

**OTIS JOHN,** of the firm of John Otis & Son, Manufacturers of and Dealers in Harness, Saddles, Collars, etc., Franklin street; was born in Isle of Man, Sept. 20, 1808. Married Alice Futers, who was born in Newcastle, England, and died in 1859. Again married Rebecca Dow, who was born in Ireland. In September, 1828, Mr. O. came to this country, first settling in Utica, N. Y.; but after one year went to Syracuse, N.Y.; then to Clyde and Buffalo, N. Y.; then going to St. Catharine, Brantford and Hamilton, Canada. After which he emigrated to Michigan in 1838, and to this city in 1856; commenced business here in 1873.

PADDOCK DANIEL, carpenter.

Paddock Edward, teacher.
Palmer H. S. merchant.
Parish John, renter, Sec. 7.
Patrick B. H. laborer.
Patton W. H. renter, Sec. 25.

**PAXSON CHARLES,** Banker, Franklin street; resides Madison street;

born in Philadelphia County, Pa., Feb. 16, 1824; the youngest of three sons and four daughters of Charles and Mercy Paxson; removed with his parents to Franklin Township, Chester County, Pa., in the Spring of 1831; remained at home on the farm until the Spring of 1851, when he removed to Cecil County, Md., and engaged in mercantile business with his brother Lewis; closed business there in the Spring of 1856, and formed a copartnership with his brother Lewis and brother-in-law W. S. Thompson, and W. H. Seeds, under the firm name of "Paxson, Thompson & Seeds;" removed to Dubuque with the other junior partner, Seeds, and engaged in lumber business, under the same firm name; in the Fall of 1857, established a branch yard at Manchester, Iowa; removed permanently to Manchester the following Fall and engaged in mercantile business, also in the grain and live stock trade; in 1867, W. S. Thompson retired from the firm and they relinquished the lumber business; purchased one-half interest in the property known as Acers' Mill, and at once completed a new building, then in course of construction, giving it the name of the "Quaker Mill," which they soon had in successful operation; this mill was destroyed by fire May 6, 1869; purchased the interest of Mr. Acres, after the fire, and immediately proceeded to rebuild the present mill, which they still operate; in the Spring of 1872, Mr. Lewis Paxson retired from the firm, since which time the business has been transacted under the firm name of Paxson & Seeds; still continues in active business in milling, grain and live stock. In the Fall of 1851, was married to Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Deborah Chambers, of New Garden, Chester County, Pa. Mrs. Paxson joined her husband in Dubuque in the Spring of 1857, but enjoyed her new home a little less than one year, and died in the Spring of 1857; had three children—Deborah, Joseph C. and Lewis C.; the latter being the only one now living, the others having died in their infancy. Married Mary J., daughter of Thomas and Margaret Williams, of Pecatonica, Ill.; have had seven children—Ellen M., Sarah, Anna, Susan, Charles H., Emma and Ruthana; all are living, except Anna, who died in her third year. Has been identified with all the public enterprises of the town, having been a resident when it was in its infancy; has been a member of the School Board for the greater portion of the time for the last twenty years, and has been its President for a number of years; was a member of the first Town Council, and has served several times since; is a member of the present Board; was one of the original organizers of the Delaware County Bank, and has served as Vice President since its organization; has engaged several times in farming, in which he has been no less successful than in other pursuits.

Paxson Lewis, retired.

Paxson L. C. grain buyer.

Pentony Henry, harness maker.

Pentony William, carpenter.

Percival Henry, laborer.

Peers C. C. laborer.

Perkins Charles, cattle buyer.

Phillips Jacob, cabinet maker.

Pierce Daniel, mason.

Pierce G. G. clerk.

Pilkington Peter, laborer.

**POUND GEORGE F.** Farmer, Sec. 3; was born in Erie Co., N. Y., June 5, 1817; married Mary J. Johnson, Feb. 17, 1845; she was born in Boston, Erie Co., N. Y., Dec. 18, 1824, and died June 15, 1875; Mr. Pound moved to N. J. when 16 years old and after 7 years returned to N. Y.; came to this county in Sept. 27, 1861, settling in Adams Tp., Sec. 12, and came to this township in Sept., 1874; married to second wife, Mary E. Stone, on July 4, 1876, who was born in Dubuque Co., Iowa, July 15, 1848; owns 978 acres of land.

Pound S. S., farmer.

**POTTER, D. S.,** Farmer; S. 25; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 2, 1824. When about three years old, he, with parents, moved to Granville, Washington Co., N. J., and at the age of six went to Erie Co., N. Y., where he married Laura A. Brayton, July 9, 1851. She was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 5, 1829. They emigrated to this county on Sept. 27, 1851, first

settling on his present farm, consisting of 200 acres.

Potter W. W., farmer, S. 35.

Pullman Nathaniel, preacher.

Purdy R. W., carpenter.

Purvis Anderson, carpenter.

**PUTNAM HENRY H.,** Farmer; S. 14; born in Lee, Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 6, 1833. In 1865, he came to this county, arriving in March. He afterward went to Cedar Co., where he married Elvira Stanclift, on Sept. 3, 1868, who was born in Collins, Erie Co., N. Y., Sept. 12, 1837. Herbert H. and Edward A. are their children. Rhoba Stanclift, mother of Mr. Putnam, was born March 10, 1799, and resides a portion of her time with her daughter.

Putnam S. W., laborer.

RADCLIFFE JOHN, sewing agent.

**RANN H. L.** editor *Press*.

**RAYMOND ALBERT,** Farmer; Sec. 5; was born in Jackson Co., Mich., March 5, 1830; came from native Co. to this in June, 1849, settling in this Township, where he married Matilda Scott, on Oct. 3, 1852; she was born in Schenectady, Schenectady Co., N. Y., July 24, 1834; they are among the old settlers of this Co.; Ella and Charles J. are their children.

Raymond Augustine, laborer.

Raymond Augustus, laborer.

Reardon Daniel, laborer.

**REYNOLDS BENJAMIN H. M. D.** Physician and Surgeon, Franklin st.; was born in Green Co., N. Y., July 22, 1839; when about ten years old he moved to La Porte Co., Ind.; in 1860, moved to Kankakee Co., Ill., where he enlisted in the 76th Ill. V. I., in Aug., 1862, serving nearly three years; returning home after the war, he attended college at Ann Arbor, Mich., after which he came to this Co. in March, 1866, settling in Masonville; on March 6, 1872, he graduated and received his diploma from the Iowa State University; came to this city in 1873, where he has been engaged in the practice of medicine; married Jennie Peterson, in Ind., Feb. 9, 1865; she was born near Xenia, Green Co., Ohio.

Rich Luke, meat market.

Riddell Alex. merchant.

Riddell D. F. merchant.

Riddell William, merchant.

**RIDDELL BROS.** Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, and Purchasers of Produce, Butter a specialty, Main street; David F., Alexander and William are the members of the firm; David F. was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Aug. 19, 1847, and married Cordelia C. Dygert, Sept. 15, 1875; she was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; the two senior partners commenced business in this city in Sept., 1869, on Franklin street, doing a small business, but now have built, on Main street, a store 22x115 feet, and are one of the firms of the city.

**ROBBINS JOSEPH W., M. D.** was born in Medway, Norfolk Co., Mass., Nov. 12, 1809; went with his parents to Chenango Co. N. Y., at 1 year old, and in 1827, moved to Cortland Co., N. Y., and after residing in Cortland and Otsego Counties, he commenced the study of medicine in the Geneva Medical College, and graduated in 1843; practiced medicine in Cayuga Co., N. Y., nine years, and in 1852, came to this county, settling in Colesburg, and to this city in 1855; married in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1848, to Hepsiba M. Reeves, who was born in Milan, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 27, 1829.

**ROBINSON JOHNSON,** Farmer, Sec. 20; born in Ireland, Dec. 14, 1829; came to this country when about 20 years old, settling in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he married Mary Anderson in April, 1855, who was born in Ireland, Nov. 15, 1833; came to this county from Pittsburgh Nov. 3, 1854, settling in Prairie Township, and was the third settler in that township; came to his present farm of 205 acres in 1865. While living in Prairie Township, four of their children died in one week.

Robinson T. T. horse dealer.

Rothschild J. clothier.

Rowley Cerenus, farmer, Sec. 1.

Rowley Parker, farmer, Sec. 11.

**ROWLEY ALONZO,** Blacksmith, Sec. 16; was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Sept. 24, 1822. Married Huldy Jane Wilcox in New York, who died May 10, 1861. Married Sarah Ferris

in February, 1862. Emigrated to this State, settling in Fairfield, Jefferson County, in 1856; came to this county in the Spring of 1858.

Ruggles, H. M. agricultural implements.

**RUGGLES NOBLE,** Dealer in Agricultural Implements and General County Agent for Buckeye Reaper and Mower; was born in Broome Co., N. Y., April 12, 1821. In 1840 he moved to Athens, Bradford Co., Pa., where he married Elizabeth Morgan, May 20, 1847; she was born in Wysox, Bradford County, Pa., May 13, 1827. In 1857, he emigrated to Manchester, Ia.; in the Fall of 1858 he commenced building fanning-mills, and in the Spring of 1859 sold a Kirby reaper and mower, to A. R. Loomis, the first one shipped west of the Mississippi River. From this small trade grew out a business which exceeded $75,000 in 1869.

Rule H. W. bookkeeper.

**RUSSELL DANIEL, Rev.** Far; Sec. 34; was born in New York in 1824, and lived there until he was forty years old, at which time he came to this county; was Pastor of the Presbyterian Church thirty years, and officiated in Manchester five years; was married to Maria Hunter, of Steuben Co., N. Y., by which marriage he had two children —Henry H. and Grace. In 1857, married Mrs. Mary J. Wood, of New York; they have five children—Hanson W., Mary, Elizabeth, Herbert S. and Daniel. Republican; owns 281 acres of land.

Russell J. R. miller.

Russell Wm. renter.

**RYAN DENNIS,** Attorney at Law and Notary Public; was born in Salem Co., N. J., Aug. 9, 1846; his parents, Patrick and Margaret Ryan, emigrated from Ireland in 1844; and moved from Salem to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1850, and moved from there to Iowa City, Iowa, in 1852, where Dennis attended a Catholic school until Oct,, 1855, when his parents moved to Buchanan Co., Iowa, where Dennis had to be content with a country school; in 1862, he went to St. Louis, Mo., and enlisted in the Civil Engineer Corps, and was sent from there to Duval's Bluff, Ark., and there raised to the rank of Second Lieutenant in Oct. of that year under Capt. Windle' of the 21st Ill. Inf., under command of Gen. Shilor, in the 7th Army Corps; on April 13, 1875, he was honorably discharged, and came back to Delaware Co.; stayed a short while and went to Ottawa, Ill., where he attended school until the Fall of 1867, when he returned to Delaware Co., and improved a farm, and worked the same for three years; then went to Chicago and worked at the carpenter trade; returned again to Delaware Co., Iowa, and commenced the study of law in the office of Griffin & Crosby, on Dec. 3, 1875, and was admitted to the bar on March 6, 1877, and is now permanently located at Manchester. Iowa.

Ryan D. S. farmer, Sec. 21.

Ryan Henry L. farmer, Sec. 21.

Ryan P. H. school teacher.

SABIN H. J. Farmer, Sec. 5.

**SABIN HIRAM W.** Farmer, Sec. 5, was born in Cuyahoga Co., O., June 8, 1848, came to this county with his parents in March, 1869, and married Eva Gates, Dec. 27, 1872; she was born in Cuyahoga Co., Dec. 27, 1852. They have two children—Charles, born Nov. 6, 1863; Harry, March 13, 1877.

**SABIN NATHANIEL C.** Farmer, Sec. 5; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., April 22, 1819, emigrated to Cuyahoga Co., O., in 1838, and married Laura Marlett, Dec. 6, 1842, who was born in Salina, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Oct. 5, 1825, and died March 4, 1852. Again married Octava D. Rudd, Oct. 28, 1852, who was born in Jefferson Co., Feb. 26, 1831. Came to this county in March 1869, settling on their present farm. Mary O., Dennis G., Hiram W., Thomas M., Hermon J., Laura O., Willard C., Myron H., Maud O. are their children.

**SANBORN CUMMINGS,** Mayor of Manchester; was born in Norfolk, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Jan. 7, 1824. His father moved to Louisville, same county, in 1829, where the subject of this sketch resided until Nov., 1852, when he went to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and in 1855, was appointed Manager of the Saratoga Water Cure. On Feb. 28, 1860, he married Martha A. French,

who was born in Proctorsville, Vermont, Oct. 25, 1822, and died March 29, 1872. Resigning his position at the "Springs," with a view of settling in a new country, he accordingly carried out this plan by emigrating to Iowa settling in Earlville, this county, in 1861. After keeping the hotel for two years, he was appointed Postmaster, which office he held from 1864 to 1868, together with the offices of Township Supervisor and Justice of the Peace; he was nominated as the Republican candidate for the House of Representatives, Iowa Legislature, and was elected in the Fall of 1867, and re-elected in 1869; in 1870, he bought the *Sun* office, at Earlville, and the following year moved it to Delhi, but sold out, in 1872, to J. B. Swinburne, coming to Manchester, and buying the *Manchester Press* on July 1, 1873; this he sold on July 1, 1875. Married Ann M. Dunham, widow of Francis W. Dunham, on Nov. 4, 1875; she was born in Bakersfield, Vt., on Dec. 17, 1835. In 1877, Mr. Sanborn was elected Mayor of Manchester, and re-elected in the Spring of 1878.

**SCHELLING WM.** Far.; was born in Sharon, Mercer Co., Pa., Dec. 30, 1816; remained at home working on the farm until the Fall of 1837, when he went to Kentucky, returning the next Spring; on May 5, 1842, married Mary Stambaugh, who was born in Youngstown, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Dec. 6, 1821; in the Spring of 1855, came to this State, coming the entire distance by wagon, and settled on Sec. 27, where he has resided ever since; have five children—John S., James K., Samuel B., Sarah E. and Laura A.; John S. died Sept. 16, 1875; Dem.; Independent.

Scott Cornelius, carpenter.

Scott Jesse D. laborer.

Scott John M. laborer.

Scott J. S. L. laborer.

Seaman H. C. carpenter.

Seeds Edward P. lawyer.

Seeds W. H. Cashier of bank.

Stetter Albert, clerk.

**SEWARD ALBERT O.** Farmer; Sec. 13; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., June 18, 1842. Emigrated to Michigan in Oct., 1863, but the year following came to this county, arriving Jan. 31, 1864; two years thereafter, he returned to Ontario Co., N. Y. Married Mary A. Annis, April 8, 1866, who was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., April 24, 1848. He came to this county the following Spring, settling on his present farm. Children—Meredith A., Mary A.

**SHEAR ISAAC,** Farmer, Sec. 14; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 1, 1834; married Melvina Patterson, Sept. 8, 1856, who was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Feb. 6, 1837; came to this county from native State March 14, 1867, first settling in this township; Jennie J., Cora E., Ella May, Wilber J., Glen C. are their children.

**SHELDEN ANSON,** Livery and Feed Stable, Main st.; born in Adams, Mass., Feb., 9, 1825; with his parents, left his native county when four years old, going to Oneida Co., N. Y., where, on Feb. 17, 1846, he married Susan M. Bronson, who was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., May 10, 1838; they emigrated to this county, settling in Honey Creek Tp.; but the following year came to this city; three years ago he erected a barn, built of stone and brick, 66x115 feet.

Shelden Benj. farmer.

Shelden M. W. livery stable.

**SHERMAN WALTER B., M. D.** one of the firm of Bradley & Sherman, Physicians and Surgeons, Franklin st.; was born in Steuben County, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1831; when about six years old, he, with his parents, moved to Brunswick, Medina Co., Ohio, where he married Sallie S. Benjamin, on Jan. 20, 1859; she was born in Brunswick, Medina Co., Ohio, March 18, 1840; entered the Cleveland Medical College in Oct., 1868, and graduated in Feb., 1870; came to this county in July, 1862; Cora E., Mertie E. and Ella A. are their children.

Sherwood A. M. traveling agent.

**SHEW ALONZO,** Retired Far.; was born in Northampton, Montgomery Co., N. Y., March 12, 1807; in 1823, he went to Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he worked at his trade, that of carpenter and joiner; married Sarah N. Wiley, April 3, 1838, who was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., March 10, 1815;

they emigrated to Sterling City, Whiteside Co., Ill., in 1855, and to this county in the Spring of 1863, settling in Adams Township; here Mrs. Shew died, July 25, 1874; Mr. S. came to this city in 1869.

Sheeley Michael, laborer.

Simpson A. J. shoemaker.

**SKINNER BENJAMIN F.** Tinner; was born in Middlebury, Elkhart Co., Ind., Dec. 3, 1842; came from native Co. to this county in November, 1853, with his parents; enlisted in 1st Iowa Cavalry Aug. 15, 1861, and honorably discharged on Sept. 13, 1864; was in battles at Milford, Silver Creek, Prairie Grove and Little Rock; he married Luella Dillon, June 27, 1869, who was born in Dubuque Co., Iowa, Dec. 6, 1852.

Sloan Alex. farmer; Sec. 9.

Sloan Elias, laborer; Sec. 9.

Sloan John, laborer.

Sly J. D. farmer, Sec. 16.

Sly Luman, laborer, Sec. 16.

Small William, preacher.

**SMITH AVERY,** Farmer; was born in Hinsdale, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., April 25, 1832. He came to this county about 22 years ago, but returned to the East, after which he moved to Hillsdale Co., Mich., where he married Lucretia J. Cross, Dec. 5, 1872. She was born in New York in March 29, 1845; immigrated to this county, settling on their present farm in June, 1874. Eddie A. and Eveline L. are their children.

Smith C. S. farmer; S. 2.

Smith Henry, clerk.

Smith John, laborer.

Smith Patrick, laborer.

Smith Peter, laborer.

Smith R. E. laborer.

Smally S. L. laborer.

Snyder George, cigar maker.

Snyder P. H. cigar maker.

Somers W. O. farmer.

Spangler H. C. clerk.

Spangler W. H., sew. mach. agt.; S. 3.

Steadman, Geo. W. Mason.

**STEADMAN SAMUEL,** Manufacturer and Dealer in Harness, Saddles and Collars, Franklin street; was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, March 13, 1845. At the age of 9, he, with parents, emigrated to LaSalle Co., Ill., and after nine years' residence went to Lee Co., Ill. In 1867, he came to this county, first settling in this city Dec. 6, 1870. He married Rebecca Burington, who was born in Lewiston, Lake Co., Ill., on March 19, 1848. Commenced business first under the firm name of Eaton & Steadman, but dissolved partnership in April, 1877.

Steele W. H. laborer.

Stevens M. S. mason.

**STEVENS JAMES H.** Retired Methodist Minister; present occupation farmer, Sec. 32; was born in Wells, Rutland Co., Vt., Aug. 10, 1811; he joined the Methodist Conference which embraced a portion of Vermont and New Hampshire, in 1833; married Pedee Cooley July 16, 1837, who was born in Grafton Co., N. H., Dec. 22, 1811; after fourteen years of ministerial labor, he located on account of his health and in 1867, they came to this county settling on their present farm; their youngest and only living son went to the South during the Rebellion, engaging in a work pertaining to the Freedmen, and died in six month after entering upon his duties.

Stevens William, laborer.

**STEWART AL. EMERSON,** of the firm of Kenyon & Stewart, Dealers in Groceries, Crockery, and Purchasers of Produce, Franklin street; was born in Mt. Carroll, Carroll Co., Ill., March 29, 1845; when quite young, moved to Savanna, Ill., and in 1855, came to this county, settling in Yankee Settlement; went to Bloomington Ill., in 1861, where, in 1868, he introduced the O. K. Saleratus; married Nannie E. Taylor, June 24, 1875; she was born in Madisonville, Monroe Co., Tenn., March 5, 1848.

**STEWART JOHN,** Manufacturer and Dealer in Butter; born near Marietta, O., July 15, 1836. His father, Stephen Stewart, of Scotch descent, born Aug. 3, 1799, was a native of Virginia, and a farmer. His mother, Martha Fitzhugh, born Sept. 16, 1808, was a daughter of William Fitzhugh, of Welch descent, of Culpepper, Va., and a relative of Gen. R. E. Lee. His parents were both members of the Baptist Church; they removed to Ohio, and settled near

Marietta in 1832, where they lived until the death of the mother, July 4, 1859, the father March 14, 1864. John was the seventh of nine children; the parents inculcated religious principles both by precept and example, and their parental discipline was somewhat Puritanic; total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks and tobacco in all its forms was rigidly practiced and enforced in the elder Stewart's family. John entered school when very young, but as soon as strong enough to wield a hoe, worked on his father's farm in Summer and attended school only during the Winter months, acquiring only a common school education; in 1856, with an elder brother, accepted Greeley's advice, "went West," and spent three years in Illinois, Kansas and Missouri, returning home in 1859; engaged in the fruit tree business until 1861, when the war commenced; enlisted as a private in Co. B, 39th O. Vols., under Col. Groesbeck, succeeded by Col. E. F. Noyes, now U. S. Minister to France; served with his regiment in operations against the guerillas of Missouri in 1861; in 1862 was at the capture of "New Madrid" and "Island No. 10," and when Corinth fell was the third man to enter the enemy's works; was in the battle of Iuka, Miss., in the Fall of 1862, and one week later fought in the second battle of Corinth; was in all the hard marches of the Union army in Tennessee in 1863, and although not physically strong, apparently, endured all the hardships of a soldier's life, never importuning the Surgeon for excuses from duty, never "straggled" in the march or shirked in battle; was in Sherman's Georgia campaign; in battle at Resaca, Altona and Kenesaw Mountain; was severely wounded at Rough's Mills in an assault upon the rebel line of works thrown up to protect their retreat across the Chattahoochie, about twenty miles from Atlanta, which were captured in three minutes after the bugle sounded "Forward;" rejoined his regiment at Raleigh, N. C., just after the assassination of President Lincoln; after a hard march to Washington, via Richmond, and review, regiment was transported to Louisville, where he was mustered out in July, 1865, as Sergeant. About January, 1866, located in St. Louis and engaged in mercantile business, building up a good jobbing trade in butter, cheese and farm produce; sold out in August, 1867, removed to Galena and engaged in the same business with B. S. Bentley; removed to Manchester, Ia., in March, 1870, in same business; started the first butter creamery in the State in 1872, near Manchester; succeeding in manufacturing a superior grade of butter with increasing demand at remunerative prices, he established other Creameries; others started them also, until they are scattered over the county and State. Having taken the first premium for butter at the St. Louis Fair for several years, he determined to compete for the gold medal at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876; succeeded in carrying off the valuable prize, and removed prejudice against Western, and especially Iowa, butter, and adding from $500,000 to $1,000,000 annually to the income of the farmers of the State; in religion, Baptist; in politics, Republican; an active friend of Temperance; always takes decided position on all public questions; is never "on the fence," never neutral in anything. Married in Galena, Ill., Sept. 22, 1869, Miss Sarah F. Prescott, daughter of Rev. Asa Prescott, Pastor of the Baptist Church at that place; has two children—Newton Prescott was born May 18, 1871; Ferdinand Charles, born Jan. 23, 1877.

Stewart R. B. clerk.

Stimpson Hiram, farmer; Sec. 12.

Stimpson Lewis, laborer; Sec. 12.

Summons Wm. farmer.

THORPE ALFRED, merchant.

**TABER JOHN H.** Farmer; Sec. 16; at nineteen he went to Vicksburg, remaining during the Winters of 1839 and 1840; in 1844, he came to Marengo, McHenry Co., Ill., but in 1848 he returned to Erie Co., Pa.; he married in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., to Almira Hempstead, Jan. 1, 1851, who was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., July 5, 1826; they emigrated to this Co. in April, 1854, settling in this township, on Dec. 10, and in the Summer of 1857 moved on their present farm.

**THOMPSON ALBERT,** Farmer; Sec. 8; was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., June 22, 1822; moved to Jackson Co., Mich., with his parents, in 1837, where he married Margaret Darah, April 21, 1851, who was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Sept. 19, 1828; in the Spring of 1852, they came to this county, settling on their present farm; Ada L., Hattie (deceased), Mary, Mary J., Emma E., Alice, Agnes, Elizabeth, Fannie, are their daughters.

Thorpe Albert, merchant.

Thorpe Chas. merchant.

Thorpe G. L. merchant.

Terril A. B. groceries.

Terril A. D. groceries.

**TIRRILL RODNEY W.** Real Estate, Loan, Collections and Pension Agent; was born in Stewartson, Coos Co., N. H., Dec. 22, 1835. In 1844, his parents moved to Colebrook, in above county, and in 1850 emigrated to Prairie du Sac, Wis. Rodney, in Nov., 1856, came to this county, teaching school until 1857, when he went to Kansas for a short time, and then returned to Lodi, Wis., teaching school and studying law. After three years, he returned to this county, and on Dec. 30, 1860, he married Eliza J. Weeks, who was born in Norwich (now Huntington), Hampshire Co., Mass., Oct. 8, 1836. Mrs. T. came direct from Massachusetts to this county, with parents, twenty-three years ago, and is one of the pioneer school teachers of this county.

**TILTON EDMUND,** Dealer in Groceries, Cigars and Tobaccos, Main st.; was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 17, 1831; moved to Manayunk, Pa., and to Trenton, N. J., and back to Philadelphia; then to Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa., from which he came to this State, arriving on July 4, 1850, settling in Dubuque. Married Sarah Hamilton, on Aug. 24, 1855. She was born in Scotch Valley, Pa., Aug. 24, 1835. She came to Dubuque Co. April 30, 1845. After living in Cascade, they came to this city in 1865, commencing their present business.

Tipple J. S. merchant.

Tomlinson E. N. retired.

**TOOGOOD THOMAS** (Toogood & Bethell, Proprietors of the Clarence House), born March 22, 1829, near Wells, Somersetshire, England, son of James and Jennie (Wilcox) Toogood; emigrated with his parents to America, arriving at Skaneateles, Onondaga Co., N. Y., in May, 1832; remained until 1840 attending school, and when strong enough assisting his father on the farm in Summer; removed with parents to Lysander, Onondago Co., in 1840, working on his father's farm; parents having died, removed to Delaware Co., Ia., January, 1855, and settled at Burrington, now Manchester, and in connection with Francis Bethel, built the first hotel on the town site, on the northwest corner of Franklin and Main streets, naming it the "Clarence House," after a hotel of that name in England; remained with Bethell engaged in hotel business, farming, etc., and still resides on the spot where he first settled, keeping the same hotel. Married April 4, 1861, Miss Laura A. Peck, born at Otsego, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1836; children—Ella May, born February 1, 1862, died February 10, 1868; infant child, female, born April 25, 1864, died April 27, 1864; Mattie Belle, born June 21, 1865; Harry Peck, born June 21, 1867; Charles Clarence, born Dec. 15, 1868; Jennie May, born Nov. 21, 1870; Frank Howard, born Nov. 8, 1875. Miss Peck was one of the early school teachers of Delaware; taught at Delaware Centre (Acersville), in the Spring of 1856, and in the Spring of 1857 at Burrington, and 1858 at Coffin's Grove; afterward taught one Winter on Buffalo Creek, Buchanan Co.

**TORREY CHARLES O.** of the firm of Torrey & Jones, Manufacturers of and Dealers in Furniture, Coffins, Caskets and the Van Vleck Bed Spring, Franklin street; was born in Genesee County, N. Y., July 8, 1836. At the age of 6 years he went to Vermont, residing there until 17 years old, when he emigrated to Kane County, Ill., and in the spring of 1855, came to this Co. He married Susan A. Roe, Nov. 5, 1859; she was born in Berrien Co., Mich., Feb. 23, 1841. Mr. T. enlisted in the 27th I.V. I., serving three years.

**TOWNSEND SAMUEL D.** Farmer, Sec. 10; was born in Erving's Grant, Franklin Co., Mass., July 9, 1829. Moved to Broom, Canada, September, 1845, and married Louisa French November 22, 1848, who was born in Shefford, Canada East, July 7, 1830. About 1850, moved to Stephenson Co., Ill.; in July, 1853, went to Jones County, Iowa; in May, 1862, came to this county; in April, 1865, settled on his present farm. Their children are—Amaria H., born Sept. 1, 1849, and died Oct. 29, 1850; Martha E., born April 20, 1851, and died Sept. 11, 1871; Aaron W., Dec. 18, 1853; Alvin, April 3, 1855; Laura E., Feb. 10, 1861, and died Feb. 1, 1863; and Victor A. H., April 9, 1865.

Towslee John, bootmaker.
Trenchard N. G. harness maker.
Trenchard S. W. carpenter.
Truby George, carpenter.
Turner Salem, laborer.
Tush Elwood, cabinet maker.

UNDERWOOD GEO. carpenter; Sec. 3.

Underwood O. A. laborer.

**UNDERWOOD SILAS S.** Farmer, Sec. 2; born in Sandersfield, Mass., Feb. 9, 1803; with parents moved to Delaware Co., N. Y., where he married Catherine Love, Nov. 1, 1838, who was born in Ireland, Feb. 3, 1812; came from Delaware Co. to this county, arriving June 30, 1855, settling on his present farm of of 120 acres.

Utley G. H. laborer.

VAN ANTWERP JACOB, carpenter.

Van Antwerp R. J. laborer.

**VAN ANDA SALUE G.** Attorney at Law; born in Sunbury, Northumberland Co., Pa., April 20, 1835; in 1851, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, graduating in 1854; during his junior and senior years, he read law with Hon. Charles Switzer and W. P. Reed, and admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio by Hon. —— Ranney, Chief Justice of the State in 1855; entered into partnership in the law profession with Hon. Robert B. Mitchell, and came to this county the same year, first settling in Delhi, and enlisted as Major of the 21st Iowa Vol. Inf. in 1862, and promoted to Lieut. Col. May 22, 1863, commanding the regiment until mustered out; married Lydia B. Weatherby, Dec. 19, 1859, who was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Feb. 16, 1837.

Van Deusen Mathew, clerk.
Van Vleck Geo. E. mechanic.
Van Vleck Henry, mechanic.
Vibbard Samuel, butcher.
Vincent G. O. flour and feed.

WALTER H. L. photographer.

Walters I. L. miller.
Walworth, J. C. laborer.
Ward C. J. laborer.

**WARNER DANIEL,** Farmer; Sec. 13; born in Williams Co., Ohio, April 8, 1843; emigrated to Kane Co., Ill., where he married Mary Jane Sheldon, April 1, 1867, who was born in Kane Co., Ill., Jan. 28, 1845; came from Kane Co. to this in April, 1866, settling on his present farm of 200 acres; Caleb Warner, his father, who was born in Weston, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 23, 1805, moved to Oswego Co., N. Y., and then to Williams Co., Ohio, and is now residing with his son; Nevada B. is Mr. Warner's only child.

Warner M. O. druggist.
Wasson T. laborer.
Webber Charles, cooper.
Webber C. H., laborer.
Webber G. W., laborer.
Webber J. G., laborer.

**WALTER & WEIDMAN,** Photographers, over Ford Bros'. store on Franklin street. Harvey L. Walter, the senior partner of the firm, was born in Fayette Co., O., July 5, 1833. Came to the West in 1853; married Mary A. Fuller in 1864. Came to Manchester in 1871. Have two children. W. L. Weidman, the junior partner, was born in Lysander, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Sept. 13, 1853. Moved to Rockford, Ill., with parents in 1855. Came to Manchester in 1870, where he married Mattie Doyle, of Richland Tp., this county, Dec. 16, 1877.

Welderlin John, farmer; S. 2.
Wellman Jay clerk.
Wheeler J. A. Constable.
White J. J. eating house.
White W. C. farmer.

Whiting L. M., laborer.
Whitman Charles, blacksmith.
Whitman Henry, farmer.
Whitman John, farmer.

**WHITMAN MARK,** Blacksmith and Wagon Manufacturing, Fayette st.; born in St. Joseph Co., Ind., July 16, 1845; he, with his parents, emigrated to this Co., first settling in what is known as Yankee Settlement, and came to this city in the Spring of 1860; commenced his present business in 1861, and is now doing business under the firm name of Whitman, Hamlin & Co.; married M. E. Wilson, November 23, 1867; she was born in Jefferson Co., Pa., November 18, 1848. Mr. W. enlisted in the 7th Ia. V. C., July 26, 1864, serving until the close of the war; Edith M. and Ernest L. are their children.

Whitney C. W. laborer.
Whitney H. F. tinsmith.
Wilcox W. M. teacher.
Wilder A. M. renter; Sec. 34.
Williams J. R. farmer; Sec. 6.
Wilson J. P. blacksmith.
Wilson J. S. peddler.
Wilson Samuel, boot maker.
Wilson Thos. carpenter.
Winnestofer Barnhardt, brick maker.

**WISE GEORGE E.** Farmer; S. 9; born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Jan. 11, 1831. Married Ann E. Townsend March 14, 1854, who was born in Tompkins Co., Sept. 15, 1833. They were married and resided in their native county until 1873, when they came to this county, arriving in March, and bought their present farm, which is bordered by Honey Creek, and consisting of 200 acres.

**WOLCOTT NELSON J.,** Dealer in Lumber and Farm Implements; was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., May 8, 1832. In 1852, he went to Australia for gold, and after six months in the mines he went to Peru, where he joined a company prospecting for gold on the head waters of the Amazon River, remaining four months in that country and various parts of Peru and Chili; thence to San Francisco, Cal., via Panama, in which State he remained four years and six months, engaged in mining; returned to his native county and State, August 1, 1858, where he married Elsie N. Riggs, Sept. 29, 1859. She was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., March 27, 1830. In the Spring of 1861, they emigrated to this county, settling in Hazel Green Tp., and in 1870 came to this city, engaging in his present business.

Wolff L. clothier.
Wolff A. clothier.
Work Amasa, butcher.
Wright W. W. laborer.

**YORAN CALVIN,** Attorney at Law, City Hall Block; was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., June 5, 1844. Resided in native county until 1870, when he emigrated to this county, settling in this city, and commenced the practice of the law in 1871, at which time he was admitted to the bar. Married Phrone Chase, Aug. 10, 1873, who was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., March 1, 1847. Melvin J. and Calvin O. are their children.

## DELHI TOWNSHIP.

ALGER I. N. farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Delhi.

**ALLISON SAMUEL, Sr.** Farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Delhi. Born in Orange Co., N. Y., July 19, 1826; moved to Ohio in 1840; married Miss Rachel Bell in 1854, who was born in Licking Co., O., December, 1833. They have six children living—Cora A., Wm. R., John L., Ella, Alice, and Samuel E. Came to this county in 1852; returned to Ohio the following year, and returned with his wife in 1854. Owns 680 acres of land.

**ALLISON SAMUEL, Jr.** Farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Delhi. Born in Orange Co., N. Y., March 19, 1828; moved to Ohio in 1841; married Miss Emeline J. Harris, March 2, 1852; she was born in Licking Co., O., Oct. 24,

1831. Mr. A. came to this county in 1830, entered his land and made some improvements; returned to Ohio, got married and came back in 1852. They have eight children living—Oscar H., Anna L., Mary E., Minnie M., Laura E., Frank E., Eugene and Ida L. Mr. A. was elected Assessor in 1876, a position he now fills; has taught school nearly every Winter since he resided in the county. Owns two sections of land, and is an old and influential citizen of Delaware County.

Ammerman J. J. laborer; P. O. Delhi.
Angel G. G. farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Delhi.
Angel James G. far., Sec. 3; P. O. Delhi.
Anthony H. farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Delhi.
Armstrong Elmira, far., S. 19; P.O. Delhi.
Atwood J. P, well driller, P. O. Delhi.

BALL, WM. far., Sec. 5; P. O. Delaware.

**BABCOCK V. M.** Delhi; was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., June 16, 1836. Went to New Orleans in 1856; remained South until May, 1861; returned to Jefferson County, N. Y.; enlisted in Battery H, 1st New York Artillery; was appointed First Sergeant at its organization; was promoted to a Lieutenancy, June 1st, 1862, in which capacity he served during term of service; participated in all the principal battles during the Peninsula campaign; Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, were the most severe; returned to New Orleans, the Fall of '64, from there to Fort McIntosh, Tex., where he remained until 1868. Have since been in the Western States. Was married to Mrs. Esther E. Clark, Oct. 8, 1873. Mrs. B. had two children, J. Byron and Alonzo L., by her former husband, Alonzo Clark. Have one boy, Carl Eugene.

**BAKER WILLIAM H.** Clerk, Delhi; born in Geneseo, N. Y.; his father emigrated to Illinois in an early day; seven years after came to this county; his father was known during his life as an able lawyer who enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people and the esteem of the other honored and privileged members of the bar; served in several official capacities as Justice of the Peace, State's Attorney, etc.; died at his house, Delhi, in 1856; William was sent to school at Mount Vernon, Iowa, and expected to complete the course, but owing to the illness of his father was called home, and the anticipated college course abandoned; the family now consist of Charles M., now residing in Wamego, Kan.; Mrs. Helen Hook, of Wamego, Kan., and Esther J. Griffin, of Delhi.

Banta Abraham.
Barber J. M. stone mason, Delhi.
Barker C. J. far., Sec. 21; P. O. Delhi.
Barker Loran, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Delhi.
Barker Newell, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Delhi.
Barnes A. D. far., Sec. 20; P. O. Delhi.
Barnes A. R. far., Sec. 20; P. O. Delhi.
Barnes B. H. far., Sec. 20; P. O. Delhi.
Barnes, J. W. sawyer, S. 29; P. O. Delhi.
Beal Frank, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Delhi.
Beal James, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Delhi.
Beal Lewis, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Delhi.
Bennett Joseph.
Blanchard I. D., tinner, Delhi.

**BOGGS JEREMIAH B.** Auditor of Delaware Co., Delhi. Born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1833; lived there till 1846, when his father emigrated to McHenry Co., Ill. Came to Delaware County in 1850; was married to Miss Catharine A. Black, Nov. 1861. They have three children—Amy, Orin T., and Ennis. Served as Deputy Sheriff in 1857 and '58; was elected Sheriff in 1861; elected County Judge in 1865; Auditor in 1869, a position that he now occupies. The Judge is among the oldest settlers of this county, and is a gentleman who is no less remarkable for his social and intellectual abilities than for his generosity toward his fellow men.

Boomer Albert.
Bondurant Robert.
Bowman Austin, far., S. 24; P. O. Delhi.

**BRAYTON JOHN M.** Attorney at Law, Delhi; born in Newport, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1831. At the age of 14 he went to Whitestown Seminary, where he remained four years; graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, in 1853; attended the law school connected with the College, under Prof. Theodore W. Dwight; admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of New York, in April, 1854; spent that Summer in the law office of B. Davis Noxom, of Syracuse. He came to Delhi in Fall of same year,

and has been engaged in his profession most of the time; was State Senator from 1864 to 1868, and Judge of the District Court of the 9th Judicial District, from January, 1871, to July, 1872. Married Miss Helen M. Martin, May 4, 1859; she was born in Schoharie County, July 21, 1833. One daughter living, Emma L., born Feb. 24, 1860; lost one child, Helen A.

Brown J. M.; P. O. Earlville.
Brown P. A. far., S. 1; P. O. Earlville.
Brugert Ludwig F. A. farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Delhi.
Burdick Wm., lab., S. 26; P. O. Delhi.
Burrow Wm., far., S. 11; P. O. Earville.
CARTER R. laborer; P. O. Delhi.
Clark N. H. teacher; P. O. Delhi.
Charter A. E. laborer; P. O. Delhi.
Cook A. J. far., Sec. 13; P. O. Delhi.

**CORBIN JOHN,** Retired; born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1812. His father moved near Rochester; lived in that part of the State for some time; emigrated from there to Ohio; Mr. C. came to this county in 1837; most of the prominent pioneers of the county came that season; remained here about two years and returned to Ohio where he married Miss Eliza Phillips in the Spring of 1840. She was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Nov. 16, 1817. Her father was one of the earliest settlers of this county, being a member of the first board of County Commissioners. Mr. Corbin made the first assessment of the county; have three children living—John W. Corbin, Esther E., now Mrs. Babcock, and Doran S. Corbin.

**CORBIN JNO. WINTHROP,** Farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Delhi; born in South Fork Township, this county, Jan. 7, 1841; he was the third child born in Delaware Co. His father sold his property in this county, and moved to Ohio in 1856; remained there three years, during which time he was attending school at Oberlin; served in the army in 4th Iowa V. Cavalry; was in many severe engagements; received three bullet wounds; was honorably discharged Dec., 1866; married Miss Augusta H. Plash, Dec. 13, 1866; she was born in Hanover, Germany, Feb. 27, 1843; have two children living—Guy Winthrop Corbin, and Ira Hyde Corbin; Mr. C. was Sheriff of this county two years from 1875, an office he filled ably and well. Owns 280 acres of land.

**COWLES ETHAN S.** Sheriff, Delhi; born in Hampshire, Mass., June 25, 1829; at the age of 15 came to St. Charles, Ill.; came to Delaware Co. in 1852, but soon after returned to Illinois and married Miss Phœbe Eddy in 1854; she was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1829; returned to Delhi in 1854, where they lived one year; in 1856, went to Richland Township, and entered the land which he now owns. He established the Campton P. O. in 1857; was appointed P. M. at the time, and still holds the position; served as Justice of the Peace for nine years; was elected Sheriff of Delaware Co. in 1877, a position which he fills ably and well; served in the army in the 7th Iowa Cavalry.

Crawford J. C. laborer; Delhi.
Crosier H. C. far., Sec. 32; P. O. Delhi.
Cross C. H. Constable; Delhi.
Cummings A., carptr., S. 20; P. O. Delhi.
Cummings E. far., Sec. 8; P. O. Delhi.
Cummings J. A. clerk; Delhi.
Cummings Richard, carpenter; Delhi.

**CUTLER GEORGE,** Farmèr, Sec. 12; P. O. Earlville; born in Somerset, Eng., Dec. 15. 1817; came to America, with his father's family, in 1836; lived near Syracuse eighteen months; went to Michigan, from there to Wisconsin, and finally to his present home which was at that time in the wilds of a new and desolate country; broke the first prairie in Ede's Grove, in the Spring of 1839; has been surrounded by 700 Indians and not a white man to be seen; carried mail from Dubuque to Independence, when no other man could be gotten to do it, in 1832; no bridges, no roads but Indian trails; went from where he lives four miles above Dubuque to mill, snow four feet deep and no road; kept bachelor's hall till 1859, when he married the widow Lupton (maiden name Elizabeth Jones); owns 120 acres of land; Mr. C. has never been under the care of a physician till Feb. 23, 1878, when his leg was broken by a vicious colt.

DAUBERMAN JOHN, laborer; P. O. Delhi.

Davis Wm. far., Sec. 7; P. O. Delhi.

Delematter E. J. far., S. 27; P. O. Delhi.

Donaho F. laborer; Delhi.

Dooley T. J., attorney; Delhi.

**DOOLITTLE CHAS. B.** Liveryman, Delhi; born in Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1837; came to Clayton Co. at the age of 18; came to Delaware Co. first in 1863; was here three years; returned to Clayton Co., remaining there five years, after which he moved back to Delhi where he has been engaged in livery business since 1872; married Miss Theodosia M. Lawrence, Feb. 14, 1859. She was born in Madison Co., Ohio; have four children living—Josephine E., Frederick A., Benjamin A. and Harley O.; lost one child in infancy. Mr. D. is now Constable and is an efficient officer, has a fine livery and is doing a good business.

Doolittle F. A. livery hand, P. O. Delhi.

Doolittle F. P. Dept. Clerk Delaware Co.; Delhi.

**DOOLITTLE HON. F. B.** Delhi, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1825; his parents, William and Polly A. Doolittle, in the Fall of 1835, emigrated to Monroe, Mich., and in 1836, to Calhoun Co., Mich., which was then outside of civilization, and inhabited by Indians; his father being a poor man, with a family of twelve children, could give the subject of this sketch no facilities for an early education, except twelve weeks' schooling in a log cabin, for a few Winter terms; having to work hard the balance of his time clearing up a farm in the wilds of the Michigan forests. In 1845, when 19 years old, he negotiated with his father to pay him $150 for the balance of his time, and started out into the world with neither money, education or friends. When 20 years of age, he hired out to a nurseryman for $10.50 per month, and by close attention, soon became master of the business. Having, during the years of 1848 and 1849, his attention called to this western country for settlement, in the Fall of 1849, he set out and came to Delhi, and after viewing the country concluded to settle here; then returning to Michigan to make final arrangements for a permanent settlement; he returned in the Spring of 1850, and landed in Delhi, May 1st, his entire assets being worth about $300, and has remained here ever since. The county at that time was new, with not much civilization and less refined society. The first Summer he worked part of the time for farmers at established wages of 50 cents per day, and balance of time made preparations and started Silver Lake Nursery which he followed up, introducing many valuable varieties of fruit and inspiring the settlers to cultivate fruit of all the hardy kinds, and afterward published a pamphlet on fruit culture, entitled "Fruit Culture in Northern Iowa," which has been copied from extensively by Horticultural writers and State Agricultural Reports, and has done more to induce fruit culture in Northern Iowa, than any other person. He continued the nursery business about fifteen years, giving employment to a large number of men, having the largest nursery that has ever been in the State. Soon after coming to Delhi he found a field opening for operating in a small way with his limited means in real estate, of which he availed himself, and he continued in such more or less until the present, and now owns about 2,000 acres of land in various parts of this State. He now owns three cultivated farms which he superintends, and has twenty acres of orcharding, where he resides, situated on the banks of Silver Lake, which is the finest residence, with the finest surroundings of any in the county. Married Miss Anne Comber, Oct. 4, 1851; she was born Oct. 27, 1828, at Wythaham, Sussex County, England, and came to America with her father's family in Spring of 1847, and settled in Dubuque Co., Iowa. They have six children, all born in Delhi and now living—Hattie E., born Feb. 8, 1853; Fred. William, July 8, 1855; Ollie R., Jan. 1, 1858; John Comber, April 16, 1860; Nellie Anne, Nov. 9, 1862, and Minnie A., Aug. 6, 1865. His wife died Oct. 26, 1876, greatly esteemed by both rich and poor. Mr. Doolittle has always been in the front ranks in all public enterprises, do-



J. H. Peters

DELHI

ing active work, especially such as tended to develop the county; was one of the agitators in organizing a company to build a railroad to Delhi, and charter member of and did effectual work in organizing the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company, and most active in preparing its articles of incorporation and setting the company on its feet; was Director and Assistant Treasurer of the Company about four years. He induced the organization of the Delaware County Construction Company for the purpose of building the Davenport & St. Paul R. R. through Delaware County, a distance of thirty miles, and was elected Treasurer of the Company, and the general agent to manage its business, and had the management of its construction through Delaware County; with limited means and very unfavorable route, he held the line through Delhi against strong opposition from towns on other lines, which were much more favorable, and which represented much greater wealth. He founded and laid out the town of Delaware, Delaware Co., on the Illinois Central R. R., and secured a station, and afterward secured the Davenport & St. Paul R. R. to make its crossing at that place. Was elected Judge of Delaware County in April, 1855, to fill a vacancy, and afterward re-elected for full term. Was the first United States Revenue Collector, under the United States Revenue Laws, in Delaware County, and held the office five years; has been active in politics from his first settlement in the county; was originally a Whig, and one of the first to advocate no more slave territory, and took an active part in the county convention that organized the Republican party in this county, and has ever since been identified with the party. Has always been a temperance man (but not fanatical), consistent, not having taken a drink of intoxicating liquors since he has been in the State, and always identifying himself with its interests.

Doxee Harry, laborer; P. O. Delhi.

Duart James, lab., Sec. 17; P. O. Delhi.

Dutton Horace, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Delhi.

Dutton J. W. far., Sec. 24; P. O. Delhi.

EARLY PAT, laborer; P. O. Delhi.

Eddy R. grain dlr. and lumberman; Delhi.

Ellison Geo. far., Sec. 29; P. O. Delhi.

FEAR E. farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Delaware.

Fear Henry C. far., Sec. 4; P. O. Delaware.

Fear W. S. far., Sec. 4; P. O. Delaware.

Fitzimmons C. F. far., Sec. 4; P. O. Delhi.

**FLEMING CHARLES F.** Proprietor of Rockynook Mills, Delhi; born in Stockholm, Sweden, June 3, 1829. Came to the United States in 1839; settled at Kingston, Mass.; was trained for the seas and sailed for nine years on "old ocean's" surging billows. In 1848 went to the gold regions of California, where he remained for seven years. Returned home in 1855, and married Miss Mary S. Holmes in same year; she was born in Plymouth, Mass. Have six children living—Charles F., Jr., Andrew M., David A., Edmund H., Mary L., and Elise C. Mr. F. owns 2,000 acres of land. When he first came to this county, he built a steam grist-mill on the banks of Silver Lake, and afterward purchased the Rockynook mill property (water power) on the Maquoketa, which he now owns.

Follett W. H. shoemaker, Delhi.

**FULLER FRANCIS E.** Proprietor Billiard Hall, Delhi; born in McHenry Co., Ill., June 27, 1853; came to this county in 1874; married Miss Nellie Danforth Oct. 5, 1875; she was born near Niagara Falls, New York; one child—Earl, born July 27, 1876; died April 1, 1877; his wife died Oct. 10, 1877.

**FULLER GEO. H.** Physician and Surgeon, P. O. Delhi; born in Stowe, Vt., Aug. 13, 1841; parents emigrated to Massachusetts in 1854, and came to Buchanan Co., Iowa, in 1856; served in the army during the war in the 27th Iowa V. I.; was appointed Hospital Steward in March, 1865, and Second Lieutenant 87th U. S. Col. Inf., March, 1865; was in command of a Company till 1866; was honorably discharged at New Orleans; attended his first course of medical lectures of Ann Arbor, Mich., and graduated at the Chicago Medical College in the class of 1869; practiced in Delhi till 1873;

was then employed by the Government as Physician at the Crow Indian Agency, Mont., and at the Fort Hall Indian Agency of Idaho; returned bome in 1877; has settled in Delhi, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession; married Miss D. Adelaide Boomer, Jan. 3, 1873; she was born at Garden Prairie, Boone Co., Ill., April 18, 1847; she is the daughter of Dr. A. Boomer, who moved to this county in 1853.

Furman Charles, miller, S. 30; P.O. Delhi.

Furman Geo. R. miller, S. 30; P.O. Delhi.

**FURMAN RUSSEL W.** Prop. Hartwick Mills, Delhi; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Feb. 5, 1822; came to Hanover, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., in 1842, where he lived till he moved to this county; he came to Delaware Co. in 1869; has been connected with the milling business since his residence here. Owns 300 acres of land, and is extensively engaged in stock growing and farming; married Miss Cynthia Tyler Oct. 24, 1847; she was born in Benton Co., N. H.; have two children living—Charles H. and George R.; lost one daughter—Sophronia.

GALPIN CHARLES, mer.; Delhi.

**GAINES E. P.** Delhi; Retired; born in Washington Co., Penn., Oct. 24, 1846; moved to Madison Co., Indiana, 1854; then to this State, Dubuque, in 1857; settled in Earlville in 1859. He was married in February, 1875, to Miss Minnie A. Butcher. She was born in Galena, Ill., Nov. 16, 1854; they have one child, Beulah L., born Aug. 29, 1876. Mr. Gaines held the position as clerk in dry goods and grocery houses in Earlville for seven years. He carried on the mercantile business on his own account for three years; he opened the Iowa House at Delhi 1st of March, 1878.

Gleason A. L. Postmaster; Delhi.

Gleason B. F. millwright; Delhi.

Gibbs J. W. far., S. 11; P. O. Earlville.

Ginger, J. A. laborer; P. O. Delhi.

Goestel Geo., far., S. 30; P. O. Delhi.

Griffin C. M. laborer; P. O. Delhi.

Griffin H. M. far., Sec. 17; P. O. Delhi.

**GRIFFIN JUNIUS A.** Farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Delhi; born in Summersworth, N. H., April 22, 1839; came to this county in 1851, where he has since resided; his father entered a section of land where he now lives, a part of which he owns; married Miss Isabella B. Gray, March 19, 1862. She was born in Scotland, March 19, 1846; there are seven children living—Clarence E., James A., Arthur H., Hattie E., Harry M., Eva M. and Ralph E.; owns 45 acres of land.

HAM GEO., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Earlville.

**HAEBERLE H. C.** Deputy Treasurer of Delaware Co., Delhi; born in Goeppingen, Wurtemburg, Feb. 8, 1847. His parents emigrated to the United States when he was young; settled in Dubuque County, in 1860, was Teller in bank of Gelpecke & Co.; latter part of same year commenced learning harness making of L. D. Randall & Co., and continued till Sept., 1872, and lived there until 1863; was in various parts of Northeastern Iowa till he came to Delaware County in 1868; served as Deputy Clerk of this county during 1873 and 1874; Clerk in abstract office for Henry Harger in 1875; since that time has been Deputy Treasurer of this county. Mr. H. is a gentleman whose steady habits and close attention to his business beget for him the confidence and respect of the citizens of the county. He married Oct. 20, 1875, Miss Clara P. Heath; she was born in Union Township, this county, Aug. 3, 1853. One child living, Fannie E.; lost one, Charles E. Mr. H. is a member of A., F. & A. M.; also United Workmen, I. O. O. F. and Encampment.

Ham John, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Earlville.

Hamilton A. P. far., Sec. 8; P. O. Delhi.

**HARGER HENRY,** Abstracts of Titles, Delhi; born in Oxford, Conn., April 14, 1832; came to Chicago in 1853; was in City Surveyor's office for three months; returned home and graduated at the Connecticut State Normal School in 1856; followed teaching there until 1858, when he removed to Delaware Co., Iowa, arriving here in May; continued teaching until the war broke out; assisted in recruiting a company, and was mustered into the 21st I. V. I., as Second Lieutenant in 1862; was in the severe engagements of Grand Gulf, Black River, and siege of Vicks-

burg; was promoted to First Lieutenant at Vicksburg; received an honorable discharge in January, 1864. He married Miss Sarah E. Smith May 4, 1864; she was born in St Joseph Co., Mich., Sept. 13, 1843; have two children—Frank E. and Burton B. Mr. H. served as County Surveyor from 1865 to 1867, and as Recorder from 1867 to 1875. Owns 265 acres of land.

Harper Peter, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Delhi.

Harris A. P. carpenter; Delhi.

Hawes G. W. J. retired; P. O. Delhi.

Heath E. V. Station Agent; Delhi.

**HEATH W. A.** Attorney at Law, Delhi; born in Geneseo, New York, Feb. 21, 1834; he came to Delaware Co., Iowa, in 1857; commenced the study of law, and was found to be an industrious student, an apt pupil, and possessing a *will* endowed with native energy, an unswerving purpose of mind, which are sufficient guarantees of success; he was admitted and taken into full fellowship with the honored and privileged members of the bar in 1860; he has been in the practice of his profession in Delhi, the county seat of Delaware Co., since that time; married Miss Mary Barnard April 26, 1860; she was born in England; have two children—Jessie and Ralph M.

Heise Fred.

Held J. P. tin and hardware, Delhi.

**HOBBS CHARLES W.** Delhi; was born in Queen Ann's Md., Dec. 3, 1805. His father, Charles, was born in that State, and died in 1817; the subject of this sketch resided in that State until the age of 30; part of the time farming and part clerking for James Gibson of Queenstown. In October, 1836, he went to St. Louis, and remained there until Oct. 1837, engaged as a clerk for David B. Hill, lumber merchant. The same month he left St. Louis and went to Dubuque, Iowa, remaining in Dubuque Co. several years; In 1840, he moved to Delaware Co., farming for two years, when he moved to Delhi, where he resided until 1857, when he went to Osage, Mitchell Co., and served two years and one half as Receiver of Land Office. That office being abolished, he returned to Delhi, where he has since resided. Was the First Clerk of District Court and also of Commissioners Court, holding each position for seven years. Recorder of Deeds one term. Took the U. S. census for this county in 1860. Has been Justice of the Peace seven or eight years, and also Postmaster of Delhi. He married Mary E. A. Ringgold in Queenstown, Md., Dec. 22, 1831. She died ————. They had four children, three living—Charles F., born Nov. 11, 1833; Alexander, G., Sept. 4, 1836, and Thomas Wilson Benton, Feb. 4, 1842, and one dead—Anna Mary Wilson. Married his present wife, Philinda S. Barnes in Delhi, July 6, 1856; she was born in Franklin Co., Ver., Aug. 13, 1831; they had seven children, two living—Theron W., born May 12, 1862, and Bertha Mina, Aug. 7, 1865; five died in infancy.

**HOLBROOK CAPT. JOSEPH M.** County Treasurer, Delhi; born in Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; came to Manchester, Delaware Co., in 1859; was in the grain business till the war broke out when he assisted in the organization of a company for the 27th Iowa V. I.; was mustered into service as First Lieutenant Company F, Aug. 14, 1862; followed the varied fortunes of the regiment under Gen. Banks till he was wounded at Pleasant Hill on Red River; was sent to New Orleans where the amputation of his arm became necessary; was commissioned Captain Aug. 24, 1863; served on Court Martial duty at Memphis, Tenn., till he was honorably discharged July 13, 1865; the Captain has served as Treasurer of Delaware Co. for twelve years, a position which he still holds with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people.

Holdridge Riley, far. S. 23; P. O. Delhi.

House L. S. far. Sec. 16; P. O. Delhi.

**HOUSE & DOOLEY,** Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Delhi; A. E. House was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1828; was educated in his native county where he also studied law in the offices of Judge Allen and D. H. Marsh; was admitted to the bar in 1851; married Miss Louisa M. Spang in 1858; she was born in Pennsylvania; have one child — Arthur, aged 11; the Judge served as Major of the 6th Iowa V. Cav-

alry during the war; Mr. T. J. Dooley was born in La Salle, Ill., Sept. 1, 1853; studied his profession in his native county, and was admitted to the bar in 1872; came to Delaware Co. in 1876.

Howe C. W. butcher; Delhi.

Hughes A. R. laborer; Delhi.

Hughes Frazier, laborer; Delhi.

Hutchins Marvin, prop. Harding Hotel; Delhi.

JACKSON JAMES, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Delhi.

**JACKSON HENRY C.** County Recorder, Delhi; born in Hopkinton, this county, Feb. 23, 1844; his parents came to this county in an early day and were among the first settlers; he was educated at the Lenox Collegiate Institute, formerly known as the Bowen Collegiate Institute, of Hopkinton; married Miss Ella E. Wells, Sept. 27, 1876; she was born in Fulton, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1853; came to this county in 1868; Mr. J. was elected Recorder in the Fall of 1874, a position which he still holds with credit and ability.

Joslin Benj. farmer, S. 31; P. O. Delhi.

Joslin J. R. farmer, S. 31; P. O. Delhi.

Joslin W. J. farmer, S. 31; P. O. Delhi.

KEITH P. W. clerk Harding House; Delhi.

Keith Thomas, farmer; P. O. Delhi.

Kelley James, farmer; P. O. Delhi.

Kelley Michael, P. O. Delhi.

Kelley T. C. laborer; Delhi.

Kelley Thomas, farm.; S. 13; P.O. Delhi.

**KENNA PATRICK,** Proprietor Billiard Hall and Saloon, Delhi; born in Canada Feb. 14, 1852; came to the United States when quite young; has a faint recollection of seeing Niagara Falls; first settled in Jackson Co., Iowa; in 1857 moved to Jones Co.; came to Delaware Co. in 1862; married Miss Charlotte A. McLaughlin Jan. 6, 1865; she was born in Key Port, New Jersey; have two children—Letitia and William.

Kenny Ross, farmer; P. O. Delhi.

Kinney Wm.

Kofhmehl Joseph, wagon maker; Delhi.

Kourt Barnard, farmer, S. 34; P. O. Delhi.

Kurlson R.

LACRONE I. A. blacksmith, Delhi.

Lampson R. H. tenant farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Delhi.

Lampson S. farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Delhi.

Laughlin John, far.; P. O. Delhi.

Lees Henry, far. S. 14; P. O. Delhi.

Lenehan Pat. saloon; Delhi.

Libe Adam, far. S. 13; P. O. Earlville.

Long Jos. far. Sec. 6; P. O. Delaware.

Lorig Matt blacksmith; Delhi.

Lovell F. A. tinner; Delhi.

Lutes William, carp., Sec. 20; Delhi.

Lux Geo. far. Sec. 36; P. O. Earlville.

Lux M. far. Sec. 36; P. O. Earlville.

Lux Peter, far. Sec. 35; P. O. Delhi.

McCANN JOHN, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Delhi.

McCormick Nathaniel, far.; P. O. Delhi.

McCoy H. C. mason; Delhi.

McElmel J. F. far., S. 25; P. O. Delhi.

**McELMEL JOHN,** Merchant, Delhi; born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 7, 1843; came to Delaware Co. in 1855; crossed the plains in 1864, to the gold regions of California; came back in 1868; married Miss Mary E. Lux in 1870; she was born in Prussia; have four children living—Helen, Stephen, Eugene and John; lost one child, Margaret. Mr. M. has been engaged in merchandising at his present location since last Fall; keeps a general stock and by fair dealing and honest goods hopes to increase his already established business.

McElmeel Jos. far., Sec. 25; P. O. Delhi.

McElmeel Owen, far., S. 36; P. O. Delhi.

McGuire Barney, section boss, Delhi.

McGuire Bernard, clerk, Delhi.

McGuire John, laborer, P. O. Delhi.

**McKEE GEORGE H.** Farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Earlville; born Jefferson Co., N. Y., at Sackett's Harbor, Jan. 15, 1827. In 1850 he went to the gold regions of California; returned to New York in 1853; came to Dubuque Co. in 1854, and to Delaware County in 1866. He married Miss Lucretia A. Fitsimmons Jan. 4, 1854; she was born in Orleans Co., Vt., Jan. 23, 1835; have five children living—Monroe C., Emmet S., Martha A., Mary L., and Bertha L. Owns 215 acres of land.

McKee A. C. far., Sec. 9; P. O. Delhi.

McLaughlin Thos. far., S. 15; P. O. Delhi.

McLaughlin Thos. H. farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Delhi.

McMeel Barney, blacksmith, Delhi.
McMeel James, farmer; P. O. Delhi.
McMeel Owen, stone mason; Delhi.
McMeel P. blacksmith; Delhi.
McMillan John, saloon; Delhi.
McReynolds Charles, lab.; P. O. Delhi.
McReynolds E. W. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Delhi.
Martin Erastus, teamster; Delhi.
Martin Thomas, laborer; P. O. Delhi.
Mason Martin, carpenter; Delhi.
Mitchell James, far., S. 24; P. O. Delhi.
Moore Nelson, far., S. 4; P. O. Delaware.
Moore Milton.
Morgan B. S. carpenter; Delhi.
Morgan F. E. mechanic; Delhi.
Morgan Wm. carpenter; Delhi.
Myers Rufus R.; P. O. Delhi.
NAYLAN MICHAEL, laborer; P. O. Delhi.
Neal W. F. painter; Delhi.
Nugent J. F. Catholic priest; Delhi.
Noble J. M. retired; P. O. Delhi.
Norris Harrison, laborer; P. O. Delhi.
Norris James, renter; P. O. Delhi.
Norris, J. W. Delhi.

**NORRIS LEONARD,** Farmer, S. 14; P. O. Delhi; born in Washington Co., Ky., Jan. 26, 1817; moved to Illinois in 1831; married Miss Martha Ashburn Sept. 13, 1842; she was born in Overton Co., Tenn., Jan. 11, 1825; they came to Delaware Co. in 1843, when but few white people had ventured into what was thought a wild and cheerless Eldorado; have seven children living—John W., James T., Joseph B., Harrison, Royal L., Susan E. and Ida May; lost three children. Mr. N. entered the land upon which he now lives and owns.

Norris Thos., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Delhi.
Nutting S. M. carpenter; P. O. Delhi.
OEHLER AMBROSE, far.; Sec. 14, P. O. Earlville.
Oehler Geo. far., Sec. 14; P. O. Earlville.
Olmsted S. E. far., Sec. 19; P. O. Delhi.
PALMER JOHN, agent; Delhi.
Parker Alfred, far., S. 3; P. O. Earlville.
Parker Elias, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Earlville.
Patterson J. T.
Pearson P. M. laborer; Delhi.
Penn Geo. W. farmer, S. 9; P. O. Delhi.
Penn John T. merchant; Delhi.

**PENN JOHN W.** Retired Farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Delhi; born in Nelson Co., Va., Nov. 24, 1810; emigrated to Dubuque Co. in 1833; lived there until 1839, when he came to Delaware Co., in the Spring, one of the pioneers of the county; went hunting with the Indians a great many times and camped out with them; took a claim of the land where they now live, in a beautiful grove, through which runs a delightful stream, both of which bear the name of Penn after the subject of this sketch; married Widow Dance (maiden name Parmelia Sade) Feb. 10, 1846; she was born in Gallatin Co., Ky., January 27, 1817; her parents moved near Springfield, Ill., when she was a child; she had four children by former marriage—Amos J., Francis M., William M. and Mrs. Melissa Stoner; they have five children—Eliza, now Mrs. John Norris; John T., George W., Mary, now Mrs. Furman, and Fannie L.; the first Com. Court was held in Mr. P.'s cabin; he has been Sheriff ten years, Justice of the Peace two years, and held various positions of trust and honor.

Peters H. E. teacher; Delhi.
Peters H. K. farmer; P. O. Delhi.

**PETERS COL. JOHN H.** Attorney at Law, Delhi; born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Feb. 2, 1829; was educated at the district school and academy of his native village and completed at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., where he also received the rudiments of a military education, which proved of great service to him in after life; studied law in the in the office of the Hon. Truman Smith, since U. S. Senator from that State; in 1852, removed to Freeport, Ill., and was soon after admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of that State, at the Capitol, by examination; came to Delhi, the county seat of Delaware Co., and commenced the practice of his profession, showing marked ability and energy and at an early age took a prominent position among the leading members of the bar of Northern Iowa; the Colonel was a brave and dashing officer during the war, beloved by his men and respected by all; he is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Delhi, where he is surrounded by a host of admiring friends and acquaintances.

Petlon Jacob, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Delaware.
Phillips Bloomer, tenant farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Delhi.
Phillips J. M. farm., S. 23; P. O. Delhi.
Phillips Zina, renter, S. 22; P. O. Delhi.
Poor J. tenant far., S. 19; P. O. Delhi.
Porter J. evergreen nursery; P. O. Delhi.
Powell C. W. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Earlville.
Powell Martin, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Earlville.
Powers John, farmer; P. O. Delhi.
Preston Alvah, laborer; P. O. Delhi.
Preston Alvah, Sr., retired; P. O. Delhi.
Price William, laborer; P. O. Delhi.
Pulver B. farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Delhi.
Pulver Daniel, farm., S. 15; P. O. Delhi.
Pulver Henry, retired, S. 15; P.O. Delhi.
Pulver J. M. farm., S. 15; P. O. Delhi.
ROBINSON CHARLES, farmer, S. 12; P. O. Earlville.
Robinson William, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Earlville.
Rockwell William, farmer; P. O. Delhi.
Rue G. H. laborer; P. O. Delhi.
SANBORN RAWSON, farm hand, Sec. 7; P. O. Delhi.

**SATTERLEE JEROME B.** Attorney and Clerk of the Courts, Delhi; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., July 3, 1838; was educated at Fairfield Seminary; commenced the study of his profession in his native county, but at the breaking out of the war enlisted in the 44th N. Y. V. I.; participated in the various battles in which his regiment was engaged, till he was honorably discharged, Aug. 30, 1864; came to Delaware Co. in 1866; continued his study in the office of the Hon. Ray B. Griffin; admitted to the Bar in April, 1867; married Miss Frances E. Wood, of Manchester, Iowa, Sept. 22, 1868; she was born in Grant Co., Wis., May 28, 1848; have two children — Mary D. and M. Clark. Served as Justice of the Peace two years, and is now serving his second term as Clerk of the Courts, the duties of which he performs faithfully and well.

Shaw John H. laborer, P. O. Delhi.
Shaw Thomas, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Delhi.
Shaw Wm. Andrew, laborer; P. O. Delhi.
Sherburne Geo. N., printer; Delhi.
Sherburne S. laborer; P. O. Delhi.
Short Moses, teamster; Delhi.
Shottmiller Frank, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Earlville.
Sims J. W. gardener; P. O. Delhi.

**SIMONS GEORGE,** Farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Delhi; born in Buckinghamshire, Eng., Dec. 25, 1817. Married Miss Sarah Short, March 12, 1837; she was born in same shire March, 19, 1818. He came to the United States in 1842, and settled in Ohio, where they remained four and a half years; then returned to England, coming back to Ohio in two and a half years again; came to this county in 1860. They have five children living—Thomas, Maria, Edward J., Joseph C. and Mary E.; have lost four children. Mr. S. and his son Thomas served in the 21st Reg. I. V. I., during the war; he was wounded at Hartsville, Mo., and will carry the rebel lead to his grave; was wounded in head and knee at same battle; was taken sick in Texas, and sent to New Orleans in Invalid Corps; took small-pox there; was honorably discharged in May, 1865.

Simons J. E. far., Sec. 24; P. O. Delhi.
Simons Thomas, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Delhi.
Smith D. M. farmer and minister, Sec. 5; P. O. Delaware.
Smith Erastus, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Delhi.

**SMITH FRANCIS K.** Superintendent Poor Farm of Delaware County; Delhi; born in Erie County, O., Dec. 12, 1822. He married Miss Elizabeth Minkler Feb. 7, 1844; have three children by this marriage, one of whom is now living (Mrs. Ennis Martin, of Oswego, N. Y.); lost his wife in 1859. Was married again to Mrs. Craig, whose maiden name was Miss Nellie J. Dull, Feb. 22, 1865; she had three children by first marriage, two of whom are living—Jennie M. and S. Lyle; Mrs. S. was born in Portage County, O., Nov. 27, 1839. Mr. S. and his estimable wife have for some time had charge of the unfortunates who have been taken "over the hill to the Poor House." The order and neatness that prevail about the premises conclusively show that they are the right persons in the right place. They have had two children, one living, Ada E. Their little boy, William Burton, or, as he was better known by all

the household and friends, "Little Bertie," died May 2, 1875.

"Put away the little garments,
Bertie needs them now no more.
Jesus watches safely o'er him,
On that bright and happy shore."

Smith G. D. laborer; P. O. Delhi.
Smith J. B. far., S. 28; P. O. Delhi.
Smith Mortimer, far., S. 28; P. O. Delhi.
Smith Samuel, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Delhi.
Snell John, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Delhi
Spang H. A. retired; P. O. Delhi.
Standacher John, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Earlville.

**STONE ANDREW** whose portroit appears in this work, is of Welsh extraction. His father, Carder Stone, was an old resident of Providence, Rhode Island, and died in Milford, Otsego Co., N. Y. The subject of this sketch was born March 28, 1807, in Milford, Otsego Co., N. Y., where he remained farming with his father until the age of 21. He then purchased a farm of his own. He came to Delaware Co. in April 21, 1854 and settled in Delhi Tp., Sec. 9, residing there one year. He then moved to the village of Delhi, where he has resided ever since; he has been Justice of the Peace two terms, Township Trustee two terms, Poor House Director four and one half years; he married Dec. 27, 1827, Priscilla Pepper in Milford; she was born in 1800, in Ware, Mass., and died April 17, 1876 at Delhi; they had seven children, five living—Henry B., Emily M., Leverett S., Chester D. and James L.; two dead—Sevilla A. and Hiram. Married his present wife, Elizabeth Van Deusen, in Delhi, Oct. 15, 1876. She was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., Jan. 22, 1821.

Stahr J. W. far., S. 35; P. O. Hopkinton.
Stoner Cyrus, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Delhi.
Stone C. D. farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Delhi.

**SUMMERS SYLVESTER S.** Collection Agent and Notary Public; Delhi; born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Sept. 11, 1839; lived there till 1865, when he came to Delaware Co.; followed teaching 12 years; has served as Justice of the Peace for several terms, a position he now holds with ability enjoying the confidence and respect of the people; was married to Miss Jennie Thompson in 1868; she was born in Livingston Co., N. Y.

Sutton J. P. far., Sec. 21; P. O. Delhi.
Sutton S. D. far., Sec. 6; P. O. Delhi.
Sweeney Andrew, laborer; P. O. Delhi.
Swinburne John, sexton; Delhi.

**SWINBUNE J. B.** Editor of "*Delhi Monitor*;" was born at Cottam, England, Nov. 21, 1849; came with his parents to the U. S. in 1852, and settled in Lockport, Ill.; after remaining there one year; they went to Joliet, where he remained until 1855, when he came to Delhi; in 1859 he commenced the printing business in Delhi with J. L. McCreery, of "Delaware Co. *Journal*," and worked three years. In 1863, he went to Dubuque and worked on the *Dubuque Times*. In 1864, he went to Manchester and worked four years on the Delaware Co. *Union*. From 1868 to 1872, he worked on the *Dubuque Herald*. In 1872 came to Delhi, and took charge as Foreman of the *Delaware Co. Recorder*. In Aug., 1872, he bought the *Recorder* and changed its name to *Delhi Monitor*. He has made it a first-class paper, which has been steadily increasing in circulation every year, and to-day ranks with any of the papers of this county.

TALMADGE GEO. farmer, Sec. 31. P. O. Delhi.
Tegard L. D.
Thompson Daniel, laborer; P. O. Delhi.
Thompson Frank, laborer; P. O. Delhi.
Thompson Isaac, tailor; P. O. Delhi.
Thompson Joe, printer in *Monitor* office, Delhi.
Thompson John Q. school teacher; Delhi.
Thompson Wm. laborer; P. O. Delhi.

**THORPE BENJAMIN, Sr.** Merchant, Delhi; born in Stamford, Conn., February 11, 1814; moved to Dutchess Co., N. Y.; lived there seven years, and moved into the city of New York, where he remained 17 years; was engaged in manufacturing hats; married Miss Elizabeth Lasher in Dutchess Co., the place of her nativity; they have eight children—Benjamin, Jr., Charles, Garrett L., Rachel A., Sturges P., Alfred, George M. and Richard; came to Delhi in 1855, and has been engaged in business here since 1856.

Tibbitts A. E. far., S. 16; P. O. Delhi.

Traynor John, farm hand; P. O. Delhi.
Tubbs E. P. farmer, S. 22; P. O. Delhi.

**TUBBS GEORGE,** Farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Delhi; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1803; in 1844, moved to McHenry Co., Ill.; married Miss Amy Swift, of Otsego Co., N. Y.; eight children, seven of whom are still living—Anna V. (deceased), Mrs. Betsy White, Eliza, Mrs. Alsena Baker, Mrs. Cynthia Benson; Hyde E., Mrs. Mahala White, Mrs. Harriet Tibbetts; wife died Oct. 4, 1873; was married to the Widow Macrennels (maiden name Mary A. Blewett) in 1874; she was born in Cornwall, Eng., May 10, 1827; she had six children by first marriage—Elias W., Jane A., Charles H., Lorinda, Sarah, and Fannie E. (deceased); Mr. T. came to Delaware Co., in 1851; they own 118 acres of land.

Turner Eli, farmer, S. 14; P. O. Delhi.
Turner Samuel, far. S. 14; P. O. Delhi.
Twiss T. A. Deputy Auditor Delaware Co.; Delhi.

VAN ANTWERP DANIEL, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Delhi.

WARD JOHN.

**WATTSON GEORGE,** Attorney at Law, Delhi; born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 9, 1819; parents removed to Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he was reared and educated; studied his profession in the office of Hon. Andrew Trumo, of Ky.; was admitted to the bar in 1842; practiced two years in partnership with his preceptor; moved to Detroit, Mich., in 1845, where he practiced one year with Hon. John Norvel, U. S. District Attorney; his health failing, he spent several years in travel, hunting and fishing; came to Delhi in 1856; was elected Prosecuting Attorney, but did not accept; served as District Attorney of Ninth Judicial District four years and County Recorder two years; married Miss Elizabeth Rutan Aug. 4, 1860; she was born in Paterson, New Jersey; they have one son—George Webster.

Way Wm. tenant far. S. 5; P. O. Delhi.
Wheelock Zibo, far. S. 23; P. O. Delhi.

**WHITE ELISHA M.** Farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Delhi; born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Dec. 26, 1833; parents moved to Ohio in 1834; remained there three years, and went to McHenry Co., Ill.; in 1849, his family went to California and the family returned to Ohio; Mr. White came to Delaware Co. in 1856; married Miss Betsey Tubbs Dec. 25, 1857; she was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., April 6, 1831; have three children living—Harriet S., John R., Louie A.; lost one child in infancy; owns 80 acres of land.

White Geo. tenant far. S. 9; P. O. Delhi.
Whitaker J. J. farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Earlville.
White J. R. tenant farmer; P. O. Delhi.
White Ward, carpenter; P. O. Delhi.
Wilcox Erastus, far. S. 29; P. O. Delhi.
Wilcox Geo. farmer, S. 32; P. O. Delhi.
Wilson Frank, far. Sec. 28; P. O. Delhi.
Winters William.
Wolfe J. H. farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Delhi.

## COLONY TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS W. S. blacksmith; P. O. Colesburg.
Averitt Jas F. P. O. Colesburg.
Averitt Thomas E., M. D.; P. O. Colesburg.

BARKER WM. farmer and mason; Sec. 10; P. O. Colesburg.

Bassett George, renter; Sec. 17; P. O. Colesburg.
Bockenstedt Clemans, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. New Vienna.
Bockenstedt F. H. far.; S. 27; P. O. New Vienna.
Bohnenkamp T. far.; S. 27; P. O. Petersburg.
Bohnenkamp W. far.; S. 36; P. O. New Vienna.
Bolsinger A. J.; P. O. Colesburg.
Bolsinger C. W. clerk; P. O. Colesbug.
Bolsinger E. J. far.; S. 15; P.O. Colesburg.
Bolsinger J. K. clerk; Colesburg.

Bolsinger P. C. merchant; Colesburg.

**BUSH ELIZABETH,** Widow; (maiden name Long); resides on farm; Sec. 6; P. O. Colesburg; born in Northampton Co., Pa., Nov., 1799; was married in 1818, to Henry Bush, who was born in Pa. in 1797; died July 16, 1847; have seven children living—Sarah M. (Kinney), George, Wm. Warren, Ellen (Strader), Emily (Potts), and John V.; lost three—Henry, Mary A. and Sophia; came to this county in 1851, when the country was quite new; she is now in her 79th year, and never until last Fall required the services of a physician; she is a member of the Congregational Church.

Bush Geo. W. far., S. 6; P. O. Colesburg.

**BUSH JOHN V.** Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Stationery and Toilet Goods. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Born in Monroe Co., Pa., Jan. 11, 1840, accompanied his mother to this county in 1851, settled on the farm two miles west of town, where she still resides. He was married, May 22, 1861, to Amelia Bristol; she was born in Orange Co., N. Y., March 13, 1840. Have four children—Wilbur H., Ella, John A. and Lizzie. In 1869, he came to Colesburg, and was in charge ef the steam saw-mill until 1875; commenced the drug business here in 1876. When Mr. B. first came to this county, it was wild and all kinds of game abundant, of which he has brought down his share.

CAIRL DAN'L S. carpenter; P. O. Colesburg.

Cairl Eugene, photographer; Colesburg.

Caskey James, miller; Colesburg.

Chapman Jos., Justice of the Peace; Colesburg.

Chapman Wm. P., tinner; Colesburg.

Cleveland Chas. carpenter; Colesburg.

Cloud Marion, far., S. 20; P. O. Colesburg.

Cole Geo. renter, S. 20; P. O. Coleburg.

Cole Jas. farmer, S. 20; P. O. Colesburg.

Cole Michael, far., S. 5; P. O. Colesburg.

**COLE THOMAS,** Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs, etc., Colesburg. Born in England June 11, 1825, came to the United States in 1832, and settled in Tioga Co., N. Y.; came to this county in 1847, went to New York in 1849, and was married to Hannah Wilson, and returned the same year; she was born in England in 1829. Mr. C. engaged in business soon after his arrival, occupying a part of the same building he is in at present. There was only a log cabin in Colesburg when he came; the following year there were two more built, and for ten years settlers came in slowly. Is probably the oldest merchant in the county. Have one child—Ella L.; lost two—Matee and Minnie. Mr. C. was Township Clerk two terms, Trustee four, and School Director one; was Postmaster five years. Family belong to the Methodist Church.

Cole Wm. renter, Sec. 21; P. O. Colesburg.

Coleman B. F. shoemaker; Colesburg.

Conrad Geo. far., Sec. 1; P. O. Colesburg.

Crebal John, far., Sec. 34; P.O.Petersburg.

Curler Francis, far. S. 3; P. O. Colesburg.

Curry R. C. potter; Colesburg.

DATARS HENRY, renter; P. O. New Vienna.

Delong O. P. blacksmith; Colesburg.

Deutmeyer Henry, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Petersburg.

Dickson George, P. O. Colesburg.

Dickson Jas. Jr., P. O. Colesburg.

**DICKSON JAMES,** Farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Colesburg; born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, May 10, 1820. Was married April 23, 1843, to Margaret Hill; she was born in Ayreshire, Scotland, in 1818; emigrated to the U.S. in 1849; lived in New York till August of the same year; moved to Perry Co., Ind., and to this township in 1851; settled on Sec. 1, near Colesburg. Mrs. D. died Oct. 12, 1866; she was the mother of three children—Thomas, Grace and George; all born in Scotland. Moved to this farm in 1871, and owns 210 acres. Has been Road Supervisor three years, and his third term as School Director. Family attend the Congregational Church.

**DICKSON JOHN,** Farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Earlville; born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, June 18, 1815. Was married December 29, 1835, to Isabelle Rodger, who was born in same county in 1811. Mr. D. was apprenticed to the milling business in 1831; was master of the trade in 1835; has worked at it for 30 years. Came to this county in

1871; bought this farm of 54 acres, and still resides here. Mrs. D. died March 27, 1878; she was the mother of eleven children, nine living—Margaret, Elizabeth, John, Agnes, Jane, Isabel, James, Thomas and Janet; lost two—Thomas and Mary. Family are all members of the Church of Scotland.

**DICKSON ROBERT,** Farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Earlville; born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, April 21, 1830; came to the U. S. in 1851, and to this county same year; settled near Colesburg; in 1853, his parents whom he had left in Scotland joined him here and remained with him till their deaths. Mr. D. then returned to Scotland, and was married there June 6, 1872, to Catharine Bell; she was born in Lanarkshire in 1839; returned home Fall of 1872; owns 146 acres of land. Attends the Congregational Church.

Dickson T. M.far.; S. 20; P. O. Colesburg.

Dickson Thomas Jr. P. O. Colesburg.

Dittmer George, S. 30; P. O. Colesburg.

Dittmer J. C. E. farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Colesburg.

Domeyer A. far.; Sec. 34; P. O. Petersburg.

EIKMAN HENRY, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. New Vienna.

Ellis Wm. C. far.; Sec. 14; P. O. Colesburg.

FEUSTERMAN DETRICK, renter; Sec. 19; P. O. Colesburg.

Fishel G. A. far.; S. 23; P. O. Colesburg.

Fishel J. far.; Sec. 23; P. O. Colesburg.

Fitch Robert, laborer; P. C. Colesburg.

Fitzpatrick Luke, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Colesburg.

Fleuhrer Jacob, far.; S. 19; P. O. Colesburg.

Flynn Geo. far.; Sec. 10; P. O. Colesburg.

Flynn Wm. far.; Sec. 10; P. O. Colesburg.

Foley David, laborer; P. O. Colesburg.

Frericks Henry, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Petersburg.

Funk Benj. propr. Centennial Hotel, Colesburg.

Frank J. W. clerk, Colesburg.

Frank Wallace, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Colesburg.

GEBHARD JOSEPH, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Petersburg.

Glynn Michael, renter; Sec. 23; P. O. Colesburg.

Goodken Barney, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Petersburg.

Goodken G. H. farmer; Section 35; P. O. Petersburg.

Goodken John, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Petersburg,

Goodken John G. farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Petersburg.

**GRAVES WILLIAM H.** Retired Farmer; P. O. Colesburg; born in Sullivan Co., N. H., July 4, 1814; moved to Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1838; was married there May 26, 1839, to Lavina Sherman. She was born in Addison Co., Vt.; soon after moved to Jackson Co., Iowa; was in Bellevue when the citizens drove the gamblers, horse thieves, etc., out of the place, about the time of the Davenport murder. Voted for the first Governor elected in Iowa; came to this county in 1848, where Mrs. G. died June 2, 1873. She was the mother of four children — Henry W., born in 1842, and Marcia J. (now Mrs. McPherson) in 1848, are living. Lost two, Julia and Orson. Mr. G. was married again Sept. 15, 1873, to Belinda Bristol, born in N. J., Dec. 10, 1835; Owns 110 acres of land in Clayton Co.

Grimes F. A. potter; Colesburg.

**GRIMES JOSEPH,** Retired Farmer; P. O. Colesburg; born in Tioga Co., N. Y., July 4, 1814; was married Sept. 6, 1838, to Melissa A. Phelps; she was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., July 25, 1819; came to this county in 1844; settled in this town, but moved the following Spring to Clayton County, where he built a saw-mill on Elk Creek, and operated it three years; moved to farm in this township, where he continued to reside until March, 1877; owns 183 acres and considerable town property; have four children living—Ralph M., Frank A., Emma E. and Joe E.; lost two—Caroline and Ruth; Mr. Grimes represented the county in the Lower House in 1858 and 1859; was a member of the State Senate from 1868 to 1872; has been Justice of the Peace and Notary Public about twenty years, besides other minor offices; family attend the M. E. Church.

HARTBEKE S. B. farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Colesburg.

Hartke B. H. farmer; S. 7; P. O. Colesburg.

Hendrickson Simon, carpenter and joiner; Colesburg.
Henners Fred. far.; S. 23; P.O. Vienna.
Hennekes John, far.; S. 32; P. O. Petersburg.
Hewitt J. B. carp. and builder; Colesburg.
Hoisington S. far.; S. 1; P. O. Colesburg.
Hofer Wm. far.; S. 8; P. O. Colesburg.
Hogan Pat. far.; Sec. 15; P. O. Colesburg.
Holbert A. B. far.; S. 33; P. O. Petersburg.
Holbert Jos. far.; S. 33; P. O. Petersburg.
Holbert T. R. far.; S. 33; P. O. Petersburg.
Holbert W. F. far.; S. 32; P.O. Petersburg.
Holcher H. far.; S. 18; P. O. Colesburg.
Holcher J. W. far. S. 30; P. O. Petersburg.

**HUBBARD HEZEKIAH,** Retired Farmer; P. O. Colesburg; born in Middlesex Co., Conn., May 10, 1813; was married, March 4, 1835, to Sarah Clark; she was born in Bennington, Vt., Jan. 15, 1813; Mr. H. was employed at various occupations in Northern Pennsylvania from 1836 to the Spring of 1846, when he moved into this township; entered 120 acres of land; has been farming and dealing in stock ever since; now owns 80 acres of land; has four children living—Sarah M., Ellen T., Ezra S. and Lucretia K. (now Mrs. Cuppett); lost four—Mary C., Lorena, Francis A. and Harriet A.; Mr. H. has been Road Supervisor about ten years; Mrs. H. belongs to the M. E. Church.

**HUBBARD JARED,** Manufacturer and Repairer of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks. etc.; Colesburg; born in Middlesex Co., Conn., May 3, 1821; started West in company with a brother in 1841; came by steamboat to Jersey City, thence by rail to York, Pa., which was the farthest west the cars ran at that time; came by stage to Pittsburgh, thence by steamboat to St. Charles, Mo., where they stayed one month, and proceeded to Galena; from there they came, on foot, to this place, arriving in May; selected and entered land; stopped with Old David Moreland; built a barn for him then, which still stands on the old homestead; it was the first barn built in this part of the county; Mr. H. was married Dec. 21, 1869, to Sarah J. Garretson born in Bedford Co., Pa., Oct. 10, 1842; two children—Flora A., born June 4, 1870, and Oris L., Feb. 10, 1874; owns 30 acres of land, and town property in Belmont, Wright Co., Iowa, and house and two lots here.

Hughes Jas. saloon keeper; Colesburg.

JACOBS JEROME B. shoemaker; Colesburg.
Jasper G. H. far., S. 15; P. O. Colesburg.

KAEGER GERHARD, renter; Sec. 16; P. O. Colesburg.
Keirn Patrick, renter, S. 21; Colesburg.
Keller Frank, laborer; P. O. Colesburg.
Keller Rudolph, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Colesburg.
Kenton John, renter; Sec. 9; P. O. Colesburg.
Kerchheck J. D. shoemaker; P. O. Colesburg.
Kipp Henry, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O New Vienna.
Kipp H. B. J. far.; Sec. 15; P. O. Colesburg.
Klamp Henry, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Colesburg.

**KLAUS HERMAN H.** Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 6; P. O. Colesburg; born in Hanover, Germany, Oct. 8,1821; emigrated to the United States in 1837; came in a sail vessel to New Orleans; up the Mississippi River by steamboat to St. Charles, Mo., where he remained until May, 1845, when he came to this county, and settled on this farm, a part of which he entered at government price; he now owns 670 acres, the greater portion of which is improved; was married in 1849, to Katherine M. Kruempel, born in Germany in 1831; have six children living — Emma, Eliza, Frederick W., George, Della and Joseph. Lost four—Alice, Charles, Benjamin and an infant. Has been School Director and President of the Board near 20 years. Family belong to the Methodist Church, of which Mr. K. has been Steward 28 years, and local preacher 26 years; he has been a great friend to his countrymen; often sent money to bring them here, and afterward take care of them till they could get a start for themselves; has several houses on his farm for their accommodation at the present time. Republican.

**KLAUS JOHN D.** Farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Colesburg; born in Hanover, Germany, Feb. 2, 1813; emigrated to U. S. in 1837, and to this county in

1842; entered 120 acres of land; now owns 480; married in St. Louis March 23, 1848, to Elizabeth Hartbecka, who was born in Hanover, Germany, May 28, 1821; have six children living —Margaret A. (now Mrs Holscher) Mary M. (Wellemeyer) Elizabeth (Innsher) William H., John H. and Samuel W. Lost one—John H., died in this county, aged 16 months. Mr. K. is one of the oldest settlers here; helped to clear away the hazel brush and timber; was Road Supervisor several terms. Family belong to the M. E. Church.

Kleeman Herman, far.; S. 5; P. O. Colesburg.

Kleeman Kasper, far.; S. 5; P. O. Colesburg.

Kleeman Wm. far.; Sec. 5; P. O. Colesburg.

Klosterman F. J. farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Petersburg.

Knee David, carpenter; Colesburg.

Knee George, carpenter; Colesburg.

Knee James, clerk in P. O.; Colesburg.

Knee John H. carpenter; Colesburg.

Knee Oliver H. P. carpenter; Colesburg

**KNEE, SAML. G., COL.** Postmaster, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries etc., Colesburg; born in Blair Co., Pa., March 11, 1834; came to this county in 1855; worked at carpenter trade till the beginning of the war; enlisted Sept. 19, 1861, in the 12th Iowa Infantry; participated in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson; was taken prisoner at Shiloh; held till the following October, when he was paroled, and in the Spring joined his regiment; was promoted to Second Lieutenant in March, 1863, to Captain in Sept. same year; was in command of Pioneer Corps six months; promoted to Major Jan. 15, 1865, and to Lieut. Col. Jan. 1, 1866. Was married July 19, 1866, to Julia Moreland. She was born in this county April 14, 1845. Have three children — Frank, Blanche and Eddie; held the position of Postmaster eight years; attends the Congregational Church.

Knippling Anton, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Petersburg.

Koopmann Gerhard, renter; Sec. 6; P. O. Colesburg.

Koopmann Henry, renter; Sec. 6; P. O. Colesburg.

Koopmann Herman, renter; Sec. 6; P. O. Colesburg.

Kramer John H. farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. New Vienna.

Kreimer B. H. far., S. 26; P. O. Petersburg.

Kuhlman Detrich, renter, S. 8; Colesburg.

Kurrilmeir Bernard, renter, S. 6; Colesburg.

LAMMERS JOHN, Farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Petersburg.

Lammers Rudolph, far., S. 21; P. O. Petersburg.

Lampa Barney, far., S. 33; P. O. Petersburg.

Lampman Henry, gro., S. 33; P. O. Petersburg.

Lampman John, far., S. 33; P. O. Petersburg.

Lampman Theo., far., S. 33; P. O. Petersburg.

Landis Abraham, Colesburg.

Landis Jacob Sr., far., S. 15; Colesburg.

Landis Jacob Jr., far., S. 15; Colesburg.

Landis Joshua, farmer; Colesburg.

Lansing John, far., S. 23; P. O. New Vienna.

Leichtenberg Wm. far.; S. 23; P. O. New Vienna.

Link George, far., S. 23; P. O. New Vienna.

Lockridge I. N., cabinet maker; Colesburg.

Lochridge Thos. J., harness maker; Colesburg.

Loffers Bernard, renter, S. 19; P. O. Colesburg.

Loffers J. G., far., S. 20; P. O. Colesburg.

Luhrsman B. H., far., S. 36; P. O. New Vienna.

McCRUM JOHN, Farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Colesburg,

McMahon John, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Colesburg.

McMahon Michael, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Colesburg.

McMahon Simon, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Colesburg.

McNamee E. L. farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Colesburg.

**McNAMEE LAWRENCE,** Farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Colesburg; born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Dec. 29, 1805; emigrated to Missouri Territory in 1819; came down the Ohio River on a boat they built on the head waters of the Allegheny River, to Shawneetown,

Ill., crossed with team to Alton, which was then only a ferrying point—only one cabin in the place, that of the ferryman; settled at St. Charles; was married March 25, 1829, to Errelia Cole, who was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 18, 1808; came to this county in 1842; settled on the farm he now occupies; owns 480 acres, nearly all of which was wild land, hazel thicket and timber; Mrs. McNamee died here, in Feb. 8, 1856; she was the mother of eleven children—Eliza J. and Martha S. (Otis) and three infants died in this township; those living are Cyrus L., Mary E. (Otis), Edwin L., Medora H. (Lang), Sarah E. (Fitch) and Evaline; Mr. M. was again married Dec. 11, 1856, to Mrs. Sebrah Clark (maiden name, Cole), born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Dec. 6, 1806; has four children by first marriage—Harriet C. (Bailey), Benjamin A. and Samuel C.; lost two—Seth, died here in 1845, and Norman L., died at Rocky Bar, Idaho, in 1873; Mr. McN. served as County Commissioner, two terms; Justice of the Peace, six years; County Assessor, two, Township Assessor, about fifteen years; family attend the M. E. Church.

McPherson Alex. farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Colesburg.

Malvin Marion, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Colesburg.

Malvin Wm. far., S. 17; P. O. Colesburg.

Matthews Jos. far.; S. 31; P. O. Earlville.

Matthews J. W. far.; S. 31; P. O. Earlville.

Matthews W. W. far.; S. 31. P.O. Earlville.

Mensen Albert. far.; Sec. 28; P. O. Petersburg.

Mensen Barney, renter; Sec. 29; P.O. Petersburg.

Merten Elias, far.; Sec. 8; P. O. Colesburg.

Merten Frederick, far.; S. 8; P. O. Colesburg.

Merten J. S. far.; Sec. 8; P. O. Colesburg.

Merten Joseph, far.; S. 8; P. O. Colesburg.

Moreland David, far.; S. 5; P. O. Colesburg.

Moreland Isaac A. saloon; Colesburg.

Moreland John, teamster; Colesburg.

Moreland J. B. farmer; P. O. Colesburg.

**MONTGOMERY RACHEL,** Widow (maiden name Porter); resides on farm; Sec. 5; P. O. Colesburg; born in Crawford Co., Pa., July 30, 1808; lived there on her father's farm until she was married, Feb. 19, 1852, to Archibald Montgomery; he was born in Mercer Co., Pa., Oct. 22, 1805; he came to this county in 1843; was among the first settlers; he buried his first wife here in 1849; married in Pa.; she was the mother of nine children; Mr. M. died July 30, 1875; at the time of his death, he owned 1,200 acres of land, of which Mrs. M. is now the owner of 440; she is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

NICHOLS F. C. laborer; Colesburg.

O'NEAL IRA, laborer; Colesburg.

Ovel Herman, far.; Sec. 28; P. O. Petersburg.

PAGE DANIEL A. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Colesburg.

Page Jeremiah, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Colesburg.

Patridge Almon, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Colesburg.

**PATRIDGE DANIEL,** Farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Colesburg; born in Essex Co., N. Y., March 28, 1811; his father, Stephen Patridge, was killed at the battle of Plattsburg. The subject of this sketch came to Michigan in 1835, where he was married, in 1836, to Sarah Smith; born in Erie Co., N.Y., May 24, 1818. They came to this county in 1853, and settled on the farm where they now reside; owns 198 acres. Have eight children living—Emma A. (Mrs. Mapes), Lucy E. (Baldwin), Irving A., Albert L., Candace L. (Merton), Almon D., Rhoda E. and Mary. Lost three—James, aged 5 years; Elton E., 3 years, and an infant. Mr. P. was School Director three years. Family belong to the M. E. Church.

Pasker Joseph, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. New Vienna.

Perkins Perry, farmer; P. O. Colesburg.

Platt Jacob, far.; S. 24; P. O. Colesburg.

Platt John, far.; S. 14; P. O. Colesburg.

Potts Geo. F. teamster; P. O. Colesburg.

Prentice James, saw-mill; P. O. Colesburg.

Peetz Michael, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Petersburg.

RAHE HENRY, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. New Vienna.

Rea A. W. far.; Sec. 20; P. O. Colesburg.

**REA GEORGE W.** Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 16; P. O. Coles

burg; born in Bedford Co., Pa., June 20, 1817; moved to Richland Co., Ohio, tn 1826; was married there June 11, 1840, to Mary P. Merideth. She was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, April 3, 1819. They came to this county in 1848, bought this farm in 1851, built where he now resides; the land was wild, unimproved prairie; now owns 160 acres, nearly all under cultivation. Have eight children—Amands W., Geo. T., Maggie A. (Myers), Oscar E., Albin M., Emma J. (Grimes), Florence S. (Dunham), and Frank H. Lost two—Martha E., died in Ohio in 1846, and Mary E., here in 1862. Amandus and George were in the army, the former in Company B, 5th Cavalry, one year, and the latter in Company G, 6th Cavalry, near four years. Mr. R. is serving his fifth year as Township Trustee; was School Director several years; attended the M. E. Church, of which Mr. R. is a member.

Rea Geo. T. far.; S. 16; P. O. Colesburg.
Recker Joseph, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Petersburg.
Reesberg Anton, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. New Vienna.
Reesberg Kasper, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. New Vienna.
Reesberg William, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. New Vienna.
Retherford James, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Colesburg.
Ridenour Thos. wagon maker; Colesburg.
Rolfs Frank, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Petersburg.
Rupeiper Wm. farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Colesburg.
Rupeiper Wm. Jr. farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Colesburg.

SAMPSON WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Colesburg.

Scherbring George, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Petersburg.
Scherbring Henry, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Petersburg.
Scherbring Henry Jr. Sec. 33; P. O. Petersbu g.
Schweitert Bernard, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Colesburg.
Shaffer Charles, Colesburg.
Shaffer Chas. E. wagon maker, Colesburg.
Shanker Henry, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Colesburg.

**SIMONS CHARLES,** farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Colesburg. Born in Tioga Co., N. Y., April 12, 1835, came to this county in 1849, and moved to this farm in 1868. Was married Oct. 15, 1857, to Jane Dickson, daughter of Missouri Dickson, who came to this county in 1838, and settled on this farm, a large portion of which now belongs to his daughter; she was the first white child born in this township—born Dec. 14, 1839; owns 340 acres of land. Have five children—Edgar, Sarah E., Charles D., Wm. H. and Mary J. Mr. S. was School Director three years. His father, F. B. Simons, resides with him; he was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., in 1804; was married, in 1825, to Sarah Rewey, who died in New York Jan. 23, 1847; was the mother of four children, of whom Charles is the only survivor.

Simons F. B., far.; S. 25; P. O. Colesburg.
Smith J. H., far.; S. 9; P. O. Colesburg.
Smith J. D., far.; S. 13; P. O. Colesburg.
Smout E., far.; S. 8; P. O. Colesburg.
Sprague B. F., far.; S. 9; P. O. Colesburg.

**STEDMAN RICHARD,** Physician and Surgeon, P. O. Colesburg; born in Lanark, Can., in December, 1824; was married there Feb. 28, 1846, to Phœbe Purvis. She was born in same place April 2, 1826. He graduated in 1853 at Syracuse Medical College, Syracuse, N. Y. Came to this town in 1855. Has practiced here without interruption for twenty-three years; is one of the most reliable physicians in the county; enjoys the confidence of both the general public and the medical fraternity. Have four children living—Mary J. (Wilson), George W., now in California, Frank R. and Sarah J. Lost one—Lydia E., died in infancy. Family belong to the M. E. Church.

Stillinger P., far.; S. 4; P. O. Colesburg.
Stober J., far.; S. 22; P. O. Colesburg.
Storm G., renter; S. 31; P. O. Petersburg.
Sunderman H., rtr.; S. 29; P. O. Colesburg.

TAPKA H., far.; S. 35; P. O. New Vienna.

Tebben H., rtr.; S. 28; P. O. Petersburg.
Tobie C. A., physician; P. O. Colesburg.

VARWOLD HENRY, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Colesburg.

Vaska Barney, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. New Vienna.
Vichgust Barney, shoemaker; Sec. 13; P. O. New Vienna.
Vichgust Theo. farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Petersburg.
Von Lamden Henry, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. New Vienna.
WISMAN JESSE renter; P. O. Colesburg.
Wedewer Barney, farmer; Sec. 26; P. New Vienna.
Wheit Christian, farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Colesburg.
Wheit Geo. far.; Sec. 18; P. O. Colesburg.
Wilcherd Anton, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. New Vienna.
Willenberg Clemans, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Petersburg.
Willenberg Henry, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Petersburg.

**WILSON RICHARD,** Tinsmith and Dealer in Hardware; P. O. Colesburg; born in Yorkshire, England, Dec. 12, 1837; accompanied his parents to N. Y., when quite young; came to this Co. in 1851; engaged in this business the same year; was married in 1866, to Mary J. Stedman, who was born in Canada, in 1849; have two children—Fred C., born Oct. 10, 1867, and Edwin R., born Sept. 15, 1872; has been Secretary of the School Board twelve years and Justice of the Peace five years; Mrs. W. is a member of the M. E. Church.

Wisegarver Geo. W. laborer; Colesburg.
Wood John C. farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Colesburg.

## MILO TOWNSHIP.

ALBROOK FRANK, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Manchester.

**AKERS J. M.** Farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Manchester; born in Jessamine Co., Ky., April 25, 1821; moved with his parents to Putnam County, Ind., about 1827. He married Miss M. F. Wright, November 2, 1843; she was born in Lincoln County, Ky., October 4, 1828; came to county in 1857; have four children living—Surelda J., born July 19, 1844, and married in December, 1869, to Mr. G. W. Clapp of Nebraska; John W., born Jan. 30, 1846, and died in Andersonville Prison April 24, 1865; Ella, born April 19, 1855, and married Mr. L. W. Bloodgood May 6, 1877; Asbury F., aged 18, and Elmer N., aged 15. Owns 40 acres of land valued at $25 per acre. Is a Republican, and himself and wife members of M. E. Church.

Andrews R. P. mech., Sec. 25; P.O. Delhi.

**ANNIS GEORGE W.** Butter Maker, Sec. 3; P. O. Manchester; was born in Erie Co., N. Y., July 22, 1839; came to this county in 1853. He married Miss Kate Dixon Oct. 14, 1866; she was born in Rock Island Co., Ill., Dec. 21, 1843; they have one child, Myron, born March 24, 1868. Is a Republican and Second Adventist. Mr. A. enlisted Sept. 5, 1861, in Co. F, 12th I. V. I.; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Jackson, Siege of Vicksburg, Nashville, Blakely and Spanish Fort; and was honorably discharged in 1866.

Austin Frank, laborer; P. O. Delhi.
BAILEY CYRUS, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Manchester.
Bailey C. J. stock farmer; Bailey's Ford; P. O. Manchester.

**BANTA JACOB,** Farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Manchester; born in New York State 1830; moved to Pennsylvania in 1840, and to this county in 1866; married Miss Asenath Altemburg in 1852; has three children living and two deceased—Matthew, born Dec. 18, 1853; Anna M., born Aug. 30, 1856, died Nov. 26, 1870; Mary, born Dec. 3, 1858; Abram, born May 17, 1863, died November 10, 1877; Fanny Viola and Frances V., born Oct. 27, 1866; Frances V. died Sept. 9, 1877. Mrs. B. was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Oct. 13, 1832.

Banta Matthew, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Manchester.

Barker, Chas. renter; S. 34; P. O. Delhi.

Barker Jordan, laborer; P. O. Delhi.

Belcher John, far.; Sec. 32; P. O. Manchester.

**BELDING DANFORDK.** Far.; Sec. 33; P. O. Manchester; owns 80 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Aug. 24, 1840; came to Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1855; and to this county in 1865; married Miss Rebecca A. Joslin Dec. 25, 1867; she was born in Crawford Co., Penn., June 6, 1842; has one son, born Dec. 1, 1870; enlisted in Aug., 1861, in 2d Iowa Cav.; spent most of his time on detached duty in hospital service; was honorably discharged Oct., 1864; is a Republican and Protestant.

**BELKNAP GEO. W.** Farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Manchester; owns 240 acres of land, valued at $5,000; born in Edgwood, Delaware County, Iowa, August 18, 1855; married Miss Mary Worley, July 18, 1874; she was born in Union Tp., this county, June 1, 1852; they have two children—Joseph C., born March 18, 1876, and Theo. T., May 6, 1877.

**BLOODGOOD, LEWIS C.** Farmer and Blacksmith; Sec. 22; P. O. Manchester; born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Oct. 11, 1823; moved with his mother—his father dying three months before he was born—to Bradford Co., Pa., when he was seven years of age; married Miss Eliza Neal, Dec. 24, 1847; she was the daughter of Harvey Neal, who was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun while blowing in the muzzle to see if it was clear; moved to Walworth Co., Wis., in 1855, and from there to his present residence in 1861; has seven children living—Susan A., Lavina M., Mary, Leonard, Jennie B., Loren E. and Nettie M., and three deceased—Frances E., Edith H. and Minnie A.; his present wife was born in Hendricks Co., Ind., Nov. 9, 1836; her maiden name was Annie J. Stanley; she was married to J. W. Wright, Jan. 13, 1856, and had by that marriage four children, two are living—Wilbur W. and John W.; the two deceased were named Ashbury A. and Frank W.; Mr. Wright was in the Recorder's office of this county five years; was First Lieut. in the army, and died at Memphis of inflammation; Mrs. Wright married Mr. Bloodgood, Nov. 3, 1867.

Bottsford W. W. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Manchester.

Boylard Thos. farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Manchester.

Boyland W. M. farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Manchester.

**BOX W. L.** Farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Manchester; owns 220 acres of land, valued at $5,100; born in Ohio, April 15, 1845; came to Du Page Co., Illinois, with parents when about a year old, and moved to this county in 1853; married Miss Lottie Langworthy, July 9, 1871; she was born in Geauga Co., Ohio, Nov. 25, 1847; has three children—Lewis, born August 5, 1872; David, July 19, 1874; Emery, Dec. 3, 1875; is a Republican.

Brownell John, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Manchester.

Brownell Jos. farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Manchester.

**BUCK A. D.** Farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Delhi; owns 80 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; born in Addington Co., Canada, March 27, 1839; moved to Monroe Co., N. Y., March, 1865, and to this county in 1866; married Miss Elmira Crosier, Feb. 12, 1870; she was born Oct. 5, 1852; has three children—Martin H., born Dec. 23, 1870; Edgerton M., born Feb. 28, 1873; Fred E., born Nov. 23, 1876; is a Republican and Protestant.

CASEY PETER, laborer; P. O. Manchester.

Cavanagh James, P. O. Manchester.

Cavanagh, Pat. farmer, resides with father,

Coffin Jerome, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Manchester.

Cook Reuben, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Delhi.

Cooley B. R. farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Manchester.

Cooley Henry, farmer; Sec. 8.; P. O. Manchester.

**COOLEY ITHAMAR,** Farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Manchester; born in Lisbon, Grafton Co., N. H., Aug. 28, 1817; married Miss Sallie W. Snow, Jan. 15, 1839. She was born Nov. 6, 1820; has nine children living—Aman-



Leroy Jackson

HOPKINTON

da J., born Sept. 9, 1840; Mariette, Aug. 1, 1841; Peede, died September 26, 1860; John A., May 20, 1844; Emma A., Dec. 24, 1846; Ella, Oct. 30, 1848 (died June 14, 1869); Benjamin K., Feb. 6, 1850; Henry A., March 2, 1853; Francenia, Dec. 11, 1854; Josephine, Oct. 13, 1857, and Abbie A., Dec. 16, 1862 owns 90 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; is in politics a Republican; in religion, Advent Christian.

**CONNER DAVID,** Farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Delhi; owns 80 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Born in Union Co., Pa., July 19, 1812. Married Miss Julia L. Davis Oct. 9, 1834. She was born July 17, 1816; they moved to this county in 1846; have six children living, and two deceased—Sarah F., born Feb. 17, 1836; Rachel E., Jan. 20, 1839; Anne E., June 18, 1841, died March 24, 1873; James N., born March 2, 1844; Helen L., Nov. 16, 1846; Julia J., Aug. 2, 1851; Rosetta A., Oct. 3, 1855, and Mary E., Jan. 3, 1859; died Sept. 5, 1863.

Conner Jas. farmer; P. O. Delhi.

Conner Thos., farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Manchester

Church M. F., farmer, S. 36; P. O. Hazel Green.

**CLARK JOHN,** Farmer; S. 13; P. O. Delhi; owns 220 acres of land. Born in Virginia in October, 1813. Came to Galena lead mines in 1834, and to this county in 1839. There were but five families in what is now Delaware Co. at that time, and he was the fourth settler in what is now Milo Tp. Married Miss Olive Rexford Nov. 17, 1841. She was born in New York State Sept. 25, 1824; has five children living and two deceased—Andrew, aged 36; Cornelia, 34; Jasper, 30; George L., 26, and Lucy V., 15. Sarah E. died in 1864, aged 14, and Perry F. the same year, aged 4.

Cleveland J. J., far. S. 8; P. O. Manchester.

Crooker B. P., far., S. 5; P. O. Manchester.

Crooker J. H., far., S. 5; P. O. Manchester.

Crosier Cassius, far., S. 36; P. O. Delhi.

Crosier Frank, farmer; S. 36; P. O. Delhi.

Crosier H., farmer; S. 26; P. O. Delhi.

**CROSIER WM.** Farmer; S. 36; P. O. Delhi; born in Cuyahoga Co., O., July 4, 1820. Moved to Ogle Co., Ill., in 1839, and came to this county in 1846, where he has since resided. Married Miss Mary Hoke Feb. 16, 1845. She was born in Berkeley Co., Va., March 28, 1829; have seven children—Cassius M., aged 32, who enlisted January, 1864, in Co. K, 21st I. V. I., and remained till the close of the war. He was present at the capture of Mobile. Children are—Ellen A., aged 29; Frank, aged 27; Theron T., aged 25; Willie A., aged 23; Lewis H., aged 20, and Charles E., aged 15. Mr. Crosier is a Republican and a member of the Free Will Baptist Church.

Crosier Willis, P. O. Delhi.

Cunningham Geo. P. farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Manchester.

DAKER JAMES, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Manchester,

Davis C. W. lab.; Sec. 14; P. O. Delhi.

**DAVIS L. M.** Farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Delhi; owns 195 acres of land, valued at $30 per acre; born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1839; came to La Porte Co., Ind., in 1845, and to this Co. in 1855; married Miss Julia A. Petlon, Oct. 7, 1859, she was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., July 3, 1840; has four children—Wm. J., born May 9, 1861; Lowell H., Dec. 2, 1862; Chas. F., Aug. 23, 1864; and Anna R., Aug. 9, 1876.

Denison C. W. laborer, Sec. 3; P. O. Manchester.

Dickinson, D. A. farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Manchester.

**DUFFEY H. P.** Farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Manchester; owns 339 acres of land, valued at $35 per acre; born in Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1829; came to Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1849, and to this county in 1854; married Miss Mary A. Proctor, Sept., 1848; she was born in England, May 3, 1825; has three children—Cora J., born June 14, 1862; Alva L., Aug. 14, 1867; and Ray J., April 27, 1871; is in politics a Republican.

Dunham H. A. far., S. 24; P. O. Delhi.

Dutton Chas. farmer; P. O Manchester.

**DUNTON C. P.** Farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Manchester; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., November 5, 1842; moved to Dubuque, Iowa, in

1854 and to this county in 1858; enlisted in Co. "K," 21st I. V. I., Aug. 15, 1862; participated in the battles of Hartsville, Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg and the capture of Mobile; was honorably discharged July 15, 1865. He married Mrs. Annie J. Stowe, May 7, 1876; has one child, Allie P., born Feb. 22, 1877. Mrs. D. was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Nov. 12, 1843; married H. O. Stowe in 1861 who died April 26, 1873; has by this marriage two children—Lillie May, born May 10, 1863, and Orr Edward, born July 1, 1869.

Dutton Geo. H. Farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Manchester.

ELDER THOS. Farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Manchester.

Eldridge Midian, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Manchester.

**EMRICH JOHN,** far. S. 13; P.O. Delhi; owns 80 acres of land; born in Germany, Dec. 11, 1809; came to New York State in 1847 and to this county in 1855; married Miss Mary Freyer in 1836; has two children, Elizabeth, born April 4, 1836, and Catherine, born Nov. 25, 1843. Elizabeth married John Hartman, Nov. 24, 1855, who enlisted in the 4th Iowa Cavalry and died June 25, 1864, of wounds received in battle. She has four children—Carrie, born Oct. 19, 1856; John, born May 4, 1858; Clara, born Dec. 4, 1860, and George, born June 16, 1863.

Eshelman Samuel, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Manchester.

Esterbrook A. farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Manchester.

FIERSTINE M. J. farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Manchester.

French J. N. farmer. Sec. 5; P. O. Manchester.

Friend E. C. farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Manchester.

GREEN JAMES, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Manchester.

Gibson James, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Manchester.

Gibson William, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Manchester

**HAMBLIN EDWIN M.** Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Manchester; owns 147 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; born in Marquette Co., Wisconsin, Oct. 6, 1850; came to this county with parents in 1851; married Miss Sadie M. Brownell, Dec. 14, 1873. She was born in this county Aug. 1, 1856; he is a Republican and Protestant.

HAMBLIN GEO. R. Farmer; Sec. 26.

**HAMBLIN MARK,** Farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Manchester; owns 173 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Born in Franklin County, Ohio, February 24, 1825; married Miss Temperance Densmore August 5, 1849. She was born in New York, December 11, 1831; came to Marquette Co., Wis., March 1850, and to this county in April, 1851; has five children living, and three deceased—Edward M., born Oct. 16, 1850; John T., born March 1, 1850, died Sept. 5, 1869; Frank W., born May 4, 1854, died March 4, 1864; Emma E., born June 28, 1857, died Nov. 5, 1864; Chas. G., born Jan. 16, 1860; Solon R., born July 25, 1862; Elvira C., born March 4, 1865; Annie B., born March 20, 1870. During the first sixteen years of his residence in this county, he worked at the mason trade, and he, with his partner, were the only masons in Delhi Tp. for a number of years. He is one of the early settlers of this vicinity, and has done much to promote the growth and development of this part of the county.

Hamblin R. far., S. 33; P. O. Manchester.

Hayden Wm. painter, Sec. 12; P. O. Delhi.

**HOGAN JAMES,** Farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Manchester; owns 160 acres, valued at $30 per acre. Born in Ireland, in 1825, came to Chicago in 1847, to Dubuque Co., Iowa, in 1855, and to this county in 1859. Married Miss Ellen Henrick May 12, 1855; she was born in Dublin March 27, 1833. Have eight children—Catharine, born March 31, 1857; William and John, May 29, 1858; Francis, Jan. 10, 1860; Andrew, Jan 17, 1862; Mary A., Feb. 11, 1865; Elizabeth, March 13, 1872; and Ellen, March 20, 1875.

Huey Dan'l, far., S. 32; P. O. Manchester.

**HUEY EMMETT,** Farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Manchester. Born in Schuyler Co., N. Y., May 10, 1848, moved to

Lycoming Co., Pa., in 1866, where he was engaged in the lumber business for five years; came to this county in 1871, where he has since resided; owns, with his brother, 160 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; in politics, a Democrat.

Huggins Jesse, far., S. 23; P. O. Delhi.

**HUTCHINSON CRAWFORD,** Broker, Sec. 17; office in the town of Manchester, with A. S. Blair, attorney at law; P. O. Manchester. Born in Sunderland, England, Jan. 2, 1848, and came to this county in 1864.

JAKELIN PETER, laborer, renter; Sec. 2; P. O. Manchester.

Jones W. H. farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Manchester.

KASTER WM. farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Manchester.

Kaster Hiram, far. S. 2; P. O. Manchester.

**KENNEY C. W.** Farmer, S. 5; P. O. Manchester; born in Windham Co., Vt., Feb. 26, 1811; moved with his parents to Canada East, in 1821, to Bangor, Me., in 1833 and to this Co. in 1865; owns, with son, 90 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; married Miss Sarah Boodry, March 4, 1837, who died April 29, 1869; has six children—Tryphena, born Oct. 11, 1838; Luke A., born April 30, 1840 (he was killed in a skirmish at Deep Bottom, in the Spring of 1865); J. B., born June 28, 1842; Willard, born Dec. 22, 1844; Almus, born Dec. 4, 1847; Lucy E., born June 16, 1850, and Luther T., Nov. 7, 1855.

Kenney J. B. farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Manchester.

King J. F. farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Manchester.

King N. C. farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Manchester.

Koehler Jacob, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O Manchester.

Koehler M. far., S. 18; P.O. Manchester.

LILLIBRIDGE JOHN, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Manchester.

**LANNING MARTIN,** Farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Manchester; owns 60 acres of land; born in Schenectady Co., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1806; came to this county in Oct., 1852; married Mrs. Nancy Grommon, who died Feb. 23, 1875; has six children—Sarah J., born July 12, 1840; Ransom, April 15, 1842; Nathan, May 20, 1844; Harriet, March 25, 1846; Eliza M., June 26, 1848; and Laura A., Feb. 14, 1850; Eliza M. married Thos. Elder, May 16, 1872; they have two children—Lyle, born Nov. 14, 1874, and Clark, Aug. 30, 1877.

Lillibridge Leverett, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Manchester.

Logan G. T. laborer; P. O. Manchester.

**LOGAN WM. M.** Farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Manchester; owns 178 acres, valued at $25 per acre; born in Bennington Co., Vt., Sept. 24, 1842; enlisted in Co. C, 14th V. V. I., Aug. 28, 1862, for nine months, and at the expiration of that time, re-enlisted in Co. E, 5th V. V. I.; participated in the battles of Gettysburg, Petersburg; Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Fredericksburg, Winchester, and many other engagements of less note; was in the Second Division, Sixth Army Corps, that led the charge on the enemy's works at capture of Petersburg and surrender of Gen. Lee; was honorably discharged at Brattleboro, Vt., June 19, 1865; married Miss Adella Douglas, Dec. 26, 1867; has five children—Jessie, born Jan. 7, 1869; Freddie, July 31, 1870; Alice, May 16, 1872; Minnie, Oct. 29, 1874; and Harry, April 21, 1876; Mrs. Logan was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Dec. 2, 1848.

Lont C. B. far.; Sec. 12; P. O. Delaware.

McCLAREN PETER, far.; Sec. 28; P. O. Manchester.

McElmeel John, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Manchester.

McFerrin Andrew, farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Manchester.

McKay Amos, far.; Sec. 22; P. O. Manchester.

Manderville, John, retired; Sec. 36; P. O. Delhi.

Maxwell John, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Manchester.

Maxwell Rich'd, renter; P. O. Manchester.

Miller David G. farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Manchester.

Miller Jacob K. farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Manchester.

Miller John K. farmer; Sec. 15; P. O Manchester,

Morey Uriah, far.; Sec. 33; P. O. Manchester.

Morgan E. J. far.; S. 35; P.O. Manchester.
Morgan Evan, far.; Sec. 36; P. O. Manchester.
Morgan Samuel, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Manchester.
Morgan Wm. far., S. 35; P. O. Manchester.
Muckler L. F. far., S. 34; P. O. Manchester.
Muzzy J. far., S. 30; P. O. Manchester.
Myers M. far., S. 17; P. O. Manchester.

NASH G. K. farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Manchester.

**NAPIER JOHN,** Farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Delhi; born in London, Eng. June 17, 1836; came to America in 1847; followed the occupation of a sailor about nineteen years; enlisted in the navy under Admiral Dupont, Sept. 12, 1861; participated in a large number of engagements and was honorably discharged in New York City, Sept. 12, 1862; married Mrs. Hannah Frank March 2, 1864, and came to this county in Nov. of the same year; he has four children—John W., born April 22; 1866; Esther M., April 3, 1868; Ida J., Nov. 12, 1871; George E., March 29, 1876; Mrs. N. was formerly married to David Frank, a native of Edinburgh, in July, 1854; he died in 1863; she had by that marriage two children—David A., born June 18, 1855, died Dec. 15, 1860, and Ellen E., born May 17, 1858.

Noble Ed. lab.; P. O. Manchester.

PETTLON WILLIAM, far.; Sec. 24; P. O. Delhi.

**PETTLON JACOB,** Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Delhi; born in Germany, Sept. 24, 1813; came to N. Y, in 1840, and married Miss Catharine Mier Oct. 20, of the same year; she was born in Germany, March 31, 1821; they have ten children living—Julia, born July 3, 1842; Charles, Jan. 2, 1846; Jacob and William, Jan. 5, 1849; Sophia A., July 5, 1853; Caroline E., Jan. 20, 1855; Mary A., Jan 19, 1858; Fred. A., Aug. 11, 1859; Rosy, May 26, 1862; Ida, April 13, 1865; he came to to this county in 1854; owns 115 acres of land.

Peters Harry, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Manchester.

**PIERCE JAMES,** Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Manchester; owns 60 acres of land valued at $20 per acre; born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Feb. 26, 1845, and came to this county in 1858; married Miss Lucy F. Smith, Feb. 26, 1865. She was born Jan. 20, 1844; has had one child, now deceased, born Feb. 27, 1874, died Nov. 20, 1874. Mr. P. is a Republican.

Porter, Henry G. farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Manchester.

ROLAND F. E. laborer; Sec. 18; P. O. Manchester.

**REYNOLDS MARY A. MRS.** Sec. 21; P. O. Manchester; born in Clarion Co., Penn., April, 1835; moved to Ogle Co., Ill., with her parents in 1840; married J. P. Newell, Dec. 25, 1855, and moved to this county in the Spring of the following year; had by this marriage three children—Robert A., born Sept. 25, 1856; Alice A., born Jan. 1, 1859, and Elmer E., born March 19, 1861; married C. G. Reynolds, May 3, 1868; has one child by this marriage, Charles, J. E., born Feb. 15, 1872; owns 177½ acres of land valued at $25 per acre.

Roland Harvey, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Manchester.

**ROLAND SARAH, MRS.** S. 9; P. O. Manchester; born in England, Aug. 22, 1828. Came to Philadelphia when 18 years of age, and to this county in 1855. Married William Green. He was killed, Sept. 4, 1856, by the caving in of a well which he was digging. Has by that marriage two children—James and Martha. Married Ira Roland May 1, 1857, who died Feb. 1, 1875. Has by this marriage five children—Charles, born March 7, 1858; Ann M., Sept. 27, 1860; Henry, June 11, 1864; Gibson, July 20, 1867; and Lewis, Aug. 1, 1871. Owns 217 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre.

SAUNDERS Isaac, laborer; S. 23.

**SCHELLING J. U.** Farmer; S. 6; P. O. Manchester; born in Ct. Zurich, Switzerland, in 1823. Came to this country in 1854, and to Manchester, Delaware Co., in 1858, where he kept for six years the Dubuque & S. C. R. R. Eating House. Commenced farming and grape growing in 1866 on a farm of 125 acres, situated one mile

south of Manchester. In 1875, he commenced breeding and rearing thoroughbred short-horn cattle, and owns to-day as fine a herd of animals as can be found in the State. Is, in politics, a Republican; voted for Abraham Lincoln twice; also for U. S. Grant, but, owing to dissatisfaction and misrepresentation during the last presidential campaign, he took no part whatever in it, not even voting.

Seaton G., lab.; S. 22; P. O. Manchester.

Seaton H., lab.; S. 22; P. O. Manchester.

**SKINNER ELON J.** City Auctioneer; P. O. Manchester; born in Essex Co., N. Y., March 27, 1837; emigrated to Middlebury, Elkhart Co., Ind. with parents, in 1841; on Oct. 15, 1851, came to this county, settling with parents in Delaware Tp., near Manchester; enlisted in the 1st Iowa C., June 6, 1861, and honorably discharged on July 15, 1862, on account of being disabled while acting as courier for Gen. Pope; married Amanda J. Murphy, who was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., on May 1, 1844; she had the following children by first marrage —Lula A. Murphy, born in Clayton Co., Iowa, Jan. 18, 1867; Frank M., born in Hamilton Co., Iowa, Jan. 6, 1869; Milo T. Skinner, Jan. 31, 1873; Dell J., June 22, 1876; Eva May, Oct. 15, 1877; the last three are children by last marriage, and all born in this county.

**SMITH JOHN N.** Farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Manchester; owns 40 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; born in Bremen, Germany, March 6, 1818; came to New Orleans in 1847; married Miss Mary Trumpler, June 6, 1848; she was born in Prussia, May 19, 1824; the to this county in 1869; have three children—Lena L., born April 28, 1849; Emily, Feb. 12, 1852; Richard W., April 22, 1854, and one deceased—Herman, born April 11, 1861, died Oct. 11, 1861.

Smith Richard, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Manchester.

**STANBERRY MARY, MRS.** Sec. 25; P. O. Delhi. Born in Allegany Co., N. Y., April 14, 1836, owns 40 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Married Wm. Stanberry, at Hartwick, Nov. 14, 1858; he was born in Ohio, Sept. 22, 1837, and enlisted Oct., 1861, in Co. B, 15th I. V. I., participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and died at Corinth, July 5, 1862. Has two sons—William T., born March 1, 1860, and Elmer K., born Jan. 2. 1862.

Starkey Hamilton, renter; Sec. 15; P. O. Manchester.

Starkey Joshua, far.; S. 26; P. O. Manchester.

Starkey Richard, far.; S. 26; P. O. Manchester.

Stowe P. L. farmer; S. 15; P. O. Manchester.

Sutton John, farmer; P. O. Manchester.

TANQUARY A. F. farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Manchester.

**TIERNEY CATHARINE MRS.** Sec. 7; P. O. Manchester. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre. Born in Pa., in 1830. Married John Tierney in Jan., 1851; he was born in Ireland, in 1823, and came to New York State about 1839. They moved to this county in 1857; have six children—Joanna M., born Nov. 5, 1852; Thomas E., April 2, 1854; Margaret, Jan. 9, 1856; John, June 2, 1859; Francis G.; April 9, 1861; and Wm. L., Feb. 9, 1863. Mr. T. was one of the early settlers of Manchester, and did much to aid in the growth and development of that city; was engaged in the mercantile business, and died April 14, 1864, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

**TAYLOR ORMAN E.** Farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Golden Prairie; was born in Windsor Co., Vt., Jan. 14, 1836; came to Hopkinton at the opening of Bowen Collegiate Institute, 1859, where he was Professor of Mathematics and Teacher of Vocal Music four years. Was married to Miss Martha P. Brown April 15, 1863; during the ensuing season began the first improvements on his farm. In the Fall of 1864, was elected County Recorder; returned to his farm in 1868, where he has since remained. Five years previous to his coming to this county, there was a large amount of Government land here, and when he began living on his farm, the prairie was mostly unimproved. He was first Postmaster at Golden Prairie, and has taken an important part in many

public enterprises. He and his brother built the first cheese factory in the western half of the county. His wife was born in Kane Co., Ill., Jan. 8, 1841. They have three children—Martha Bertha, Mary Ethel and Orman Ernest.

**TODD JAMES T.** Farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Manchester; owns 320 acres of land, valued at $25 per acre; was born in Rockingham Co., N. H., Jan. 1822; moved to Winnebago County, Ill. Married Miss Caroline Proctor Feb. 7, 1855, and moved to this county immediately after their marriage, where they have since resided. Mrs. T. was born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, July 17, 1834.

Trumbull Chas. laborer, Sec. 15; P. O. Manchester.

Trumbull D. farmer and M. D.; Sec. 15; P. O. Manchester.

Tunis Frank, laborer; P. O. Manchester.

**TURNER SALEM,** Farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Manchester; born in Cheshire Co., N. H., Nov. 16, 1834; came to Lee Co., Ill., in 1857, and to this county in 1860; enlisted in 6th Iowa Cavalry Sept. 10, 1864; was honorably discharged Oct, 20, 1865. Married Miss Julia Raymond, Aug. 16, 1856; she was born Aug. 27, 1836; has eight children—Annie, Minnie, Charles, Geo., Ellen, Cora, Lewis and Lucy.

**UTLEY C. L.** Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Manchester; born in Erie Co., Ohio, March 11, 1841; came to this county in 1861; enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, in Company F, 27th I. V. I.; participated in the battles of Fort Derusha, Pleasant Hill, Nashville, Parker's Cross Roads, Tallahatchie, Old Oaks, Little Rock, Blakely and Spanish Fort; in all these battles was but once slightly wounded; married Miss Margaret Scott, Nov. 12, 1866. She was born Dec. 6, 1850. Has three children—Minnie, born Dec. 1, 1867; Mina, born March 6, 1873, and Cora, born Aug. 7, 1875.

**VAN FLEET H. J.** laborer; Sec. 31; P. O. Golden Prairie.

Van Fleet J. S. laborer; Sec. 31; P. O. Golden Prairie.

**WARD M. R.** far.; Sec. 32; P. O. Manchester.

**WARD HARRY G.** Farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Manchester; born in Fulton Co., N. Y., Jan. 23, 1856; came to this county Jan. 23, 1871, where he has resided.

**WHEATLEY WM.** Farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Manchester; born in England Aug. 12, 1834; came to Illinois in 1854; enlisted Aug., 1861, in Co. B, 33d Ill. Inf.; was honorably discharged at Springfield, Ill., in Oct., 1864; married Miss Jane Hollis Nov. 18, 1866; they have one daughter, Melinda E., born Sept. 12, 1868. Mr. W. came to this county in 1875.

Wilson Alex., Sec. 27; P. O. Manchester.

**WILSON E. C.** Farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Manchester; born in England Sept. 13, 1841; moved to Iowa Co., Wis., in 1848, and to Mower Co., Minn., in 1857, and to this county in 1861; enlisted in the 6th Iowa Cav. in 1862, and participated in the battles of Whitestone Hill, Fair Oak Mountain, and many other desperate encounters; was honorably discharged in Nov., 1865; married Miss Tirzeh M. Seaton April 6, 1867; has two children—Frank, aged 9, and Bertie, aged 6.

Wilson John A. renter, Sec. 27; P. O. Manchester.

**WILSON THOS. T.** Farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Manchester; born in England, March 17, 1839; came to Chicago, Ill., in 1848, and to this county in 1854; enlisted Jan 6, 1861, in Co. H, 16th I. V. I.; participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Raymond, Iuka, Guntown, siege of Vicksburg, Corinth, Grand Gulf, Fort Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, Chattanooga, Altoona Pass, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta; was honorably discharged, March 27, 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C.; married Miss Bridget Haley, in July, 1865; she was born in Thomsonville, Conn., Aug. 1850; they have four children.

Wiser John, far., S. 19; P. O. Manchester.

**WOOD JOHN,** Farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Delhi; owns 130 acres of land, valued at $20 per acre; born in Ohio, June 10, 1840; moved to Illinois when about two years old; came to this county in 1845; enlisted Aug., 1861, in 2d Iowa Cavalry; participated in over forty battles, and was but once wounded, in the hip, at the battle of Prairie Sta-

tion; was honorably discharged, Oct., 1864; married Miss Almeda Hastings, Jan. 25, 1866; she was born in Geauga Co., Ohio, Oct. 13, 1847; they have one daughter, born Jan. 25, 1870.

**WOODARD BENJ.** Farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Delhi; born in Vt., Aug. 17, 1822; came to Kankakee Co., Ill., in 1838, and went to California, in 1852, remaining there nine years, and returning, settled in Fillmore Co., Minn., and came from there to this Co. in April, 1868; has 210 acres of land; married Mrs. Harriet A. Reed, in Minn., March 15, 1864; they have two children—Willard, aged twelve, and Ida C., aged seven; Mrs. Woodard was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; her children, by her former marriage, are—Clara, aged eighteen, and Luke, aged sixteen.

Wright Oliver, renter; P. O. Manchester.

YOUNG FRED. farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Manchester.

**YOUNG D. R.** Farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Manchester; son of Daniel and Catharine Young; owns 188 acres of land, valued at $50 per acre; born in Washington Co., Md., Oct. 8, 1828; married Miss Ann M. Beck, Nov. 25, 1855, by the Rev. John Zeibers, at Tiffin, Seneca Co., Ohio; she was the daughter of Felix and Martha Beck, and was born in Franklin Co., Pa., Dec. 31, 1833; they have three children living—Daniel T., born Nov. 24, 1857; Susie R., born April 15, 1860, and Catherine E., born Aug. 29, 1864; is a Republican and member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Y. was one of the early settlers of this part of the Co.; came here with limited means, and now owns one of the finest farms in the Co.; he has recently made some valuable improvements in the way of barn and outbuildings, the barn alone costing upward of $3,000, and is one of the finest in the Co. Felix Beck, Mrs. Young's grandfather, was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Feb. 22, 1766; he married Maria Brenner, Nov. 20, 1785; she was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., March 12, 1770; he was Colonel in the war of 1812. Felix Beck, Jr., their son, Mrs. Young's father, was born in the above named place, Dec. 3, 1805, and married Martha Berkholder, March 12, 1833; she was born in Franklin Co., Pa., April 30, 1813; they were married by Rev. John Ruthruff. Mr. Young's great-grandfather, Geo. Young, was born July 28, 1727, Md.; he married a Rebecca Snyder, Oct. 9, 1753; she was born Jan. 10, 1730, in Md., and are descendants from Germany; Daniel Young, their son, was born in Frederick Co., Md., Feb. 18, 1755; was married to Margaret Shuck, March 16, 1785; she was born in Germany, Oct. 4, 1747; he was Captain in the war of 1777; their son, Daniel, Jr., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in the same place, Sept. 12, 1788; he married Catherine Stech, Nov. 23, 1823; married by Rev. John Ruthruff; she was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Oct. 8, 1790.

Young S. R. far.; S. 17; P. O. Manchester.

## ELK TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN JOS. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Greeley.

Allenstien Chris. laborer; S. 28; Greeley.

**ARBUCKLE JAMES M.** Farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Greeley; born in Mercer Co., Pa., Sept. 6, 1832; married Martha Montgomery, Sept. 30, 1861; she was born in Mercer Co., Pa., April 10, 1839; they came to this county in 1866; owns 535 acres of land; have eight children—Sarah E,, John W., Archie, Rachel, Mary E., Eliza A., Charles J. and Bell V.; Mr. A. has been School Director four and Road Supervisor one year; family attend the Christian Church; Mrs. A. is a member of the same.

**ARMSTRONG THOMAS J.** Farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Greeley; born in Butler Co., Ohio, Dec. 16, 1835; came to this county in 1852; owns 205 acres of land; was married April 15, 1860, to Lucy M. Bellows; she was born in Ohio; have two children living—Tommie B.

John H.: lost three—Eliza, Joy B. and Janie; Mr. A. is a member of Tadmore Lodge, No. 225, A., F. & A. M.; Ira Bellows, Esq., father of Mrs. A., was one of the first settlers of this township; now resides in Washington County, aged 69 years.

BAKER J. wagon maker; Greeley.

Baldwin A. L. tinsmith; S. 9; P. O. Greeley.

Ballweber Martin, laborer; Greeley.

Baynes Christopher; far; S. 16; P. O. Greeley.

Barger Elias, renter; S. 1; P. O. Colesburg.

**BARR HENRY,** Farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Edgewood; born in Ireland, June 27, 1817; came to Canada in 1842, and to this county in 1867; owns 240 acres of land; was married in Canada in 1853, to Eliza J. Morgan; she was born in Ireland, Nov. 17, 1834; her parents emigrated to Canada when she was an infant; have ten children living—Henry, Kate, Mary, Matilda, Amelia, Ann J., Richard M., John A., George W. and Bertha D.; lost one—Lizzie E., died Sept. 13, 1874; the two elder daughters are teaching in this county; Mr. B. has been School Director two years and Road Supervisor several years; all are members of the M. E. Church.

Barr Henry Jr.; Edgewood.

**BECKNER JOHN,** Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Earlville; born in Botetourt Co., Va., June 19, 1808; moved with his parents to Monroe Co., Va., when young. Remained there until 1836, when he removed to La Porte Co., Ind.; was married there July 2, 1840, to Susanna Beckner. She was born in same county, Va., Aug. 31, 1818. Have ten children—Jonathan M., Francis M., Joseph E., Rufus M., Sarah V., John A., Lydia A., Thomas E., Ella J. and Charles H. Lost two—Mary E., died April 23, 1849, and Albert, Aug. 30, 1860. Mr. B. was School Director, Township Trustee and Road Supervisor several years. For a number of years previous to leaving Virginia, he was engaged in teaming and hauling salt and other freight from the Kanawha Valley, over the mountains, when railroads were unknown there; are members of the Christian Church.

**BECKNER RUFUS M.** Farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Greeley; born in La Porte Co., Ind., Jan. 31, 1848; accompanied his parents to this county in 1854; was married Dec. 22, 1877, to Dora F. Winchell. She was born near Dubuque, in 1857. Mr. B. owns 160 acres of land in Fayette Co. Was Secretary of the School Board two years; are members of the Christian Church.

Blackburn T. C. laborer; Sec. 32; P. O. Greeley.

**BLODGETT MILO M. D.,** Postmaster and Justice of the Peace, Greeley; born in Caledonia Co., Vt., Feb. 20, 1837; came to this county and settled at Earlville, in 1868. Kept a drug store there until 1872; then came to this place, and in 1874 built the first hotel erected in this place; kept hotel one year, then rented it to other parties; has been Postmaster since Aug., 1876; was married May 29, 1872, to Mrs. Catherine Drybread, daughter of the Rev. John Martindale. She was born May 6, 1835, in Michigan. She has two children by first marriage—Addie E. and Annie. Dr. B. is Vice President of the Delaware County Medical Society; is a member of the A. O. U. W. Family attend the Christian Church, of which Mrs. B. and eldest daughter are members.

Brady J. M. far.; Sec. 10; P. O. Greeley.

Brady Wm. far.; Sec. 10; P. O. Greeley.

Brandt S. A. far.; Sec. 27; P. O. Greeley.

Brazelton S. Notary Public; P. O. Greeley.

Brown John W. farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Greeley.

Brownwell P. F. farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Greeley.

Burbridge W. H. farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Greeley.

CAMP JAMES, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Greeley.

Campbell T. B. station agt.; P. O. Greeley.

Canine R. W. far., S. 32; P. O. Greeley.

Carrgan M. far. S. 28; P. O. Greeley.

Carter J. W. far., S. 4; P. O. Greeley.

Chase D. F. far., S. 18; P. O. Greeley.

**CHASE EZRA F.** Farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Greely. Born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., March 21, 1830; came to this county in 1853; owns 145 acres of land; was married, in 1842, to Naomi McCall; she was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1815. They have three children living—James D., Naomi M.

(Mrs. Tuttle), and Flora H. (Mrs. McKray). Frank, the oldest son, enlisted in the 27th I. V. I., was with the regiment in its campaigns until the Winter of 1864; his health failed, he was taken to the hospital, and died at Baton Rouge, La., April 14, 1865. Mr. C. was County Superintendent of Schools one term, Justice of the Peace one term, Township Trustee one term, and School Director 20 years.

Chase James, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Greeley.

**CHASE JAMES D.** Farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Greeley; born in Cataraugus Co., N. Y., July 19, 1846; accompanied his father to this county in 1853; was married Feb. 1, 1877, to Sarah J. Hindal; she was born in Green Co., Wis., Feb. 2, 1858; came to this county in 1865; have one child—Frank, born Jan. 24, 1878; owns 134 acres of land. Mr. C. enlisted, Sept. 24, 1864, in the 27th I. V. I.; regiment mustered out at the close of the war. Is a member of Tadmore Lodge, No. 225, A.. F. & A. M.

Collins M. far.; S. 17; P. O. Greeley.

**COMBS JAMES W.** Miller and Bookkeeper, Greeley; born in Clay Co., Ind., Jan. 14, 1848; accompanied his parents to this county in 1860; settled in this town; worked about six years at Reddens' mills; was bookkeeper and salesman in their store nearly three years, and has just been appointed Assessor for this township. Mr. C. is a member of Tadmore Lodge, No. 225, A., F. and A. M., also of the Universalist Church of this place.

**CONNER THOMAS J.** Proprietor Greeley House; born in Fayette Co., Pa., Oct. 29, 1831; came to this county and settled near Colesburg in 1852; was married Dec. 1, 1860, to Dovie Young; she was born in Park Co., Ind., July 1, 1837; came here in 1849 with his parents, who were among the first settlers in Colony Township; in 1865, Mr. C. moved to Kansas; returned in 1868; has worked at the carpenter trade fourteen years; engaged in hotel keeping last July; he is a member of Tadmore Lodge, No. 225, A., F. and A. M; family belongs to the Universalist Church.

Cook J. T. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Greeley.

**CORELL EDWIN,** Farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Greeley; born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Jan. 2, 1845; came to this county in 1850; in 1856, while crossing the prairies of Minnesota, he became lost in a storm and was obliged to lay out all night, and thereby had his feet so badly frozen that it was necessary to amputate them at the instep; in 1861, he enlisted in the 12th Iowa Infantry; was in the battles of Fort Henry, Vicksburg, Corinth and several other engagements; was discharged in Nov. 1864; was married Oct. 16, 1872, to Louisa V. Chapman; she was born in Medina Co., Ohio, May 12, 1850; have three children—Park B., Dunham S. and Harvey; owns 188 acres of land; was School Director two years and is now Treasurer of the Board.

**CORELL HORACE A.** Farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Greeley; born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Sept. 17, 1837; came with his parents to this county in 1850; enlisted Aug. 10, 1862, in the 27th Regiment Iowa Infantry; was with them in all of their campaigns till the close of the war; was mustered out and reached home Aug. 10, 1865, exactly three years from the time he enlisted; owns 195 acres of land; was married Dec. 9, 1866, to Ellen A. Tomlinson; she was born in Michigan; died March 1, 1870; was the mother of two children—Chas. D., born April 15, 1868, and Ellen A., Sept. 5, 1869; she died in Nov., 1875; he was married second time to Elizabeth R. Penny Nov. 21, 1876; she was born in this township Jan. 26, 1854; have one child—Lottie, born Oct. 9, 1877; his mother, now 75 years of age, lives with him and remembers when there were only two houses within sight of where they now live, when herds of deer could frequently be seen crossing the fields; he is a member of Tadmore Lodge, A., F. and A. M.; attends the Universalist Church.

Correll James E. speculator, Greeley.

**CORELL JOHN,** Stock and Grain Dealer; born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., Aug. 29, 1830; came to this county in 1851; was married in his native State, April 12, 1855, to Margaret Duncan; she was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., 1834; she came to this county, where she died July 16, 1856; second wife was Emma Wood, married Feb. 21,

1861; She was born in La Porte Co., Ind., 1835; owns 40 acres of land; handles on an average about $60,000 worth of grain and over $100,000 worth of stock annually, in which he has one-half interest; is one of the charter members of Tadmore Lodge, A., F. and A. M., of which he has held office of Treasurer several terms.

Culberson William D. miller, Redding's Mill; P. O. Greeley.

DAVIS A. far.; Sec. 18; P. O. Greeley.

Davis S. N. stone mason.

Davis Wm. Sec. 27; far.; P. O. Greeley.

**DAVIS WILLIAM F.** Physician and Surgeon; P. O. Greeley; born in Lansing, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1846; graduated at Bellevue Hospital, N. Y. city, in 1868; went to Genoa, N. Y., same year and commenced practice; was married Nov. 14, 1875, to Jane Moe; she was born in Cuba, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1852. He continued in practice there until the Spring of 1876, when he started West, spent three months on the prairies of Kansas, Nebraska, etc.; located in this place Nov. 7, same year, where he now has an extensive practice, and enjoys the confidence of both the general public and the medical fraternity. They are members of the Universalist Church.

Derr John, renter; Sec. 5; P. O. Greeley.

Dodds E. E. far.; Sec. 21, P. O. Greeley.

**DODDS NATHAN H.** Farmer and House Painter; Sec. 21; P. O. Greeley; born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Sept. 2, 1830; was married July 8, 1849, to Amanda M. White; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., April 12, 1831; they came to this county in 1852; owns 100 acres of land; have ten children—Mary J., Elizabeth A., Elbert E., Eva L., Delia M., Emma W., Abbey, Nannie M., William N. and Frankie C. Sarah W. died March 22, 1864. Mr. D. enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in Co. F, Iowa Infantry; served seven months, was then discharged for disability; are members of the United Brethren Church.

Drybread G. W. dry goods, groceries, etc., P. O. Greeley.

Drybread H. dry goods, etc.; P. O. Greeley.

Drybread H. C. stock dealer; P. O. Greeley.

**DRYBREAD JOHN S.** Farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Greeley; born in Butler Co., O., Feb. 12, 1823; moved to Berrien Co., Mich., in 1837; was married there Dec. 7, 1844, to Mary J. Wilson. She was born in Preble Co., O., May 24, 1828; came to this county in 1853. Owns 360 acres of land; have two children living—Henry, born May 2, 1857, and John, April 29, 1868. Lost four—Alice, aged 6 years; Florence, 15 months; George, 2 years, and Harrison, 4 years. Mr. D. has served six years as Township Trustee, and five as School Director; is a member of Tadmore Lodge, No. 225, A., F. & A. M.; belong to the Universalist Church.

Ellis Thomas, wagon mkr.; P. O. Greeley.

**ELLIS WM. B.** Farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Greeley; born in New York in 1827; came with his parents to Pennsylvania in 1832, and to this county in 1853; entered 160 acres of land; went back to York State, and, in 1856, returned and took up his residence here. Owns 280 acres of land. In 1857, he was married to Cordelia Walton. She was born in Ohio in 1839; died Aug. 15, 1865; was the mother of four children—Isabel, Cora, Mary and Rosetta J. He was married again to Mrs. Julia Evans (maiden name Charles); born in Indiana in 1840; had five children—Miranda, Peter, Remington and Emma are living; Jerusha died Sept. 4, 1868. Mrs. Ellis died July 25, 1876.

Engel Chris. merchant; P. O. Greeley.

Evens T. A. harness mkr.; P. O. Greeley.

FARWELL R. E. well driller; P. O. Greeley.

Fasselman J. Jr Assessor; P. O. Greeley.

**FITZPATRICK JAMES,** Farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Greeley; born in Ireland, Jan. 6, 1830; emigrated to this country in 1848, by sail vessel to New York, then by rail and stage to Pittsburgh; from there to Galena, Ill., via steamboat, thence to this place in wagon, drawn by yoke of oxen; commenced here in the wild prairie; owns 240 acres of land; was married in 1861 to Huldah Foley; she was born in Canada May 14, 1845. They have nine children living—James, Michael, Julia, Alice, Ellen, Thomas, Dennis, Mary,

and infant not named. Lost three—Edward, Catherine and one infant; belong to the Catholic Church.

Francis David, laborer, Greeley.

Freeman E. J. far.; S. 19; P. O. Greeley.

Ferguson D. blacksmith, Greeley.

Ferguson W. R. far; S. 20; P. O. Greely.

GILMORE A. B. merchant, Greeley.

**GILMORE SILAS,** Retired Merchant; P. O. Greeley; born in Washington Co., N. Y., Dec. 28, 1814; emigrated to Iowa in 1838; settled in Clayton Co., within ten miles of this place; the country was at that time overrun by Indians of different tribes; only about ten or twelve white men in the county; he was married April 4, 1844, to Maria Phillips; she was born in Chautauqua Co., N.Y., in 1822; have ten children—Edwin, Esther, Simeon B., Ellen, Jesse, Henry, Silas, Mary, Sophia and Ernest. Mrs. G. died Feb. 20, 1872. Mr. G. was Supervisor two years, Assessor two years, and Town Clerk fourteen years; is connected with the firm of Harvey L. Hopkins & Co., manufacturers of mowers, Chicago, Ill. Mrs. G. taught the first school ever organized in this county, in 1841; are members of the M. E. Church.

Gilmore Silas A. Jr. merchant, Greeley.

Glasscock N. B. farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Greeley.

Goldsworthy Wm. J. blacksmith, Greeley.

Grant John, P. O. Greeley.

Griffith Geo. far.; Sec. 29; P. O. Greeley.

Griffith J. W. far.; Sec. 29; P. O. Greeley.

HALL G. W. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Greeley.

Haney H. F. laborer; P. O. Greeley.

**HARRIS JOHN,** Farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Greeley; born on the Island of Cape Breton June 28, 1819; was reared on Prince Edward's Island; came to this county in 1854. Married Mrs. Elizabeth Penny (maiden name, Le Lacheur) Dec. 20, 1864; she was born on Prince Edward's Island April 27, 1825; was married to Samuel Penny in 1846; he died Oct. 1, 1860. She had seven children by first marriage—Ann M., now Mrs. Delong; Margaret E., now Mrs. Canine; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Corell; Emma and Samuel James; by second marriage, one son, William P., born Oct. 25, 1866; lost two sons, John died Jan. 15, 1848, on Prince Edward's Island, and Samuel died Dec. 20, 1850, in this county, aged respectively 2 years and 9 months, and 9 months. Mr. H. served as School Director three years; is now Secretary of the Board. Attend the Christian Church.

Hart Peter, laborer; Sec. 8; P.O. Greeley.

Hatfield T. laborer; P. O. Greeley.

Hennessy J. renter; Sec. 27; P.O. Greeley.

Henry P. laborer; P. O. Greeley.

Hess D. farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Greeley.

Hess Isaac, far.; Sec. 15; P. O. Greeley.

Hess William M. farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Greeley.

Hill Edward, far.; Sec. 6; P. O. Greeley.

**HINDAL GEORGE W.** Farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Greeley; born in Rock Co., Wis., Jan. 9, 1852; came to this county with his parents in 1865. His father emigrated to Pennsylvania from Germany in 1838, from there to Wisconsin in 1847; was among the early settlers there; has carted grain from Janesville to Milwaukee, in wagons; sold wheat at 30c. per bushel; now lives in Wright Co., Iowa. His mother, whose maiden name was Crall, was born near Mansfield, Ohio, March 10, 1833. The subject of this sketch is farming with J. D. Chase. Is unmarried.

Hoag Wm. farmer; Sec. 22; P.O. Greeley.

Hollenbeck Ashley, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Greeley.

Hunter R. farmer; Sec. 25; P.O. Greeley.

Hyer Geo. saloon keeper; Greeley.

IRMSCHER AUGUST, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Colesburg.

Irmscher David, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Colesburg.

Irmscher George, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Colesburg.

JAMES J. P. hardware; Greeley.

**JENKINS JAMES M.** Firm of Jenkins & Burbridge, Dealers in Hardware, Boots and Shoes; Greeley; born in Franklin Co., Ind., Nov. 20, 1830. Was married Jan. 7, 1856, to Mary M. Wykoff; she was born in Licking Co., Ohio, May 23, 1833. They came to this county in 1856, followed farming the first ten years; sold out and engaged in mercantile pursuits; owns half interest in store and real estate worth

$2,000; have one child living, Mabel, born May 22, 1865; two deceased, Flora, aged 2, and Nura, 3 years. Mr. J. was Assessor five years; is a member of Tadmore Lodge, No. 225, A., F. & A. M.; Republican; attend the Universalist Church.

**JENKINS WILLIAM D.** Farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Greeley; born in Butler Co., O., Dec. 6, 1822; accompanied his mother to Michigan in 1837; where he remained till 1856, when he came to this county. Owns 131 acres of land. Was married Feb. 21, 1866, to Martha Freeman; she was born in Washington County, N. Y., March 22, 1839; they have three children—Benjamin D., Jessie Maud and Ruth H. Mr. J. was Township Trustee and School Director two years; is a member of Tadmore Lodge, No. 225, A., F. & A. M.; family belong to the Universalist Church.

Jones J. L. farmer; Sec. 23; P.O. Greeley.

Jones R. J. farmer; S. 32; P. O. Greeley.

KAHLSDORF WM. laborer; P. O. Greeley.

**KENNEDY CORNELIUS,** Far. and Marble Cutter; S. 2; P. O. Colesburg; born in Kings Co., Ireland, April 2, 1811. While young he went to Liverpool, Eng., where he learned his trade, followed it till 1851, generally contracting; was married in 1839 to Mary A. Lindsay. She was born in Ireland Dec. 1, 1824; went with her parents to England when an infant. They emigrated to the United States in 1851, and to this county in 1853, and settled where he now resides. Owns 160 acres of land here and property in Delaware Center. Have ten children living—James, John, Cornelius, Benjamin, Mary J., Elizabeth, William, Anna M., Sarah E. and Eveleen. Patrick, the eldest son, was a member of Co. G, 12th Ill. Inf.; was wounded at the battle of Shiloh; died at Keokuk April 26, 1862. John is principal agent of the educational department of Harper Bros.' publishing house, New York. Cornelius and Benjamin are in the law school, Iowa City.

Krumpel J. far.; S. 1; P. O. Colesburg.

LE LACHEUR JAMES, farmer; S. 16; P. O. Greeley.

**Le LACHEUR ELISHA,** Farmer; S. 8; P. O. Greeley; born on Prince Edward's Island July 8, 1840; came with his parents to this county in 1851; was married Nov. 14, 1863, to Mary J. Bliss. She was born in Winnebago Co., Ill., April 15, 1847; came with her parents to this county in 1850; have three children—Lizzie P., born Dec. 13, 1864; Frank W., May 6, 1873; and John, Feb. 14, 1876. Mr. L.'s father, John W. Le Lacheur, served twenty-six years in the House of Commons, Prince Edward's Island, and was a member of the Iowa State Legislature in 1860 and '61; was born on the Island of Gurnsey Jan. 26, 1793; died July 3, 1875.

**LILLIBRIDGE ALANSON,** Farmer; S. 28; P. O. Greeley; born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Feb. 2, 1822; moved to Michigan in 1844; was married there April 23, 1845, to Mary Nelson. She was born in Livingston Co., N. Y. They came to this county in 1852; own 220 acres of land; have six children living—Lorette, John M., Frank M., Henry W., Robert and Mary K. Lost three—William, Byron and Abram. Mr. L was School Director one and Road Supervisor five years. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, parents of Mr. L., reside with them, aged, respectively, 82 and 74. Mrs. L. belongs to the Christian Church. Family attend the same.

Lillibridge Frank M. farmer; S. 28; P. O. Greeley.

Lillibridge Hosea, carpenter, Greeley.

**LILLIBRIDGE JOHN M.** Far.; Sec. 33; P. O. Greeley; born in Branch Co., Mich., April 11, 1849; came to this county in 1852 with his parents, who settled in Coffin's Grove; was married Sept. 1, 1875, to Mary C. Ross; she was born in York State Dec. 28, 1854; have one child—Oren S., born Nov. 1, 1876. Mr. L. was this Spring elected School Director; owns 9 acres of land.

Lindsay Benj. farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Colesburg.

Lindsay Thos. farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Colesburg.

Longford Thomas, Sec. boss, Greeley.

Luenze August, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Colesburg.

Lull A. retired farmer, Greeley.

M'CANNON W. C. phys., Greeley.

McKenny P. D. laborer, Sec. 18; P. O. Greeley.

McKray W. H. far., Sec. 18; P.O. Greeley.

**MALVEN CHARLES,** Farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Greeley; born near Edinburgh, Scotland, Feb. 28, 1813; came to the United States with his parents in 1828; settled in Sussex Co., N. J., where he was married Jan. 23, 1834, to Ann Michael, born in Monroe Co., Pa., Dec. 2, 1816; they came to this county in 1850; settled in Colony Tp. when all was wild prairie and timber lands, except in the immediate vicinity of Colesburg; came here in 1865; owns 120 acres of land; have nine children—John, Nicholas, Daniel S., Mary F., Wm. B., Frank H., Emma E., Alice J. and James R. L. Mr. M. was Township Trustee four and Supervisor two years.

Malven F. H. Sec. 29; P. O. Greeley.

Malven John, laborer, Greeley.

Marchum A. laborer, Greeley.

Marchum Harry, laborer, Greeley.

Marchum T. lab., Sec. 19; P. O. Greeley.

Marchum Wm. laborer, Greeley.

Martindale Elijah, music teacher, Greeley.

**MARTINDALE DAVID,** Far., Sec. 20; P. O. Greeley; born in Wayne Co., Ind., June 1, 1830; came to this county in 1851; among the first settlers of this township; owns 275 acres here and 30 in Clayton Co.; was married March 10, 1853, to Elizabeth C. Jones; she was born in Butler Co., O., Feb. 5, 1830; have two children living—Joseph P., born Feb. 26, 1854, and Charles W., Nov. 15, 1869; lost one—John J., born Feb. 18, 1856, died Sept. 4, 1868, aged 12 years and 6 months; family are members of the Christian Church.

**MARTINDALE JOHN,** Pastor of Christian Church, Greeley; born in Warren Co., O., April 10, 1805; accompanied his father to Wayne Co., Ind., in 1812; was married to Mary Watson Nov. 30, 1826; she was born in Kentucky; was the mother of twelve children, seven of whom are living; she died March 14, 1851; is buried in Berrien Co., Mich. The family moved to this county in May of the same year; Mr. M. bought 320 acres of land, which he has since divided among his children; was married again in January, 1852, to Mrs. Eliza A. Strong, of Berrien Co., Mich.; she was the mother of five children by former marriage. Mr. M. has been preaching the Gospel for about 50 years; organized the church, and was mainly instrumental in erecting the building here; family are all members.

Mason R. H. far.; Sec. 35; P. O. Greeley.

Mason T. R. painter; Greeley.

**MATTHEWS LAFAYETTE,** Farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Greeley; born in Boone Co., Ill., Jan. 13, 1851; came to this county with his parents in 1864; was married Dec. 1, 1874, to Orsavella Holbert; she was born in this county Sept. 25, 1855; have three children—Frank, born Sept. 12, 1875; Wm. W., Jan. 4, 1877, and infant, born Feb. 2, 1878; owns 120 acres of land; is Secretary of School Board.

Millard A. farmer; S. 18; P. O. Greeley.

**MILLER ELISHA,** Farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Greeley; born in Albany Co., N. Y., April 12, 1834; came to this county in 1855; owns 174 acres of land; was married April 12, 1857, to Jane H. Clugston; she was born in Berrien Co., Mich., June 1, 1838; they have five children living—Martha J., Harriet L., Charlie E., Willis G. and Eddie M.; lost one—William, died June 9, 1859. Mr. M. is a member of Tadmore Lodge, No. 225, A., F. and A. M.; Republican; belongs to the Christian Church.

Miller Geo. far.; S. 36; P. O. Earlville.

Miller H. farmer; S. 29; P. O. Greeley.

Miller H. G. teacher; Greeley.

**MILLER WILLIAM,** Farmer; S. 25; P. O. Earlville; born in Hanover, Germany, June 21, 1829; emigrated to the United States in 1844; came in a sail vessel to New Orleans, La., being ten weeks on the voyage; spent three years in Cincinnati, Ohio; moved to Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1848, where he was, in 1851, married to Mary Sampson; she was born in Germany, in 1834, and came to this county in 1865; owns 250 acres of land; have five children—William H., Anna M., George, Matilda and an infant. When Mr. M. came to Clayton County, it was mostly unimproved land, abounding with all kinds

of game; there were only three houses on the road from Millville to Garna Villa.

Millis W. J. carpenter; Greeley.

Mimch Adam, far.; S. 17; P. O. Greeley.

Mimch J. farmer; S. 17; P. O. Greeley.

Morgan Ira, farmer; S. 22; P. O. Greeley.

NELSON E. N.; Sec. 28; P. O. Greeley.

Newton Frederic E. farmer; S. 16; P. O. Greeley.

Niederfranke C. H. farmer; S. 36; P. O. Earlville.

**NIEMAN HENRY,** Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Earlville; born in Germany, March 18, 1833; emigrated to the United States in 1845, and to Clayton County, this State, in 1846; was married there, in 1862, to Louisa Niederfranke; she was born in Germany, in 1842; they came to this county in 1867; owns 220 acres of land; have six children living—Amanda, Mary, William, Lydia, Charles and Caroline; lost one—John H., died in 1874. Mr. N. was School Director two years, and Road Supervisor three years; they are members of the Lutheran Church.

**NIEMAN WILLIAM C.** Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Earlville; born in Germany, June 27, 1837; emigrated to the United States in 1845, and to Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1847; was married Nov. 19, 1863, to Mary A. Brandhorst; she was born in Germany, March 14, 1846, and came to this county in 1874; owns 250 acres of land; have six children—Amelia L. L., Joseph C. H., George F. W., August C. G., Ida L. W. and John B. Has been School Director one year, and Road Supervisor four years; they are members of the Lutheran Church.

Noble E. farmer; S. 18; P. O. Greeley.

ODELL C. M. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Greeley.

Odell Isaac C. far.; S. 16; P. O. Greeley.

**ODELL JOB,** Farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Greeley; born in Tennessee Dec. 16, 1811; his parents moved to Randolph Co., Ind., in 1816, and remained there until 1830, then moved to Elkhart County; here he was married to Mary Jones, March 31, 1831; she was born in Canada; moved same year to Cass Co., Mich. Mrs. O. died Jan. 29, 1841; was the mother of six children—Benj. F. and Cyrus M. are living, three died in infancy, and John S. died D. c. 24, 1845. Mr. O. was again married Aug. 13, 1846, to Mary Nicol; she was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Oct. 22, 1819; has seven children—Gabriel H., Abbie, William N., Nannie E., Corbley M., Isaac C. and John B. Mr. O. was Assessor and School Director five years each, and Township Trustee one year; came to this county in 1851; early settler; was only one house between here and Delhi, on the main road; plenty of game, and Indians occasionally.

**ODELL WM.** Farmer; S. 15; P. O. Greeley; born in Buchanan, Mich., Sept. 24, 1851. His parents moved to this county in the same year. He was married Feb. 22, 1874, to Sarah J. Webster. She was born in Ashland Co., O., Feb. 22, 1854. Owns 80 acres of land. Mrs. Odell came to this county with her parents in 1867. They attend the United Brethren Church.

Ordwary C. F. agent; residence Greeley.

PIERCE IRA M. farmer; S. 8; P. O. Greeley.

**PARLIMAN ABRAM,** Farmer; S. 29; P. O. Greeley; born in Ulster Co., N. Y., Dec. 26, 1824. While he was quite young the family moved to Cortland Co.; from there to Ohio; thence to Jackson Co., Mich., where they remained until 1851, when they came to this county, being among the first settlers; bought a farm in Coffin's Grove. Mr. P. was married Oct. 1, 1854, to Nancy Nelson. She was born in New York Oct. 27, 1825. They came to this town in 1865; own 140 acres of land; have two children living—Charles Homer and Emma Florence. Lost one—Arthur O., died in 1868, aged 13. Mr. P. was clerk of Coffin's Grove five years, and Supervisor four years. Attend the Christian Church, of which Mrs. P. and the children are members.

**PILGRIM HENRY,** Farmer; S. 16; P. O. Greeley; born in England Sept. 21, 1831; was married there in 1852 to Elizabeth Clifton. She was born in England May 4, 1826. They emigrated to the United States in 1853;

stopped in Cleveland, O., until 1856, when he moved to this county; owns 144 acres of land. Mrs. P. died March 19, 1860; was the mother of four children—Ada L., Alma A., and Emily J. are living. Perdita died in 1862. Mr. P. was married again Sept. 25, 1860, to Mrs. Sarah Pierce (maiden name Gibbs). She was born in England in 1841; had seven children—Dora C. by first marriage, and Edward H., John M., George G., Sarah E., Albert W., and Roseatta by second marriage. Mr. and Mrs. P. are members of the United Brethren Church.

Pinkiey B. carpenter; Greeley.

Potts J. M. traveling agent; Greeley.

RIDDEN W. miller; S. 16; P. O. Greeley.

Ridenour A. farmer; S. 32; P. O. Greeley.

Ridenour M. far.; S. 32; P. O. Greeley.

Robison J. B. druggist; Greeley.

**ROBISON JULIA,** Widow (maiden name Wood); Greeley; born in Erie Co., N. Y., July 17, 1827; accompanied her father, Amos Wood, to this county in 1845; among the first settlers in this county. She was married Dec. 16, 1847, to James H. Robison. He was born in Preble Co., O., July 9, 1820; came to this county in 1845, where he resided till July 4, 1874, when he was gored to death by an infuriated bull. Mrs. R. is the mother of six children—Joseph Burt, Emma (Mrs. Millen), and Nettie are living; Frank died Jan. 3, 1849; Emor, Feb. 6, 1854; and Alice, Feb. 8, 1867. Burt has been in the drug business here since 1875.

Rulen J. farmer; S. 22; P. O. Greeley.

Rulen K. laborer; S. 2; P. O. Greeley.

Rulen Perry, farmer; P. O. Greeley.

SARGENT N. R. farmer; S. 29; P. O. Greeley.

**SARGENT JOSIAH B.** Farmer; S. 29; P. O. Greeley; born in Meigs Co., O., Aug. 31, 1817; followed farming in that State twenty-five years; was married March 8, 1842, to Mary Ann Smith. She was born in Fayette Co., Pa., May 27, 1821, have five children—Lucretia, born Jan. 25, 1843; Marcellus, Jan. 20, 1846; John E. and Serene E. (Mrs. Vaugh—twins), Sept. 19, 1849, and Newton R. Feb. 17, 1853; settled in this county in 1854 on the farm now occupied by George Griffith, Esq. Owns 53 acres here, 160 in Humboldt, and 160 in Fayette Co.; served several years as School Director, and two terms as Township Trustee. Are all members of the Christian Church.

Sawyer W. M. far.; S. 25; P. O. Earlville.

Schuldt John, far.; S. 1; P. O. Colesburg.

Schneider Geo. far.; S. 9; P. O. Greeley.

Schneider J. farmer; S. 9; P. O. Greeley.

Schneider John, far.; S. 30; P. O. Greeley.

Schneider L. A. farmer; S. 9; P. O. Greeley.

Seeley J. L. carpenter; Greeley.

Seeley S. H. shoemaker; Greeley.

Seeley S. L. farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Greeley.

Shade Wm. Sec. 33; P. O. Greeley.

**SHERMAN BENJAMIN A.** Livery, Feed and Sale Stable; P. O. Greeley; born in York State, Oct. 12, 1849; accompanied his father to Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1853; moved to Volga City in 1855; came to this place in 1875, where he has followed same business ever since; was married Dec. 6, 1877 to Sadie Cooper. She was born near Volga City, Dec. 14, 1805; went to Calhoun Co., when 10 years old; came to this town in October, 1877.

Sloan S. B. renter; Sec. 26; P. O. Greeley.

**SNOW ZEBINA,** Farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Greeley; born in Windham Co., Vt., Nov. 14, 1811; accompanied his father to Massachusetts in 1827; was married there Nov. 28, 1838, to Louisa M. White. She was born in Manlius, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1819; they emigrated to this county in 1853, settled here in the brush where he has since opened his farm, consisting of 164 acres; they have one daughter, Mrs. Mary L. Coolidge, born in Dedham, Mass., Nov. 27, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Snow are members of the Baptist Church.

**SOULE MARY,** Widow, (maiden name Corell), Far.; Sec. 21; P. O. Greeley; born in Albany Co., N. Y., May 31, 1813; married to Hiram Dodds, Dec. 31, 1829; he was born in Delaware; had two children—Nathan H. and Mary J.; he died in 1835; she came to this county in 1853, was married again in 1858 to Lemuel C.

Soule; he was born in Massachusetts, March 28, 1812; have two children—Carrie and Frank. Mr. Soule died Jan. 8, 1878. She owns 80 acres of land; family belong to the United Brethren Church. The mother of Mr. Soule is still living at Dedham, Mass., in her 91st year.

**STEELE HEMAN E.** Farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Edgewood; born in Genesee Co., N. Y., May 15, 1838; accompanied his father to this county in 1845; at that time there were very few white men here, but plenty of Indians, as well as an abundance of game and and wild animals of all kinds. Mr. Steele, Sr., is still living and resides in Clayton Co. Mr. Steele, Jr., was married April 3, 1859, to Jennette Seward. She was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., May 1, 1839; they have five children living—Minnie, Amos R., Edwin E., Lottie L. and Guy; lost one daughter—Linnie L., died Sept. 19, 1873; owns 87 acres of land; attend the Congregational Church, of which Mrs. S. is a member.

Steele M. J. far.; Sec. 6; P. O. Edgewood.

**STONER WILLIAM A.** Farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Greeley; born in Ohio Aug. 25, 1832; accompanied his parents to La Porte, Ind., in 1837, thence to Valparaiso, where they remained until 1853, when they came to this county; he was married Nov. 7, 1857, to Melissa L. Parker; she was born in Genesee (now Winnebago) Co., N. Y., Nov. 4, 1834; have an adopted son—John W. Brown, born June 7, 1856; Mr. Stoner's father and mother now reside in North Fork Tp., aged respectively 67 and 69; the parents of Mrs. S. were early settlers in North Fork; father died in 1859; mother resides in Buchanan Co., aged 71; Mr. Stoner owns 172 acres of land.

Sweet E. T. meat market; Greeley.

TAYLOR C. S. carpenter; Greeley.

Taylor F. renter; Sec. 16; P. O. Greeley.
Taylor John, carpenter; Greeley.
Temple O. P. meat market; Greeley.
Tyrrell John, farmer; S. 5; P. O. Greeley.
Thomas David, far.; S. 16; P. O. Greeley.
Timmons T. far.; S. 13; P. O. Colesburg.
Traverse H. stone mason; Greeley.
Trobridge P. D. far.; S. 36; P. O. Greeley.
Tuttle J. O. farmer; S. 7; P. O. Greeley.
Tyrrell E. J. farmer; S. 5; P. O. Greeley.

VAUGHN F. C. hardware; Greeley.

Vaughn Joe, farmer; S. 32; P. O. Greeley.
Voutalge H. renter; P. O. Earlville.

WAITE E. G. wagon maker; Greeley.

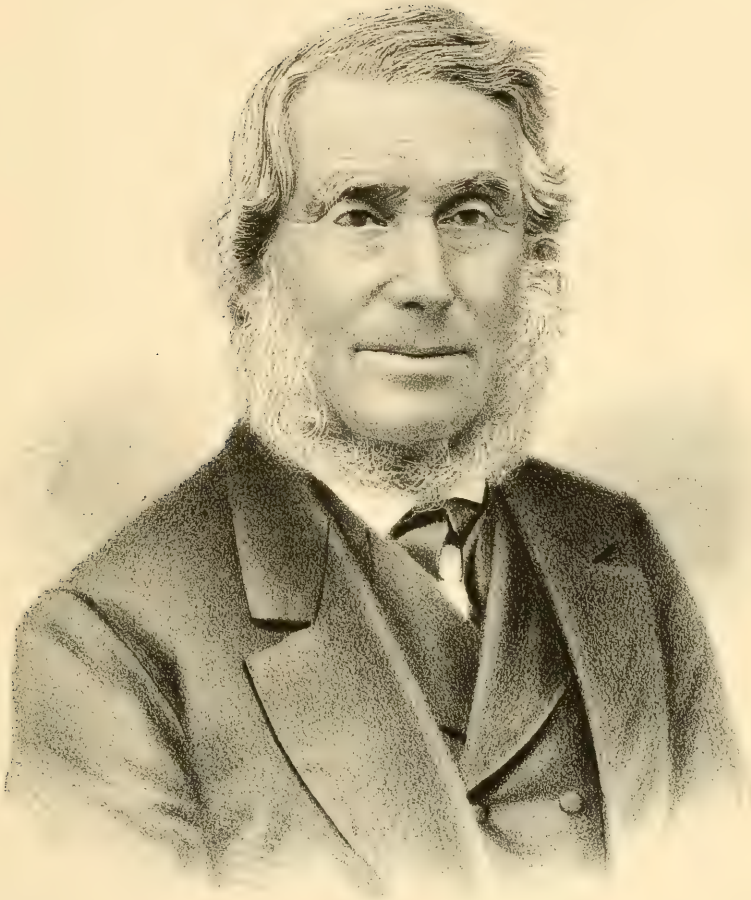
Webster D. C. far.; S. 15; P. O. Greeley.

**WEBSTER MARY A.** Widow (maiden name Brandt), Farmer; Sec. 14; born in Cumberland Co., Pa., April 24, 1832; accompanied her parents to Ashland, Ohio, in 1837; was there, Feb. 10, 1854, married to Isaac N. Webster; he was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Dec. 28, 1828, died Oct. 2, 1876; she has four children living—Sarah J. (now Mrs. Odell), Dayton C., John A. and Effie C.; lost one—Ida May, died Oct. 15, 1870; owns 260 acres of land; Mrs. W. is a member of the United Brethren Church; Mr. W. was a member of the same.

Welch M. farmer; S. 35; P. O. Greeley.
Wells L. stone mason; Greeley.
Wessell H. farmer; S. 1; P. O. Colesburg.
White H. hotel keeper; Greeley.
Willis H. G. blacksmith; Greeley.
Wilson H. laborer; Greeley.
Wilson James, merchant; Greeley.
Wilson R. B. renter; S. 19; P. O. Greeley.
Wiltze J. D. farmer; S. 15; P. O. Greeley.
Wiltze N. farmer; S. 22; P. O. Greeley.
Wiltze N. N. renter; S. 22; P. O. Greeley.
Wiltse W. J. far.; Sec. 22, P. O. Greeley.
Wing George, far.; Sec. 20, P. O. Greeley.
Winnard Jas. far.; Sec. 19; P. O. Greeley.

YOUNG JOHN, renter; Sec. 29; P. O. Greeley.

**YOUNG JOHN,** Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Greeley; born in County Down, Ireland, in 1830; came to Summit Co., Ohio, in 1849; was married there Aug. 2, 1855, to Jane Carney; she was born in Donegal, Ireland, Oct., 1834; came to Ohio in 1846; have seven children—Samuel A., Alexander, Thomas, Eliza J., Mary, Charles A. and John; came to this county in 1860; owns 138 acres of land, on which he has put more than $4,000 improvements; has been School Director one, and Road Supervisor two terms; family belong to the M. E. Church.



Lawrence McNamee

COLONY TP.

## ONEIDA TOWNSHIP.

AMES N. O. hotel; Delaware.

Ausmon S. farmer; S. 8; P. O. Delaware.

Andrews J. B. laborer; P. O. Earlville.

Armatage Henry, far.; S. 11; P. O. Almoral.

Austin C. M. retired; P. O. Delaware.

**AUSTIN C. S.** Livery and Farmer; P. O. Delaware; born in Franklin Co., N. Y., April 24, 1832; he moved with his parents to Indiana in 1834; they were engaged in farming; settled in this county and township June 17, 1867. He was married July 29, 1854 to Miss Belinda Lewis from Pa.; they have had three children—William, born Aug. 11, 1855; Rosie, Feb. 2, 1858; Fred. H., Aug. 9, 1861. He has 169 acres land in Sec. 6, Delhi Tp.

BAILEY S. H. carpenter; P. O. Earlville.

**BALDWIN L. P.** Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Greeley; born in Portage Co., Ohio in 1822. He removed with his mother to Winnebago Co., Ill. in 1845; came to Iowa in Fall of 1846; to Eads' Grove in 1847; settled in this township in 1865; he was married in 1850, to Miss Eliza Hinkle from this county; they have had six children—Jane, born Feb. 3, 1851; Sanford, Feb. 8, 1853; John, Nov. 23, 1855; Etta, Sept. 8, 1859; Willie, Dec. 25, 1861; Dora, Dec. 10, 1865; Willie died April 3, 1868; Mr. B. held the office of Justice of Peace of Honey Creek Tp. three years, and Oneida Tp. six years; School Director twelve years. He has 180 acres in Delaware Co. and 160 acres in Lyon Tp. Politics, Rep.; religion, Cong.

Barker Wm. far.; Sec. 30; P. O. Delaware.

Baskerville John, renter; Sec. 13; P. O. Earlville.

Bateman J. W. retired; P. O. Delaware.

Beach V. G. stone mason; P. O. Earlville.

Becket J. W. laborer; P. O. Earlville.

**BEEBE L. E.** Farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Delaware; born in Madison Co., N. Y., June 22, 1823; in 1850 he engaged in the mercantile business; moved to Oil City, Penn., in 1861; engaged in oil refining; moved to Iowa in 1866; on his present farm in 1867; was married in 1849, to Miss Caroline S. King, Oneida Co., N. Y.; he has held office of Treasurer one year; he held the office of Treasurer of the Delaware Co. Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, four years; he has 480 acres of land in Delaware Co.; he has two farms in Buchanan Co., one in Buena Vista Co.; in all 740 acres, valued at $20,000. He established a creamery at Delaware, in 1874; he will furnish the milk from 80 cows, the coming season, from his own farm; he also established a creamery at Independence in 1877; he is partner in the manufacturing of the Hopkins' Choice Mower, at Chicago, established in Oct., 1877.

Behrns Fred, renter; Sec. 11; P. O. Almoral.

Bell William, far.; Sec. 3; P. O. Almoral.

Bengeton Peter, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Delaware.

Bigelow A. P. laborer; Sec. 16; P. O. Earlville.

Bigelow D. T. farmer; P. O. Earlville.

**BIRDSALL S. B.** Merchant; Earlville; born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1830; moved to Bradford, Pa., in 1844; to Sullivan Co., Pa., 1853; was engaged in merchandising and lumbering for twenty years; moved West to Missouri in 1866; settled in Earlville February, 1867, except two years spent in Chicago; he was married September, 1853, to Helen M. Molyneux, from Pennsylvania; she was born Feb. 11, 1831; they have three children—Herbert D., born Nov. 16, 1857; Cora J., born June 8, 1860; Ira J., born April 2, 1863, died May 16, 1865. Mr. Birdsall held the office of Postmaster at Millview, Pa., twelve years, appointed under Pierce's Administration; he is now extensively engaged is merchandising, under the firm name of Hersey, Potter & Co.

Blaisdell G. P. farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Delaware.

Blake Jno. tenant farmer; P. O. Delaware.

Boone R. far.; Sec. 32; P. O. Delaware.

Brown D. laborer; Delaware.

Bowers Rev. J. M. clergyman Congregational Church; P. O. Earlville.
Box Daniel, far.; Sec. 14; P. O. Earlville.
Box Henry Sr. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Delaware.
Box Henry Jr. P. O. Earlville.
Box James, blacksmith and farmer; P. O. Almoral.
Brick J. farmer; P. O. Deleware.
Bridges Wm. retired; P. O. Almoral.
Brown J. H. laborer; P. O. Delaware.
Buchholz G. farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Delaware.

**BURBRIDGE ROWLAND,** Farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Greeley; born in Ohio April 10, 1819; moved to Indiana 1822; to Michigan, Spring of 1839; returned to Indiana 1854; to Iowa and on his present farm, Spring in 1866; he was married in 1847 to Miss Emeline Hoag, from Michigan; they have had five children—William H., Frank M., Jennie, Jacob, Fannie B.; Jennie died. He has 680 acres of land, valued at $20,000; Mr. B. purchased 600 acres of land from the Government in 1853; his son Frank M. is located on a farm in the same section; Wm. H. is in the hardware business in Greeley.

Burrughs J. H. laborer; P. O. Earlville.
Bush C. B. egg packer; Earlville.
Bush H. S. egg packer; Earlville.
CARPENTER F. L. laborer; P. O. Earlville.

**CARPENTER D. L.** Retired; Earlville; born in Delaware Co., N. Y., Dec. 30, 1818; moved to Boone Co., Ill., in 1847; he took a trip to California in 1851, where he spent three years; returned to Wisconsin, where he spent seven years; settled in this county in October, 1876. He was married in December, 1845, to Miss Tillotson, from Delaware Co., N. Y.; she was born April 5, 1817; they have six children—George A., born Nov. 19, 1847; McDonough T., born May 7, 1851; Frank L., born March 14, 1854; Elisha J., born June 16, 1857; Violet L., born Oct. 28, 1849; Carrie Bell, born April 14, 1860. Mr. Carpenter owns 300 acres of land in Honey Creek Tp., Delaware Co., and 320 acres in Sac Co., Ia.; in politics, Republican.

Carter John, laborer; Earlville.
Carty John, saloon; Earlville.
CARTY FRANK, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Earlville.

**CATES WILLIAM,** Retired; P. O. Earlville; he was born in Maine, 1807; moved to Onondaga Co., N. Y., 1815, and to Indiana in 1837; came to Delaware Co. and North Fork Tp. in 1853; he was married in 1829 to Miss Sarah Baker, from New York; they had ten children, two dead. His wife died April, 1868. He was married again in 1869 to Mrs. A. C. Bundy, from Indiana. Mr. Cates purchased his farm in 1852 from the Government. He is one of the earliest settlers in the county; he held the office of Road Commissioner for two years, and two years School Director in North Fork Tp.; he sold his farm in 1875; Republican; Spiritualist.

**CATTRON J. A. G.** Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Almoral; born in Washington Co., Ind., 1820; moved to Iowa and this county in May, 1854 and settled on his present farm the same year; married in 1840 to Miss Elizabeth Eahard, from Indiana. She was born July 17, 1822. They have had eleven children—William V., Sarah F., Eliza J., John W., Mary, James F., Lauretta, Martha E., Edgar B., Ella E. and Effa M. Eliza J., Mary and Martha are dead; has held the office of Assessor for one year; Township Trustee, one year, and School Director; has 486 acres of land in Oneida Tp., and 65 acres in Elk Tp.; he is a strong Republican in politics; in religion a Methodist; he and his family are among the most prominent members of the Methodist Church in Almoral; the class to which he and his family are connected was established in 1854 at the Pultney School House, Elk Tp. In a short time it was transferred to the Red School House, Sec. 4, Oneida Tp. Mr. Cattron has led this class a good portion of the time since its organization. Since 1870, by permission of the Congregational Church at Almoral, they have occupied their house and have preaching every other Sabbath. The two churches united make up a good congregation every Sabbath. They also hold union school. The union of the two churches are so general that it is hard to tell which is which.

Casper W. laborer; Delaware.
Cattron W. V. vet. surgeon; P. O. Earlville.
Cheeney S. W. shoemaker; Earlville.
Clark D. T. tenant farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Earlville.
Clark George, P. O. Earlville.
Clark N. W. tinner; P. O. Earlville.

**CLENDENNEN JAMES,** Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Almoral; came to Iowa and Colony Township in 1856; he was married in 1839, to Miss Jane Nourey, from Pennsylvania. They had eight children, three died; his wife died in 1863; he was married again in 1864, to Miss Joanna Sparks, from Scotland. They had six children—James, John, Elmer, George, Isabella and Leslie B. He has 80 acres of land; value, $3,000; three of his sons by his first wife were in the Union army—Thomas, John and William; Thomas and John died in the service. William enlisted in the 6th Iowa Cavalry, from Dubuque; he lives in Warren Co., Iowa.

Clendenen Robert, lab.; Sec. 10; P. O. Almoral.
Clous C. far.; Sec. 34; P. O. Earlville.
Coe H. A. lab.; Sec. 26; P. O. Earlville.
Coe S. H. far.; Sec. 26; P. O. Earlville.
Coe W. C. far.; Sec. 26; P. O. Earlville.
Cogan E. rent.; Sec. 20; P. O. Delaware.
Cogan Phil. tenant farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Delaware.
Cogan Terance, tenant farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Delaware.
Colburn D. far.; Sec. 26; P. O. Earlville.
Collis E. Section Boss I. C. R. R., Delaware.

**CONGER E. B.** Farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Earlville; born in Chittenden Co., Vt., Nov. 30, 1825; moved with his parents to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1831; he came to this State and county with his father and James Jones in 1853, and they together entered 1,604 acres of land, the last Government land in Delaware County; he was married in 1856 to Miss Sarah M. Harriman, from Vermont; they had two children—Arthur L., born Dec. 7, 1857; Joseph J., born March 6, 1859; his wife died March 6, 1859; he was married again in June, 1861, to Miss Eunice S. Goodell, from New York; she was born Dec. 24, 1861; they came to Iowa and settled on his present farm in 1861; he has 240 acres of land, valued at $7,000; he is a successful farmer and a strong Grant man.

Cousin J. G. laborer; P. O. Earlville.
Cox George, far.; Sec. 7; P. O. Greeley.
Cox James, renter; Sec. 7; P. O. Greeley.
Cruise C. H. far.; Sec. 14; P. O. Almoral.

**CRUISE JOHN, Jr.** Farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Earlville; born in Devonshire, England, 1838; he came with his parents to this country and Du Page Co., Ill., in 1835; to this State and his present farm, in 1854; he was married in 1858, to Miss Eliza Rogers, from England. They have eight children—Clara V., Elmer F., Harriet A., Lucy J., John L., Cora M., Luella B. and baby. Mr. Cruise has held the office of Township Trustee three years; Township Treasurer, seven years; Assessor, one year; he has 468 acres of land, valued at $18,000; in politics, Republican. Mr. Cruise has a splendid farm, is a good farmer and keeps the finest of stock.

Cruise J. Sr., retired; P. O. Earlville.
Cummings, E. H. far.; Sec. 25; P. O. Earlville.

DAGGETT JOSEPH, drover; P. O. Earlville.

Davis Robert, farmer; P. O. Delaware.
Davey C. F. laborer; Earlville.
Davey G. laborer; Earlville.

**DELANO A. A.** Farmer, Renter; Sec. 35; born in New York in 1812; he moved to this State and county in 1870; he was married Nov. 5, 1832 to Miss Julia Evans, from N. Y.; they have had three children—Albert, Ann E., Harriet E.; Albert died; his wife died July 24, 1844; he was married again in 1846, to Miss Sarah Trexell, from Pa.; they have had four children—Blake L., Gardner S., Martha J. and Charles G.; his wife died May 24, 1855; he was married again Jan. 17, 1856, to Miss Marilla Michael, from Ohio; Blake L. enlisted in Co. B, 16th Wis., in March, 1864; mustered out July 2, 1865; enlisted again, with the regulars, in 1867; mustered out in 1870.

Delano B. P. O. Earlville.
Deih J. retired; P. O. Earlville.
Devine William, saloon keeper; Earlville.

**DIMOND JOSIAH,** Farmer; P. O. Earlville; was born in Canada in

1836; he came to the States and Ill. in 1850; came to this State and county in 1860; settled on his present farm in 1875; he was married in 1858, to Fannie Little, from Canada; they have had seven children—Richard, born Aug. 12, 1859; Gertrude, Aug. 18, 1861; Stacy, Jan. 5, 1864; Emma J., Oct. 15, 1865; June, Feb. 15, 1868; Annie A., March, 18, 1870; Josiah, Dec. 25, 1872; he has 250 acres of land, valued at $6,000.

Dodge Geo. farmer; S. 8; P. O. Earlville.

Douglas John, carpenter; Earlville.

Dunham J. B. far.; S. 11; P. O. Almoral.

EAHART A. physician; Earlville.

Eahart P. A. laborer; Earlville.

**EDE S.** Earlville; Mil'er and Proprietor of Plum Creek Mill; born in Canada West April 8, 1842; came to this State and county in 1865, went to Kansas in 1868, to Wisconsin in 1871, and settled in his present location in 1874. He was married in 1868, to Miss Violet L. Carpenter, fr m Kansas; she was born Oct. 28, 1849; they have four children—Sabra A., born May 26, 1870; Earnest, born Dec. 13, 1871; Rosa B., born Feb. 9, 1873; Gertrude, born Oct. 12, 1875. He purchased his mill in 1874, and furnishes Earlville with most of the flour used, besides a large custom trade.

**EDE WILLIAM,** Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Earlville; born in England in 1829; came to this country and Canada in 1831, to the States and Wisconsin in the Spring of 1864, and settled in this State and county and township the same year, and on his present farm in 1874. He was married in 1849 to Miss Isabel Van Skiver, from Canada; they had two children—Mary J. and Lena M.; his wife died in 1865; he was married again, in 1866, to Miss Jane Hilyar, from Canada; they have had five children—William, Curtis H., Annie G., Nellie and baby. He has 245 acres of land in Sec. 10, valued at $8,000.

Eldridge J. E. merchant; Earlville.

Eldridge S. M. clerk; Earlville.

Enos J. B. far.; Sec. 29; P. O Delaware.

Everton Geo. W. laborer; P. O. Earlville.

**EVERTON WILLIAM,** Jeweler; Earlville; born in Westfield, Mass., Nov. 18, 1826; came to Ohio in 1847; to Indiana in 1851; located in Earlville in 1857; he was married in 1852 to Mrs. Mary B. Emmons; she was born in Lorain Co., O., in 1830; they have had four children—Ella, born in 1853; George, born in 1855; Hattie, born in 1861; Rollin, born in 1863. Mr. Everton enlisted in the 6th Iowa Cavalry under Col. Wilson; they were detailed to guard the frontier; they were engaged in several battles with the Indians in Dakota Territory. He was mustered out in 1865; he held the office of Township Clerk one year.

FAVER A. A. commercial agent, Earlville.

Fitzmmons, farmer; P. O. Delaware.

Foust Elias, farmer; S. 2; P. O. Earlville.

Foster Jas. farmer; S. 13; P. O. Earlville.

Freeman P. tenant far.; P. O. Earlville.

**FULLER J. H.** Justice of the Peace; Earlville; born in New Hampshire in 1817; moved to N. Y. in 1839; to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1855; settled in Jones Co., this State, same year. Was engaged in farming and milling for 14 years; in 1868, he represented Jones County in Legislature; he held the office of Justice of the Peace for Jones Co. eight years; he settled in Earlville in 1869; he was married in 1843 to Miss Mary A. Austin, from N. Y.; they had two children—William R. and Mary R. His wife died in 1849; he was married again to Mrs. Mandana Gordon from New Hampton, N. H.; they had one child—John B., born Sept., 1862; he was elected as Justice of this county in 1870; Mrs. Fuller carries on the Drug business in Earlville; she keeps a fine stock of drugs, notions and wall paper; her stock and store are kept in fine order.

GARDNER B. M. postmaster; Delaware.

Gardner S. R. laborer; P. O. Delaware.

Gared Joseph, far.; S. 23; P. O. Earlville.

Gelespie D. far.; S. 29; P. O. Delaware.

Goodman D. blacksmith; Earlville.

Goodman J. far.; S. 25; P. O. Earlville.

Guthiel Geo. far.; S. 7; P. O. Greeley.

HALLOCK O. farmer; S. 35; P. O. Earlville.

Harper G. W. retired; P. O. Earlville.

Harris E. W. retired; P. O. Delaware.

Harris J. S. druggist; P. O. Earlville.

Harris L. retired; P. O. Earlville.
Harvey B. L. teamster; Earlville.
Harvey C. S. far.; S. 28; P. O. Delaware.

**HASKIN S.** Physician and Surgeon; Earlville. Born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1827. Commenced his medical course in 1845 and '46 at Castleton, Vt.; another course of lectures at Rogersville, N. Y., in 1848. He was married in 1848 to Miss Emily E. Goes, from New York. They moved to Anamosa in 1858. He was appointed Postmaster at Cass Center in 1861; his wife, deputy. He was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 14th Iowa Regiment, Col. Shaw, in 1861; mustered out in 1864. His wife died in 1865. He came to Earlville the same year. He was married in 1866 to Mrs. Mattie Moulthroup, from Burmington, Ct. He graduated at Bellevue College in 1868. The Doctor has a host of friends and a good practice. Mrs. Haskins carries on the millinery business, furnishing the ladies of Earlville with fine hats.

Healy A. B. carpenter; Earlville.
Healy J. B. laborer; P. O. Earlville.

**HEALY MRS. E. B.** Earlville. Born in England in 1814. She came to this country and Canada East at the at the age of 4 years with her parents. She was married in 1830 to Mr. J. B. Healy, from Canada. He was born in 1809. They moved to this State and county in 1864. They have had fourteen children, five dead. Her husband died June 17, 1871, with cancer of head. She lives with her son, John B., Jr. He was born June 3, 1851. He was married in 1872 to Miss Mary A. Reading, from Dixon, Ill. They have had one child—James A.; born Oct. 5, 1873. Mr. Healy is a carpenter by trade.

Healey Robt. laborer; P. O. Earlville.
Hefner John, retired; P. O. Delaware.

**HEFNER WILLIAM M.** Justice of the Peace and Transfer Agent for R. R. Cos.; Delaware; he was born in Indiana, April 17, 1831; moved to this State and county in 1853; they settled in Delaware in 1860; he was married in 1851 to Miss Sarah A. Ball from South Bend, Ind.; they had seven children—John W., born Aug. 25, 1852; Thomas A., Oct. 12, 1855; Alvin F., May 11, 1858; Harlan E., July 15, 1861; Annie B., Aug. 17, 1867; James M., March 26, 1870; Nellie W., Aug. 16, 1873; he was appointed Station Agent, Express Agent and Postmaster in 1860; he built the Delaware House that year; he was elected Justice of the Peace in 1873; Township Trustee for two years; they were the only family in Delaware that year; he has 40 acres of land in Milo Tp.

Henkles J. painter; Earlville.
Henry G. W. laborer; P. O. Earlville.
Hersey James, merchant; Earlville.

**HERSEY LEWIS G.** Dealer in General Merchandise; Earlville; deals extensively in grain, cattle, dressed and live hogs; born in Maine, Oct. 1, 1828; came to this State and county in 1864; he settled on a farm in this township the same year; he was married in 1854 to Miss Mary A. Crafts from Maine; she was born Oct. 14, 1830; they had three children—Lewis T., Nellie and James E.; his wife died in 1862; Lewis T. died in 1866; he was married again Feb., 1863 to Miss Flora O. Bolster from Maine; they have had four children—Samuel F., Gertie, Hattie G., Ruth M.. Mr. Hersey owns 80 acres land in Sec. 25; he has engaged in the mercantile business since 1868; the firm name is Hersey, Batter & Co.; he was elected to represent the county in the Senate in 1875 for four years; he resigned in 1877 on account of business; he has held office of School Director three years; Tp. Treasurer two years; Mr. Hersey has the appellation of Cattle King of Delaware County; a *Maine man*, *very* geniel, but full of business.

Hess Peter, blacksmith; Earlville.
Hockaday Wm. far.; S. 3; P. O. Almoral.
Holland W. school teacher; Delaware.
Holsher A. tenant far.; S. 1; P.O. Almoral.
Horsnell S. far.; S. 19; P. O. Delaware.
Horsnell W. peddler; Delaware.
Horton T. F. far.; S. 33; P. O. Delaware.
Hulbert E. farmer; S. 4; P. O. Greeley.
Hulbert Wm. farmer; S. 4; P. O. Greeley.
Hunt J. S. far.; Sec. 32; P. O. Delaware.
Hunt M. E. far.; S. 32; P. O. Earlville.

JERNERSON G. teamster; Earlville.

Jockelin J. saloon; Delaware.
Jockelin Peter, loborer; P.O. Delaware.

**JONES M. C.** Freight and Express Agent; Earlville; born in N. Y. July 9, 1847; he moved to Janesville, Wis. in 1858; to St. Ansgar, Iowa ———; to Dyersville in Aug., 1875; settled in Earlville May, 1877; was married in Jan., 1866, to Miss Ruth Rogers from Pa.; they have three children—Ralph E., born May, 1867; Emmett M., Aug., 1868; Guy, Oct. 31, 1877; Mr. Jones has been in the employ of the I. C. R. R. three years; Express Company nine months.

**JONES R. L.** Postmaster; Earlville; born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., Jan. 28, 1825; he was engaged in farming until 1863; he was married Nov. 13, 1849, to Miss Theresa Beach, from New York; she was born June 3, 1828; they have had two children—Mattie E., born Dec 1, 1851; Nettie May, Nov. 9, 1860; May died Jan. 9, 1861; Mr. Jones came to this State and Delhi in 1855; purchased a farm of 80 acres; settled on it in 1856; in 1859, he purchased 120 acres of land in the same township; sold his farm in 1863, and moved to Earlville; he received the appointment of Post master in Oct., 1867; he has held the the office of Township Trustee three years, Township Clerk two years, Constable, Assessor one year; his daughter, Mattie E., was married to N. W. Clark, from Ohio, Oct. 29, 1871; Mr. Clark was born in Ohio in May, 1844; they live with her parents; Mr. C. is a tinner by trade.

KAHL B. F. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Almoral.

Kahl J. farmer; S. 2; P. O. Almoral.

Kaizer W. tenant far; P. O. Delaware.

Kelley T. ten. far.; S. 12; P. O. Earlville.

Kelley W., Sr. tenant farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Earlville.

Kelley W., Jr. laborer; Earlville.

Kemper J. H. blacksmith; Delaware.

Kenyon Ellis, far.; S. 22; P. O. Earlville.

Ketchume E. clergyman M. E. Church; P. O. Earlville.

**KINGSLEY J. M.** Farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Delaware; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Dec. 8, 1842; came to Iowa and this county in 1867; settled on his present farm same year; he was married in 1862, to Miss Martha E. Clark, of Onondaga Co., N. Y.; she was born Jan. 21, 1843; they have had eight children—Robert F., born Jan. 13, 1863; Mattie, Feb. 1, 1867; Harriet D., April 9, 1871; Olive, Sept. 14, 1873; Ella May, July 20, 1875; Lewellen and George; Lewellen and George died; he has 80 acres of land, located in Fayette Co., valued at $1,600.

Knapp F. carpenter, Earlville.

**KNOWLES J. S.** Proprietor Delaware Nursery and General Agency Business; born in N. H. in April 1827; he moved, with his parents, to Maine in 1828; to Wis., in 1846; he was married to Miss Mary L. Brown, from N. Y., in 1856; they came to Iowa and Dubuque in 1865; settled in Delaware Co. in 1867; they have had seven children—Eugene, born Sept. 4, 1857; Mary, Aug. 17, 1860; Frances, Sept. 27, 1862; Lucia, Nov. 14, 1868; Junius, Dec. 25, 1870; Olive, Aug. 20, 1873; James, June 30, 1877; Olive died March 13, 1875; Mr K. is quite extensively engaged in fruit culture; he makes grapes and strawberries a specialty.

Krenger F. farmer; S. 17; P. O. Delaware.

Kukuk John, far.; S. 1; P. O. Earlville.

Kukuk T. farmer; S. 1; P. O. Earlville.

LARNMERS H. A. clerk; Earlville.

Lawence C. farmer; P. O. Delaware.

Lewis E. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Almoral.

Lee O. retired; P. O. Earlville.

Lee R. P. O. Earlville.

Lisk G. T. cooper; Earlville.

Long A. laborer; Earlville.

Long G. W. far.; S. 20; P. O. Delaware.

Long Thos. far.; S. 13; P. O. Earlville.

Long W. H. far.; S. 20; P. O. Delaware

**LONT C. B.** Merchant and Farmer; P. O. Delaware; born in Madison Co., N. Y., 1832; he was married in 1855 to Miss Harriet Peckham, from New York; they have had two children—Minnie A., born April 12, 1859; Harriet, born June 16, 1871; Harriet died July 3, 1871; they moved to this State and county in 1867, and settled on his present farm the same year; he has 377 acres of land, located in Sec. 12, Milo Tp.; he held the office of Assessor of Milo Tp. one year, Township Trustee four years. He settled in Delaware in 1876; he holds the position of Assignee

for the Delaware Co. Grange Store; assignment was made July 1, 1878; he has been connected with the Grange Store since 1874; he holds the position of Treasurer of the Delaware Co. Fire and Lightning Ins. Co.

Lough J. P. liveryman; Delaware.

Luckinbill S. P. painter; Earlville.

Lux John, dealer in agl. imps.; Earlville.

M'CORMIC THOS. sec. hand I. C. R. R.; Earlville.

Mack J. H. tailor; Earlville.

Mallory H. J. lab.; Sec. 22; P.O. Earlville.

Mallory J. E. laborer; Delaware.

Marshall F. grain buyer; Delaware.

Mathews G. W. farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Earlville.

**MATTHEWS JAS. B.** Editor *Earlville Record* and *Alden News;* Earlville; born in Lockport, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1825; moved to Ohio in 1836; to Chicago in 1860; to Iowa in 1865; to Alden in 1866, when he commenced publishing the *Alden News* in 1873, which paper he still publishes; settled in Earlville Dec. 19, 1877; commenced the publishing of the *Earlville Record* same date. He was married in 1851 to Miss Margaret Newman, from Ohio; she was born in St. John, N. B., July 24, 1826; they have three children—J. Arthur, May E., Frank H. His son J. A. Matthews, is in partnership with him in the publishing of the *Earlville Record* and the *Alden News*; both papers are published from the Earlville office. Mr. Matthews has followed the business of printer thirty-four years.

Mead J. D. sec. hand I. C. R. R.; Earlville.

Mead O. sec. hand I. C. R. R.; Earlville.

Meader Jno. carpenter; Delaware.

Mearder E. L. carpenter; Delaware.

**MEDLAND JOHN,** P. O. Earlville; born in England, Cornwall Co., Sept. 4, 1827; came to this country and Du Page Co. in 1852; to Iowa and this county in 1865; settled on his present farm in the same year; he was married in 1852, to Miss Catherine Sleep, from England; she was born Oct. 25, 1828; they have had six children—Jemima G., born March 16, 1855; Mary E., born Nov. 24, 1860; William S., born May 8, 1862; Luella L., born Nov. 4, 1864; John S., born Jan. 2, 1867; Francilla V., March 2, 1870; he has 170 acres of land, valued at $5,000; he has held office of School Director four years, and Road Supervisor four years.

**MERRY H. C.** Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Earlville; born in New York July 16, 1814; lived there seventeen years; moved to Ohio in 1833; to Iowa and Elk Township, 1857; settled on his present farm in 1866; he was married, in 1838, to Miss Parmelia Trowbridge, from Ohio; she was born in New York Jan. 1, 1817; they have had six children—Martha E., Adeline, John F., Henry J., Carrie and Willie; Adeline and Willie died; John F. enlisted in Co. K, 21st Regt. Iowa V. I., in 1862; mustered out on account of sickness in 1863; he re-enlisted in the 100 days' service; he is now engaged in the mercantile business in Manchester. Mr. Merry held the office of Justice of the Peace of Elk Township seven years; School Director seven years; Assessor of Oneida Township, three years; he has 80 acres of land. Mrs. Merry's father, John Trowbridge, lives with them; he is 88 years old.

Merry H. J. far.; Sec. 23; P. O. Earlville.

**MERTEN W. H.** Clerk; Earlville; born in Colony Township, Delaware Co., Ia., in 1845; he lived there six years; his father became itinerant preacher for the M. E. Church in 1851; they spent the time until 1862 in Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois; he attended school at Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio; in 1863 and 1864, he moved to Missouri; in the Spring of 1864, he engaged in the nursery business; he enlisted in the Fall of 1864, in Co. B, 43d Mo. V. I.; mustered out in Aug., 1865, closed out his nursery and came to Iowa in 1866; he taught school two years; purchased a farm in 1867; he was married in Oct., 1868, to Miss Kate Seeley, from Wisconsin. They had two children—Eddie F., born Oct., 1870; Clara Alice, born Jan. 4, 1874; his wife died Oct. 1, 1876; he was elected to the office of County Superintendent of Schools in the Fall of 1871; held it four years; in politics, Rep.; religion, Meth.

Metzler J. retired; P. O. Earlville.

**MITCH JOSEPH,** Shoemaker; Earlville; born in Germany, 1827;

came to this country and New York, 1853; to Galena in 1855. He enlisted in Co. F, 12th Reg. I. V. I., in the Spring of 1861. He was in several severe engagements; he was wounded in battle of Corinth; mustered out in 1865. Was married in August, 1865, to Miss Barbara Foro, from Germany; settled in Earlville, 1870; they have five children—John J., Lizzie M., Joseph C., Frank F. and Bertha. Republican; Catholic.

Moran D. W. lab.; P. O. Delaware.

**MORELAND DAVID W.** farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Earlville; born in Colony Township, Delaware Co., Dec. 27, 1844. He was married March 6, 1868, to Miss Anna S. Earl, from Earlville; she is the daughter of Geo. M. Earl, founder of Earlville, in 1857; she was born January 25, 1846; they settled in Oneida Township, 1868; they have had two children—Mary E., born April 26, 1869, and Charles S., July 9, 1871. Mr. M. enlisted in 1861, in the 12th Reg. I. V. I., Col. Woods; he was wounded in the battle of Shiloh and taken prisoner April 6, 1862; he was held as a prisoner six months and seventeen days; mustered out in January, 1866. He has eighty-seven acres of land, valued at $3,000.

Morisey G. H. retired; P. O. Earlville.

**MORTON E. L.** Harness Maker; Earlville; born in Ohio, Aug. 26, 1840; moved to Michigan in 1868; came to this State and Manchester, 1869; settled in Earlville in March of same year. He was married Oct. 5, 1872, to Miss Emma Walker, of Earlville, Delaware Co., Iowa; she was born Jan. 10, 1850. Mr. Morton enlisted in the late war, as Sergeant in Co. A, 3d Ohio Cavalry. He was in several important engagements; mustered out in 1863, on account of sickness.

NICHOLSON JOHN, retired; P. O. Earlville.

**NEWCOMB M. V.** Harness Maker; Almoral; was born in Pennsylvania in 1834; he came to this State and county in 1860; moved to Green County, Wis., in 1861. Was married in 1861 to Miss Rozeltha Taylor, from Wisconsin; she was born Dec. 26, 1842; then went to Minnesota same year. They were driven from their home during the Indian massacre, Aug. 28, 1862, losing everything. They came to Earlville and settled that Fall. He has held the office of Township Clerk six years; Assessor one year. They have had three children—Edwin M., born Aug. 5, 1862; Jennie B., born Sept. 12, 1864; Blanche J., born April 28, 1873. He has charge of the Almoral Creamery for this year.

O'CONNELL DENNIS, laborer; P. O. Earlville.

**OTTO AUGUST,** Carriage and Wagon Maker; P. O. Earlville; born in Germany, 1833; came to this country and Dubuque in 1865; he was in the employ of the Northwestern Carriage Factory six years; he was married in 1871 to Miss Anna B. Schaller. She was born in Germany, July 20, 1852. They have had three children—Augusta E., born Oct. 30, 1872; Charles, Nov. 4, 1873; Caroline E., May 4, 1874, They settled in Earlville in 1874; Mr. Otto learned his trade in Germany; he is a first-class workman; is in partnership with John Young in the manufacturing of carriages, wagons and fine sleighs.

PALMER T. H. farmer; P. O. Earlville.

**PALMER T. C.** Farmer; P. O. Earlville; born in Addison Co., Vt., Jan. 26, 1812; moved to Warren Co., N. Y., in 1832, then to Chautauqua Co. in 1833; to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1835, to Wisconsin in 1844, to Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1854; they settled in Earlville in 1870; they made all their moves with his own team; he was married in 1831 to Miss R. Phinney, from Vermont. She was born April 26, 1813; they have five children—Lucy, born March 22, 1833; Laura R., Feb. 25, 1837; Wm. T., June 28, 1841; Thalia, Aug. 2, 1843; Frances P., April 3, 1847. Mr. Palmer held the office of Postmaster in Segil, Clayton Co., for four years. His son, Wm. T., enlisted in Co. A, 47th Regt. I. V. I. May 10, 1864; mustered out Sept. 28, 1864, on account of sickness. Their daughters Mrs. Lucy Southworth and Mrs. Thalia Rhodes, reside in Colorado; their two sons are farmers in Clayton Co. Their daughter, Mrs. Laura Knapp, was mar-

ried Aug. 3, 1876, to Wm. Grannis, from Dubuque. He is engaged as commercial traveler; he was born in Erie Co., N. Y., Dec. 16, 1821; moved to Iowa, and Strawberry Point, Clayton Co., in 1850; he enlisted in Co. D, 21st Regt. I. V. I. in 1862 as Lieutenant; mustered out as Captain. He was in all the battles at the seige of Vicksburg. Dr. Wm. T. Knapp, of Guttenburg, Iowa, is the son of Mrs. Grannis by her former husband; was born Jan. 3, 1854.

Parker E. D. railroad man; Earlville.

**PARKER G. W.** Farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Greeley; born in Canada East in 1839; came to the States and Wisconsin in 1860, to Iowa and Honey Creek Township in the Fall of 1861; settled on his present farm in 1867. He was married April 10, 1866, to Miss Mary J. Fosselman, from Ohio; children are Herbert E., born July 5, 1867, Jas. H. born June 6, 1869; has 170 acres of land, valued at $5,000; has held the office of Road Supervisor one year; Republican in politics; his grandfather was in the Revolutionary war five years and seven months, and died when 99 years of age.

Parker L. farmer; S. 2; P. O. Greeley.

**PARKER SAMUEL F.** Commercial Agent; Earlville; born in Kentucky in 1819; he came to Iowa and Fort Madison Jan. 2, 1838, to Jackson Co., Iowa, in 1842, to Rockford, Ill., in 1844, to Belvidere, Ill., in 1848. He was married in 1846 to Miss Sarah A. Hitchcock, from Rockford; they had two children—George M. and Joseph F.; his wife died in August, 1850; he was married again in 1852 to Miss Mary J. Caswell, from Belvidere; they had four children—Edwin D., Samuel R., James O., William H. James O. died Jan. 12, 1877, and Samuel R. was drowned in Silver Lake, near Delhi, while skating, Dec. 6, 1866. He came to Iowa and this county, Delhi, in 1854, and to Earlville in 1869; he held the office of Deputy Sheriff two years, and the office of Sheriff two years and five months; Mr. P. has followed the business of Commercial Agent thirteen years; Mrs. P. is agent of the new A. M. Sewing Machine; she is the boss saleswoman of the county.

Parris D. farmer; S. 32; P. O. Delaware

Patten R. farmer; S. 11; P. O. Almoral.

Phelps F. laborer; P. O. Delaware.

Phelps R. retired; P. O. Delaware.

Pierce B. laborer; P. O. Earlville.

Pierce H. harness maker, Earlville.

**PIERCE DR. H. H.** Physician, Delaware; born in Rutland, Vt., Oct. 16, 1847; he commenced the study of medicine in 1867, at Rutland, Vt.; he graduated at Burlington, Vt., 1870; commenced practice the same year; came to Iowa and Delaware Co. in 1871. He was married in 1873, to Miss Sarah Ruggles, from Rutland, Vt. They have two children—Lewis H. born June 22, 1874, and Minnie R. born June 4, 1876. He holds the office of Co. Coroner. He has quite an extensive practice.

Pierce L. L. harness maker, Earlville.

Pierce M. farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Delaware.

**POTTER JOHN T.** Dry Goods and Grocery Merchant, Earlville; born in Boston, in 1847; was engaged as commercial traveler from 1863 to 1877. He was married in 1873, to Miss Lillie W. Stevens, from Lynn, Mass.; she was born Jan. 9, 1854. They have had one child, Arthur S. born Jan. 11, 1874. Mr. Potter represented the house of Mitchell, Green & Stevens 13 years; is now in partnership with Messrs. Hersey & Birdsell, in general merchandise.

Preston N. S. tenant far. P. O. Delaware.

Prusser J. F. laborer, P. O. Delaware.

RECTOR A. J. farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Earlville.

Rector Geo. E. school teacher, Earlville.

Rector J. U. far.; Sec. 4; P. O. Greeley.

**REDING A. T.** Foreman of Bridge Department I. C. R. R., Earlville; born in Washington Co., Penn., April 23, 1840; moved to Indiana in 1857. He was married to Miss M. E. Martz, in 1859, from Ohio; she was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Dec. 16, 1843. They have had two children, Lewis C. born March 20, 1861; Nellie B. born April 14, 1873. They moved to Dixon, Ill., in 1866; he was there employed as bridge builder; came to Earlville March 1870, in same business; was promoted to foreman of the Bridge Dept. in 1874.

Reeder James, far.; S. 35; P. O. Earlville.

Richmond J. S. farmer; S. 34; P. O. Earlville.

Richmond M. J. B. farmer; S. 34; P. O. Earlville.

Rogers Thos. Sr. far.; S. 12; P. O. Earlville.

Rollins C. W. far.; S. 31; P. O. Delaware.

Rundell Chas. far.; S. 26; P. O. Earlville.

**RUNDELL CHARLES,** Farmer and Dealer in Agricultural Implements; P. O. Earlville; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Aug. 8, 1808. They came to Iowa and Dubuque Co. in 1866; to this county in 1869. Settled on his present farm in 1877. He was married Aug. 13, 1830, to Miss Catherine House, from New York. They had five children—Edwin, James S., Charles L., Ann, Birney. James S., Ann and Birney are dead. Charles L. was born July 5, 1836. He was married in 1858 to Miss Rebecca Bence, from Jefferson Co., N. Y. They have had four children—Ida M., Don C., Gretchen, Edwin A. They live with their parents. Together they carry on the agricultural and implement business. They have 200 acres of land in S. 34, valued at $5,000. Charles L. enlisted in the Spring of 1862 in the 94th N. Y. Regt.; was transferred to the 10th N. Y. Artillery; mustered out in Dec., 1865; engaged in the siege of Fort Wagner and Sumpter.

Ryan J. section hand; Earlville.

SACKETT C. P. tenant farmer; S. 6; P. O. Greeley.

Sackett L. A. tenant farmer; S. 6; P. O. Greeley.

Sackett M. W. tenant farmer; S. 6; P. O. Greeley.

Sackett W. P. tenant farmer; S. 6; P. O. Greeley.

Sandercock John, renter; S. 3; P. O. Almoral.

Sandercock S. laborer; Earlville.

**SANDERCOCK WALTER S.** Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Earlville; born in Cornwall Co., England, 1817; came to this country and Cook Co., Ill., in 1845; to Iowa and Delaware Co., 1855; settled on his present farm in 1870; he was married in 1845 to Miss Ann Palmer, from England; they have had nine children, four living—Catherine G., born Jan. 14, 1852; John T., born Oct. 25, 1853; Samuel, born July 3, 1855; Walter Y., born July 2, 1862; Catherine G. was born a mute. Mr. S. has held the office of School Director three years; Road Supervisor one year; Republican; Methodist. He has 129 acres of land, valued at $4,000.

Sayers ———, retired; Earlville.

**SCHUBERT CHAS.** Wagon Maker; Earlville; born in Germany in 1843; came to this country and Ohio, 1852; to this State and Linn Co., 1855; to Dubuque in 1857; enlisted in Co. F. 5th Ia. Cavalry in 1864, under Gen. Thomas; mustered out in 1865; married in 1865 to Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks, from Canada; she was born in 1840; she has one child by her former husband—Nellie Brooks, born Jan. 21, 1865. He spent four years in Delhi; he settled in Earlville in 1869; he is in partnership with T. P. Hass in manufacturing wagons and carriages; they manufacture good goods, and have a ready sale.

Scott A. B. far.; Sec. 13; P. O. Earlville.

**SCOTT A. R.** Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Almoral; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Oct. 21, 1843; came with his parents to Iowa and Delaware Co., in 1853; settled on his present farm in 1876. He was married in 1866 to Miss Mary Rogers, from England; she was born Sept. 21, 1846; they have had three children—Austin T., born Jan. 11, 1868; Franklin D., born Sept. 5, 1871; Sherman, born March 9, 1873. He has 80 acres of land, valued at $3,000; has held the office of School Director one year. He enlisted in Co. H, 21st Ia. V. I., 1862; he was engaged in the battles of Big Black River Bridge, Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Jackson, Vicksburg, Spanish Fort and Blakely; he had four brothers in the same company with him; he was mustered out July, 1865; they all escaped without a wound.

**SCOTT S. A.** Farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Earlville; he was born in Kane Co., Penn., Sept. 18, 1828; he came with his parents to Ohio in 1838; to Illinois in 1842; to this State and county in 1851. Settled on his present farm in same year. Was married March 27, 1856, to Miss Matilda LeGassick; she was born in England Nov. 24, 1836. He was the first Township Clerk of Oneida Township; has held the office of Assessor three years, and School Di-

rector four years. Mr. Scott is one of the earliest settlers in the county. He has 130 acres of land in Secs. 13 and 24. Independent.

Scott A. R. P. O. Earlville.

**SEGER E. A.** Farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Delaware; was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., March 27, 1837; came to Iowa and this county in 1854; settled on his present farm in 1868. Married Miss Sylvia R. Cates, from Earlville, in 1863. He has 140 acres of land, valued at $5,000. Has held the office of Constable two years; Road Supervisor two years. His father, Joel Seger, came to Iowa at the same time he is settled in Earlville. They are among the earliest settlers of the county. The railroad extended only to Scales Mound; they came by team from there.

Segar J. retired; P. O. Earlville.

**SEGER L. G.** Farmer; Secs. 15 and 16; P. O. Earlville; born in Rutland Co., Vt., 1827; moved with his parents to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., 1829; to Iowa and his present farm in 1854. He was married in 1849, to Miss Sarah Akin from St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; the children are Martha A., Hattie S., born February, 1856; Iowa D., born in 1860; Alvira N., born 1862; Edmond D., born August 1, 1865; Adelaide M., born September, 1867; Fred. H., born March, 1870; Frank J., born September, 1872; Alfred D., born February, 1858; Alfred was drowned in 1860; Lorena, born October, 1874; Mabel, born August, 1876. Mr. S. has held the office of School Director one year, and President of the School Board one year. He has 400 acres of land valued at $12,000. Republican; Protestant.

Shaw W. W. farmer; P. O. Earlville.

Sims C. A. laborer; P. O. Earlville.

Sims T. L. teamster; Earlville.

Sisson H. B. tenant farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Delaware.

Sisson J. F. tenant farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Delaware.

Snow N. laborer; P. O. Delaware.

Spear Isaac, laborer; P. O. Delaware.

Sprague G. W. hotel proprietor; P. O. Delaware.

**STAEHLE GEORGE,** Hardware and Lumber Merchant; Earlville; born in the Province of Alsace, France, Aug. 10, 1831; came to this country and New York City in 1849. Was marmarried, in 1854, to Miss Sallie Weber, from Wayne Co., N. Y.; born in 1830; he moved to Dubuque in 1854, and was engaged as clerk in the hardware store of Andrews & Tredway seventeen years; he settled in Earlville in 1872; they have nine children—George, Annie, William, Elizabeth, Charles, Jennie, Albert, Emma, Bertha. He was elected Supervisor, in Delaware County, in 1876. By constant application to business and economy, with fair dealing, Mr. S. has secured to himself a good trade and the high esteem of his fellow men.

Stephens L. O. farmer; P. O. Almoral.

Steiman C. far.; S. 19; P. O. Delaware.

Strickland A. far.; S. 11; P. O. Almoral.

Strickland J. A. far.; S. 11; P. O. Almoral.

**STRICKLAND W. G.** Farmer; S. 11; P. O. Almoral; born in Amherst, Mass., in 1821. He moved to this State and county in 1856; settled on his present farm the same year. He was married in 1844 to Miss Mary A. Lewis, from Middletown, Ct. They had two children—Francis and Arthur H. His wife died Sept. 24, 1849. He was married again Oct. 1, 1850, to Miss Eunice W. Puffer, from Massachusetts. She was born Feb. 18, 1822. They had five children, three dead. Living—Josiah A., born Sept. 12, 1855; Edward G., born Jan. 4, 1861. He held the office of Assessor one year; School Director six years; President School Board one year. He has 200 acres of land in Secs. 14 and 15. Mr. Strickland was led to locate in Almoral through the "Stafford Western Emigration Co." He is the only member now living in the county of the first company. He is the President of the Almoral Dairymen's Co. The prospects of the future of the company are more flattering than in the past. He has acted as Deacon of the Congregational Church since Nov., 1857.

**STRINGHAM J. A.** Druggist, and Freight and Ticket Agent for the D. & N. W. R. R., Delaware. Born in Windsor, N. Y., July 20, 1841. Served three years in the war of the rebellion in the 89th N. Y. Vol's. He was married in 1872 to Miss Hattie M. Haller, o

Delaware. They have had two children —Adin H., born Sept. 17, 1874; Frank H., born July 2, 1877. He is interested in the drug business in Delaware. Firm name, Stringham & Carlin.

Stork E. M. lab.; S. 12; P. O. Earlville.

Sullivan J. farmer; S. 10; P. O. Almoral.

**SULLIVAN J. W.** Farmer; S. 32; P. O. Delaware. Born in New York Nov. 10, 1822. He spent five years sailing on the ocean and lakes. He moved to Chicago in 1852; to Milwaukee in 1855; was married to Miss Mary Breen, from Milwaukee, in 1856. Returned to Chicago the same year; was engaged from 1857 to 1873 as general caterer for the Tremont House. He kept the Atlantic Hotel in partnership with W. S. Newman two years. They moved to Iowa and settled on their present farm in 1876. They have had three children—Charles B., born Feb. 1, 1863; James F., born Aug. 3, 1865; Mary E., born May 28, 1872. He has held the office of School Director. He has 100 acres of land in Sec. 32, 80 acres in Sec. 33, Delhi Tp.

THIBADIAN PETER, tenant farmer; P. O. Earlville.

Trowbridge John, retired; Earlville.

**TAYLOR J. B.** Liveryman; Earlville; born in Ohio April 3, 1830; moved to Indiana in 1844, to this State, Greeley Township and Oneida Township, in 1855, and engaged in the mercantile business; he moved to Earlville in 1859, when he connected the grain business with his mercantile business, which he closed out in 1870, devoting his time to the grain trade until 1872, since which time he has carried on the livery business; he was elected to the office of Constable in 1876. He was married in 1851, to Miss M. J. Eahart, from Indiana, where she was born in 1831; they have had two children—Sophronia A., born in June, 1852, and was married in 1871, to C. A. Gillam, who holds the office of Express Agent, at Independence, Iowa; William W., born November, 1855, married in 1874, and lives with his father.

VAN VALKENBURG B. J.; P. O. Earlville.

Vanwagenen John, laborer; Earlville.

Vanwagenen R. H. retired; Earlville.

Valsey Chas. farmer; S. 9; P. O. Greeley.

**VOIT ADAM,** Meat Market and Pork Packer; Earlville; born in Austria, Feb. 2, 1837; moved to this country and Chicago in 1864; settled in Earlville in 1871. He was married June 21, 1877, to Miss Werkmeister, of Earlville. By close attention to business, and determination to please, he has worked up a fine business.

WALDO L. H. farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Earlville.

Warren W. far.; Sec. 10; P. O. Almoral.

Wasson W. mason; Delaware.

Weaver H. D. clergyman; Delaware.

Webb John, far.; Sec. 12; P. O. Almoral.

Webb L. far.; Sec. 12; P. O. Delaware.

Webb T. J. P. O. Delaware.

Webb Wm. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Delaware.

**WERKMEISTER F.** Furniture Business; born in Baden, Prussia, in 1829; came to this country and New York in 1850; to Dubuque in 1857; settled in Earlville in 1872; he was married in 1852 to Miss Judith Webber; she was born in Prussia in 1829; they have had ten children—Laura W., born June 6, 1853; Caroline, born Sept. 10, 1854; John B., born Oct. 10, 1856; Charles, Oct 10, 1856; Emma, Sept. 19, 1857; Elizabeth, Oct. 29, 1859; Ida, April 20, 1862; John B., April 25, 1864; Frank J., in Aug., 1866; William, Oct. 29, 1871. Wm., John B., Charles and Frank J., died. He held the office of School Director four years.

Westlake E. P. laborer; P. O. Earlville.

Westlake Geo. farmer; P. O. Earlville.

Wheeler A. retired; P. O. Earlville.

**WHEELER M. A. MRS.** Proprietress Earlville House; Earlville; born in Greene Co., N. Y., March 30, 1840; she moved with her parents to Walworth Co., Wis., in 1850; they came to Belvidere, Ill., in 1852; to this State and county in 1854; she was married in 1864 to Eugene Wheeler, from New York; he had two sons by his first wife—Spencer W., born March 3, 1857; Chauncey E., Sept. 8, 1860. They had two children—Etna, born Jan. 3, 1866; Frank D. born Oct. 30, 1870; Etna died Aug. 6, 1869; Mr. Wheeler died Jan. 30, 1876; her son, Spencer W., assists her in carrying on the hotel;

Chauncey E. is employed as night operator for the I. C. R. R., at Manchester, Iowa.

Wheelock J. E. school teacher, Earlville.

White C. T. painter, Earlville.

**WHITE H. B.** painter, Earlville; born in Geauga Co., Ohio, Nov. 5, 1850; came to Iowa and McGregor in 1858; to Delaware Co. and this township in 1866; to Earlville in 1874. Married in 1873 to Miss Matilda Luckinbill from Penn.; she was born Nov. 4, 1852. Had one child, Frankie May, born May 18, 1875. Mr. White is a first-class workman; he makes carriage and wagon work a specialty; does some house painting; painted the inside work of the Congregational Church.

Williams E. W. laborer; P. O. Earlville.

**WILLIAMS GEORGE G.** Harness Maker, Earlville; born Jan. 16, 1825; moved to De Kalb Co., Ill., in 1840; settled in Kingston Township when there were only six families in the township; came to Iowa and Earlville in 1860. He was married in 1851 to Miss A. F. Scott, from Ohio; she died in 1870. He was married to Mrs. Blanche Morse, from Virginia, in 1872. They have had two children—Kate, born Dec. 25, 1873; George Roy, born Feb. 18, 1876. He held the office of Town Clerk three years; Town Trustee two years; Assessor one year; School Director six years; he kept grocery for five years; proprietor of harness shop from 1869 to 1877; has 96 acres of land, Sec. 35; carries the mail to Almoral three times per week.

Williams J. R. clerk, Earlville.

Williamson Z. A. tenant far.; S. 4; P. O. Greeley.

Wilson M. E. laborer; P. O. Earlville.

**WILSON M. E. MRS.** Earlville; born in Orange Co., N. Y., July 28, 1831; she was married Feb. 13, 1849, to Mr. William Wilson, from Orange Co., N. Y.; he was born Oct. 14, 1822. They came to this State and Co. in 1854. They have had three children, Mary F., born Oct. 24, 1850; Merritt H., born Dec. 7, 1855; Mary F. was married to S. W. Orinna Dec. 3, 1863. Mr. Wilson died Dec. 5, 1877, after sixteen months severe sickness. They are among the earliest settlers of the county; he was a stone cutter by trade; he followed farming since he came West.

Wilson Thos. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Almoral.

**YOUNG JOHN,** Blacksmith; Earlville; born in Germany, Feb. 4, 1849; came to this county and Dubuque in 1854. Was married in 1870 to Miss Amelia Liebe, from Germany; they have five children—Frank H., George, John H., Amelia, Fred. C. Mr. Young learned his trade in Dubuque. He settled in Earlville Oct. 10, 1872. He has been in partnership with A. Otto in manufacturing of wagons, carriages and sleighs since 1874. Mr. Young is a No. 1 workman.

ZIBATH M. saloon keeper; Delaware.

**ZIMMERMAN R.** Restaurant and Billiard Hall; Earlville; born in Baden, Germany, March 25, 1834; came to this country and Cleveland, O., in 1854; to Milwaukee, Wis., 1855; to Dubuque, 1863; settled in Earlville in 1869. Married in 1859 to Miss Catherine Ternes, from Prussia; she was born May 19, 1833; they have three children—Louisa, born Feb. 2, 1860; Augusta, July 4, 1863; and Clara, March 3, 1839. Mr. Z. was engaged in tailoring eight years in Milwaukee, six years in Dubuque, five years in Earlville.

Zitzman W. far.; S. 18; P. O. Delaware.

## HONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS L. H. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Edgewood.

Adams H. P. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Edgewood.

Alcorn A. L. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Edgewood.

Alcorn J. K. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Edgewood.

**ALGER H. B.** Farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Edgewood; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Aug. 27, 1812. Married Angeline Northrup, Jan. 17, 1843; she was

born in Rochester, N. Y., August 26, 1823; they lived in Ontario County until 1845, when they emigrated to this county, first settling on his present farm of 230 acres, valued at $7,000. Myron, born Feb. 22, 1844; Eli, Oct. 1, 1847, died in 1864; Ann E., Jan. 20, 1854; Effie, April 21, 1862, are their children.

Alger M. H. far.; S. 1; P. O. Edgewood.

Annis A. far.; Sec. 2; P. O. Edgewood.

Annis H. far.; Sec. 2; P. O. Edgewood.

Avery C. lab.; Sec. 34; P. O. Manchester.

BARR EDWARD, farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Edgewood.

Barr D. far.; Sec. 17; P. O. Manchester.

Barr H. far.; Sec. 6; P. O. Manchester.

Barr J. C. far.; Sec. 7; P. O. Manchester.

Barr James, Sr., farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Manchester.

**BARR JAMES H.** Farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Edgewood; born in Ireland May 31, 1826; emigrated and settled in Canada West, where he remained until 1855; engaged in teaching the Normal School.

Barr M. I. far.; Sec. 7; P. O. Manchester.

**BARR WILLIAM,** Farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Manchester; born in Ireland Dec. 22, 1825; came to Canada in 1847, and in 1849 he emigrated to Kane Co., Ill., remaining five years; married Ann Brunskill Oct. 22, 1856; she died April 28, 1873; they came to this county in Dec., 1856; first settling in this township; children by first marriage are David W., born Jan. 1, 1858; Mary E., Feb. 4, 1860; Lenora A., Aug. 17, 1862; Charles T., April 8, 1866; married Mary I. Kezerta Dec. 9, 1876; she was born March 9, 1829; Ida A. Kezerta (Mrs. K.'s daughter by first marriage) was born Sept. 28, 1856.

Bassee H. far.; Sec. 9; P. O. Edgewood.

**BENSON J. T.** Farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Manchester; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., May 25, 1833; came with parents when quite young to Huron Co., Ohio, where he married Louisa Clark Oct. 10, 1855; she was born in Huron Co., Ohio, Nov. 18, 1835; in 1856, they emigrated to Clayton Co., Iowa, and settled near McGregor; he enlisted Aug. 15, 1862 in Co. E, 27th Iowa V. I.; engaged in battles of Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Nashville, Fort Blakely and others; was honorably discharged Aug. 8, 1865; in 1867, he settled on his present farm of ninety acres; he also owns 160 acres land in Worth Co., Iowa; both farms are well improved. J. C., born Aug. 1, 1856; Leonard E., June 17, 1860, are the names and births of their children.

**BENSON WILLIAM R.** Farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Manchester; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 26, 1831; he, with his parents, emigrated to Huron Co., Ohio, in 1833, where he remained till 1854, then traveling through the West, making no permanent settlement, and in 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, 1st Regt. Colorado Riflemen; he engaged in the battles of Apatchacaman, Pigeon Ranch, Paralto, and was honorably discharged Oct. 21, 1865; he married Lucia A. Clark Nov. 11, 1866. She was born in Huron Co., Ohio, Dec. 16, 1836; in 1867, he settled on his present farm, consisting of eighty-eight acres, worth $4,000; Edith, born —— 14, 1867, and Eva L., born March 4, 1875, are their children; Willis Kight, born Aug. 12, 1862, is her son by first marriage.

Beroggman John, renter; Sec. 5; P. O. Edgewood.

Blair M. E. farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Manchester.

**BLISS CLARK,** Farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Manchester; born May 10, 1842, in Winnebago Co., Ill.; moved to Stephenson Co. when quite young, and to this county in the Fall of 1849; married Miss Helena M. Colvin Nov. 24, 1863; she was born in N. Y. State, June 25, 1845; has four children—Benjamin E., born May 11, 1865; Ida M., Dec. 13, 1867; Carl E., May 16, 1873; his father died April 19, 1864, aged 75 years; his mother was struck by lightning and instantly killed; he owns 125 acres, valued at $2,200; principal product, small grain; he is a Democrat.

**BLISS GEO. H.** Farmer; S. 33; P. O. Manchester; born in Erie Co., Pa., June 28, 1835. At the age of 2 years, he came with his parents to Winnebago Co., Ill., and remained there seven years, then going to Kane Co., Ill., and, in 1849, came to this county and settled on his present farm, consisting of 47 acres, well improved, worth

$1,500. He married Anna Hempsted Sept. 28, 1856. She was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Aug. 30, 1836. Alice A., born Nov. 29, 1858; Charles C., born Aug. 4, 1861; Edgar E., born Jan. 18, 1869, are their children.

**BLISS JOHN,** Farmer; S. 28; P. O. Manchester; born in Erie Co., Pa., Oct. 28, 1827; came with parents to Winnebago Co., Ill., when 10 years old, and to Stephenson Co., where he remained till 1849, when he moved to this county, where he has since resided. Married Miss Mary Martin Nov. 14, 1850. She was born in Champaign Co., O., July 2, 1831; has six children living—Elizabeth, born July 5, 1851; Phœbe, Dec. 23, 1852; Mary J., Oct. 22, 1854; Rosa, Aug. 31, 1860; Geo. W., Dec. 21, 1862; Luella, Jan. 24, 1870. Three children deceased—Benjamin, Rosella and Leona, all dying in infancy. Owns 285 acres of land, which, with city property, is valued at $12,000. Deals largely in stock; principal product, corn; served as Constable ten years; is a Democrat.

**BOGGESS ORIN S.** Deceased; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., April 9, 1803; March 6, 1832, he moved near Syracuse, N. Y.; here he married his second wife, who now survives him, April 2, 1834; he was Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff of Onondaga Co.; emigrated in 1846 to McHenry Co., Ill.; in 1850, came to this township, where he died. His wife, Maria Boggess, resides on Sec. 28, where she owns 103 acres of land. Have two children living. P. O. address is Manchester.

Boynton Wm. C. farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Manchester.

Breed Chas. far.; S. 12; P. O. Edgewood.

Bush Frank, farmer; P. O. Edgewood.

**BUSH SELDON F.** Farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Edgewood; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., April 25, 1802; in 1812 he moved to Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; he married Florrina Blackman May 12, 1825; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 20, 1804; she died March 10, 1844. He married Mary Hempsted July 11, 1844; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 5, 1814. He came to this county in 1853, settling on his present farm, consisting of 150 acres, worth $4,000. Albert Alva, Loren, Florella are the children living by his first marriage; Lawrence, Leander, Fannie and Frank are the children living by second marriage.

CHASE C. E. far.; S. 18; P. O. Forestville.

**CHASE ELMER,** Farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Forestville; born in Rushford, Allegany Co., N. Y., April 9, 1831. In 1849 he settled in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., where he married Betsey Brown May 31, 1853; she was born in Edmeston, Ostego Co., N. Y., March 25, 1834; he emigrated to this county and settled on his present farm, consisting of 140 acres, in 1860; farm valued at $5,000; Charles E., born Oct. 10, 1854; Laura Ella, May 13, 1862; Leslie, Sept. 9, 1870, are the names and births of his children.

**CLARK J. H.** Farmer; S. 35; P. O. Manchester; owns 67 acres, worth $2,500; born in St. Joseph Co., Ind., Feb. 26, 1842; came to this county in 1853, where he married Esther A. Howland Jan. 5, 1865. She was born in Kendall Co., Ill., Sept. 18, 1849. Their children are—Elmer H., born Dec. 5, 1866; Elvin F., April 6, 1868; and Elnora A., June 22, 1873; have lost one child—Ella V., born June 10, 1869, died Aug. 10, 1877. Mr. C., like other pioneers, has undergone many hardships; among others, he relates the following: he, with his father and brother-in-law, started for Delhi Mill in the Winter of 1856. They had not gone far, when his father fell on the ice and broke his hip. They brought him back, and after his wound was dressed they again started for the mill. They soon came to a creek which was not frozen strong enough to cross. Their team (of oxen) was too tired to return, so they stayed by the creek all night. The wolves howled around them, and they came near freezing to death; but with the morning's dawn they proceeded on their way.

**CLUGSTON WILLIAM,** Farmer; Sec 35; P. O. Manchester; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Feb. 4, 1804; they emigrated to Appanoose Co., Ohio, in 1814, and then to Union Co., Ind., where he married Margaret David June

10, 1827; she died Sept. 17, 1835; has four children from first wife—John, born April 6, 1828; Margaret, Aug. 22, 1829; Rebecca M., Aug. 22, 1831; Harriett C., June 6, 1835. Married Phœbe Heston May 29, 1836; she was born in Greene Co., Ohio, Oct. 24, 1811; eight children by second marriage—Lydia, April 30, 1837; Hannah J., June 1, 1838; Luella, Feb. 13, 1840; James, Oct. 6, 1841; Martha, Dec. 4, 1844; Minerva, Feb. 12, 1846; Sarah, July 6, 1847 and Nancy A., Dec. 9, 1853; they emigrated to this county in Aug., 1855; owns 245 acres land worth $8,000; Rep.; belongs to the Christian Church.

Clute Chas. far.; S. 5; P. O. Edgewood.

**CLUTE L. G.** Farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Manchester; owns 247 acres, worth $10,000; born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1836; came to Adams Co., Wis., the Fall of 1854, and to this county in 1855. Married Melissa J. E. Roe Sept. 4, 1861; she was born in St. Joseph Co., Ind., Nov. 2, 1842; their children are—William H., born Nov. 3, 1862; Charles A., born Aug. 29, 1864; Lewis A., born July 2, 1866; their house stands on the first 80 acres entered in this county; he is a Republican, and his family are members of the Christian Church.

Clute R. S. H. far.; S. 5; P. O. Edgewood.

Coolidge John, far; S. 2; P. O. Edgewood.

Coolidge Z. G. far.; S. 12; P.O.Edgewood.

**COOLIDGE JOHN M.** Farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Edgewood, Clayton Co., Iowa; was born in Honey Creek, Delaware Co., Iowa, March 5, 1857; he is the eldest son of Zena E. Coolidge, one of the old settlers of that township, and one who has taken a lively interest in all that pertains to the improvement of the county in which he lives.

Coolidge Lyman, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Greeley.

Coolidge L. B. far.; S. 11; P. O. Edgewood.

Croyle John, laborer; P. O. Greeley.

DRAKE OLIVER, renter; Sec. 30; P. O. Manchester.

Durfey E. H. creamery; Sec. 27; P. O. Manchester.

Durfey J. H. far.; Sec. 16; P. O. Manchester.

**DAVIS CHAS. B.** Farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Manchester; born in Mount Holly, Vt., May 20, 1817; in 1826, he moved to Fall River, Mass., and in 1837, went to Newport, R. I.; here he married Mary Barker, in March, 1837; she was born in Middletown, R. I., Nov. 11, 1815; they emigrated to this county and settled in Colony Township in April, 1861, and in February, 1877, he settled on his present farm, consisting of 87½ acres, worth $2,000. Charles, Emeline, Orren and Edward are their living children.

Davis Oren, far.; S. 19; P. O. Manchester.

De Bell O. far.; S. 16; P. O. Manchester.

De Bell C. far.; S. 16; P. O. Manchester.

EATON J. B. farmer; Sec 11; P. O. Edgewood.

**EATON J. J.** farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Edgewood; born in Erie Co., Pa., July 17, 1840; came with his parents to this county in 1857, first settling on his present farm, consisting of 110 acres, worth $3,500; he enlisted in Co. F, 12th I. V. I., in October, 1861, was at Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, and confined in Montgomery prison, Georgia, and after six months was exchanged; was honorably discharged Dec. 3, 1864. Married Frances Cooledge Feb. 8, 1865; she was born in Boone Co., Ill., Oct. 20, 1848; have three children—Orlando M., born Dec. 31, 1866; Abner, born Aug. 23, 1868; Almeda, born Aug. 23, 1870.

Eaton L. far.; Sec. 14; P. O. Edgewood.

Eaton Timothy, far.; Sec. 11, P. O. Edgewood.

Ede R. T. far.; Sec. 1; P. O. Edgewood.

Ecker G. A. far.; Sec. 10; P. O. Edgewood.

Edmonds J. H. Jr. far.; Sec. 25; P. O. Greeley.

Edmonds J. H. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Greeley.

**EDMONDS JOEL S.** Farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Greeley; born in Oswego Co., N. Y., May 2, 1828; he married Phœbe Albee May 3, 1850; she was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Sept. 25, 1828; they came to this county in June 1868, first settling in Honey Creek Township. Mary Rosette, born July 25, 1852, and John J., born Oct. 15,



H. H. Klaus.

COLONY TP.

1856, are names and births of their children. Mr. E. owns eighty acres of land in Calhoun Co., Iowa, worth $1,000.

**ELDRIDGE J. E.** Farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Edgewood; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., May 15, 1836; he emigrated with his parents and settled on his present farm in June, 1856; he married Augusta Fitzsimmons Dec. 4, 1857; she was born in Orleans Co., Vt., Sept. 20, 1841. Alice F., born Jan. 6, 1864, and Charles F., Sept. 2, 1871, are the names and births of their children. Mr. E. enlisted in Co. F of 12th Ia. V. I. Sept. 12, 1861; engaged in battles of Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Vicksburg, Hood's defeat at Nashville and others; was honorably discharged Jan. 20, 1866.

Elkins J. H. renter; Sec. 12; P. O. Edgewood.

FAIRWEATHER ROBT. hotel in Edgewood.

Fishell Robt. far.; Sec. 36; P. O. Greeley.

Fishell S. C. renter; Sec. 9; P. O. Edgewood.

Fitch R. O. farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Manchester.

**FOWLER J. T.** Farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Greeley; born in Sangamon Co., Ill., Feb. 20, 1843; came to Dubuque Co., Ia., when 5 months old, and to this county in 1864; enlisted July 28, 1861, in the 9th Ia. V. I., Co. J; was with Sherman in his march to the sea; honorably discharged Sept. 24, 1864; married Rosa Edmonds Oct. 8, 1873, who was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., July 25, 1852; their children are Herman E., born Aug. 7, 1874, and James B. Aug. 23, 1876.

Fowler W. N. far.; S. 24; P. O. Greeley.

Frentress E. P. far.; Sec. 27; P. O. Manchester.

**FRENTRESS FREDERICK N.** Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Greeley; born in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., March 29, 1835, making his home there till 1870, then settling where he now lives; owns 165 acres of land, worth $7,000; he enlisted in Co. H, 1st California V. C., April 26, 1863; he married Frances V. Hall Nov. 13, 1868; she was born in Grant Co., Wis., March 9, 1848; have five children living—Emsley H., born Aug. 14, 1869; Nellie E., June 24, 1871; Albert E., Oct. 22, 1872; Diadamia A., March 26, 1874; Sabra D., April 2, 1876.

**FRENTRESS JOHN B.** Far.; S. 27; P. O. Manchester; born in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., Feb. 18, 1829. In 1850, he moved to California, where he was engaged in the mining business until 1854, when he returned to his native county. In 1860, he emigrated to this county, first settling on his present farm, consisting of 350 acres of land, which he values at $18,000, and on which he has made the best of improvements. Married Leona Mead Sept. 2, 1855. She was born in St. Clair Co., May 14, 1834. Eleazer P., born June 22, 1856; Oscar F., born May 8, 1859; Jennie, born April 1, 1861; Josephine, born Jan. 15, 1864; John E., born March 14, 1867, are their living children. Leona, born Dec. 26, 1857, died Aug. 26, 1858; Charles, born Feb. 28, 1870, died Aug. 26, 1870.

**FRENTRESS WM. M.** Farmer; S. 34; P. O. Manchester; born in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., Dec. 12, 1837; came to this county in 1866. Married Miss Mary V. Hull Oct. 31, 1865. She was born in Hampshire Co., Vt., July 3, 1847; has four children living—Henry N., born April 16, 1867; Lucy, A., July 26, 1869; Frank L., March 3, 1872; Carrie A., June 6, 1874. Owns 180 acres, valued at $5,000; principal product corn and small grain; is a Republican.

Funk John, far.; S. 3; P. O. Edgewood.

Funk Joseph, far.; S. 3; P. O. Edgewood.

GIFFORD, D. H. lab.; S. 2; P. O. Edgewood.

Gifford W. H. lab.; S. 2; Edgewood.

**GRAHAM JOHN F.** Farmer; S. 17; P. O. Manchester; born in Picton City, Nova Scotia, Sept. 12, 1847. He emigrated to this county with his parents in 1858, and settled on his present farm, consisting of 130 acres of the old homestead, worth $4,000. He married Ardelle Warnock June 12, 1874. She was born in Grant Co., Wis., Nov. 2, 1850. They are members of the M. E. Church. May D., born June 12, 1875, is their only child. Republican.

Graham W. E. far.; Sec. 17; P. O. Manchester.

Griffith E. wagon maker at York, P. O. Edgewood.

Grow C. A. far.; Sec. 26; P. O. Greeley.

HAMAN L. P. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Edgewood.

Hamman W. far.; S. 3; P. O. Edgewood.

Harman L. P. far.; S. 15; P. O. Edgewood.

Hatfield N. far.; Sec. 12; P. O. Edgewood.

Hatfield M. far.; S. 12; P. O. Edgewood.

Heyer John, far.; S. 31; P. O. Manchester.

Hill E. H. far; Sec. 12; P. O. Edgewood.

Hill Francis, far.; S. 12; P. O. Edgewood.

Hitchcock G. N. farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Manchester.

Hitchcock R. A. farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Manchester.

**HITCHCOCK R. G.** Farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Manchester; born in Orleans Co., Vt., Oct. 17, 1823; in 1843 he moved to Jefferson Co., N. Y., and in 1846 went to New Haven, Conn. Married Lucy E. Nelson April 29, 1849; she was born in Warrensburg, Warren Co., N. Y., Aug. 24, 1822. They moved to Jefferson Co., N. Y., and March 19, 1855, emigrated to Dubuque Co., Iowa, and in 1863 he came to this Co., settling on his present farm of 180 acres, valued at $6,000. Esther C., born April 7, 1850; George N., Dec. 20, 1851; Rienzi A., Nov. 12, 1853; Florence J., Sept. 30, 1856; Edith E., Sept. 30, 1859; Charles A., Dec. 2, 1861; Laura, July 10, 1868, are their children.

Holcomb O. far.; Sec. 6; P. O. Edgewood.

Hubbell A. D. far.; S. 14; P. O. Greeley.

Hubbell Lewis, far.; S. 14; P. O. Greeley.

Hubbell Lyman, renter; Sec. 31; P. O. Manchester.

Hubbell S. V. far.; S. 25; P. O. Greeley.

Huene O. E. farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Edgewood.

INGERSOL J. H. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Greeley.

JAMES HENRY, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Edgewood.

James T. J. far.; Sec. 5; P. O. Edgewood.

Jarrard E. rent.; S. 17; P. O. Manchester.

**JOHNSON WALLACE,** Farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Manchester; born in Erie Co., N. Y., April 13, 1827. He married Sophronia Harwood Nov. 18, 1848; she was born Sept. 16, 1826, and died Feb. 12, 1871. They settled in this township in 1856. Stephen, Edwin, Hiram and Monroe are their children. He married his second wife, Susan Butler, Jan. 1, 1872; she was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., July 4, 1827. Her youngest son, Alvin, by first husband, resides with them.

KEITH G. W. farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Manchester.

Kellogg C. lab.; S. 23; P. O. Manchester.

LASH H. renter; Sec. 15; P. O. Edgewood.

Lash John, far.; Sec. 9; P. O. Edgewood.

Lathrop Ellis, far.; S. 15; P. O. Edgewood.

**LATHROP WILLIAM H.** Farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Edgewood; born in Hampden Co., Mass., April 22, 1808. With his parents he moved to Ontario Co., N. Y., at the age of 10 years, and at 21 years old he moved to Erie County, N. Y. Here he married Louisa Hatch April 1, 1834; she was born in Orange, Vt., Jan. 1, 1801. Mr. L. came to this county at an early day, settling on his present farm of 101 acres, valued at $4,000. Children—Nancy E., born Jan. 22, 1835; William H., Jan. 14, 1837; Samuel H., May 12, 1839; George B., Dec. 25, 1842; Charles R., March 19, 1847; Alfred B. July 19, 1849; E. M., Oct. 2, 1851; Lucy E., Oct. 23, 1840, and died June 9, 1842; Jonathan, born Oct. 9, 1844, and died April 1, 1846.

Lewis R. far.; Sec. 34; P. O. Manchester.

Loban A. far.; S. 22; P. O. Manchester.

Loban W. S. far.; S. 22; P. O. Manchester.

McCORMICK J. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Manchester.

McGarvey A. farmer; S. 3; P. O. Edgewood.

**McGARVEY ANDREW N.** Farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Edgewood; born Chenango Co., N. Y., Jan. 16, 1843; in same year, his parents emigrated to Dubuque Co., Iowa, where they remained until 1853; then settling in this county, he married Alice Farr Sept. 16, 1874; she was born in De Kalb Co., Ill. Dec. 25, 1849.

McKee A. D. farmer; S. 16; P. O. Manchester.

**McKEE APPLETON C.** Farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Manchester; born in Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Aug. 24, 1830; in 1848, he emigrated to this State and settled in Jack-

son Co., and the same year, going to Dubuque Co., and settling near Tivoli; he married Luzina H. Smith Oct. 17, 1855; she was born in Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1835; in 1866, they came to this county, where he has made it his home since. Clara, born Nov. 16, 1856; Edward, Feb. 26, 1858; Ella, Sept. 4, 1860; Dora, Sept. 19, 1863; Lillie May, Feb. 28, 1869; Clark A., Feb. 4, 1871; Watson S., April 8, 1876, are their children.

**McKEE TRUMAN R.** Farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Manchester; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., May 17, 1828; in 1856, he emigrated to this State, first settling in Dubuque Co., and in 1859, he came to this county, settling on his present farm of 120 acres, worth $6,000; married Frances Jarrad Jan. 1, 1857; she was born in Erie Co., Pa., June 7, 1835. Mr. McKee enlisted in the 12th Ia. V. I., as Drum Major, in 1861, and was in the battles of Donelson and Shiloh, and was discharged after the last-named battle His father, Marvin McKee, was born Dec. 14, 1794; in Connecticut, and died Jan. 12, 1865; his mother was born Jan. 14, 1796, in Vermont, and died April 9, 1863.

Madison W. C. far.; Sec. 2; P. O. Edgewood.

**MAENNEL HENRY,** Farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Manchester; born in Philadelphia July 10, 1845, where he was engaged with his father in the silk importing trade; in 1874, he emigrated to Woodbury Co., Iowa, where he remained until 1876; June 6, 1876, married Jane Martin, who was born in Delaware Co., Iowa, Jan. 15, 1854. He settled on his present farm in October, 1877. Elsie A., born April 19, 1877, is their only child.

**MALLORY ALVADOR H.** Farmer; Secs. 18 and 19; P. O. Forestville; born in Allegany Co., N. Y., May 17, 1829; in February, 1838, he came with his parents and settled in Clayton Co., Iowa, where he married Rebecca M. Cuppett, March 24, 1853; she was born in Bedford Co., Pa., May 10, 1835. Mary E., born Feb. 8, 1854; David L., born Jan. 1, 1856; Henry H., Feb. 20, 1860; William A., Feb. 10, 1862; Andrew J., July 19, 1864; Grant T., July 9, 1866, and Ammie E., Aug. 2, 1869, are the names and births of their children. They settled on their present farm in the Spring of 1870; it consists of 160 acres, worth $5,000. Republican; himself and wife belong to the M. E. Church.

**MARTIN GEORGE W.** Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Manchester; born in Champaign Co., Ohio, May 22, 1838; in 1845, he, with his parents, emigrated to this county, settling on his present farm of 470 acres; well improved, worth $18,000. His father was born in Clark Co., Virginia, May 16, 1800. His mother was born in Franklin Co., Virginia, on South Branch of Potomac River, near the foot of the Alleghany Mountains, May 8, 1801. His father died recently. His mother is still living, and many incidents relative to the early settlers of this county are related by her and for which the historian is indebted. Mr. Geo. W. M. was married to Mary Ann Scribin Nov. 10, 1860; have four children living—Mary R., born Sept. 27, 1861; Ulysses, Nov. 14, 1863; Lillian, Jan. 17, 1865; Geo. S., Nov. 15, 1876. Lost one child, died in infancy.

**MARTIN JAMES,** Farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Manchester; born in Champaign Co., Ohio, July 11, 1826; came to this county with his parents in the Fall of 1845; married Mary Ann LeLacheur July 24, 1851. She was born in Prince Edward's Island May 22, 1828; has five children living—Wm. H., born April 22, 1852; Jennie E., Jan. 15, 1854; Windsor, Dec. 17, 1855; Delevan, March 19, 1858; Nancy A., May 14, 1860; owns 200 acres, valued at $7,000; has held the office of School Director for ten years; is a Republican.

Martin Windsor, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Manchester.

Martin Wm. farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Manchester.

Mason P. far.; S. 3; P. O. Edgewood.

Mellen H. H. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Edgewood.

Mellen M. far,; S. 4; P. O. Edgewood.

Miller A. farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Edgewood.

Miller J. far.; S. 8; P. O. Manchester.

Minkler D. C. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Edgewood.

Minkler R. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O, Edgewood.

Morris C. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Manchester.

NICHOLS E. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Manchester.

Nichols, N. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Manchester.

**NICHOLS N. R.** Deceased; born in Utica, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1824; in 1844 he moved to Huron Co., Ohio; he graduated at Oberlin College, after which he taught school, and at the same time studied for the ministry; his health failing compelled him to abandon this calling; married Mary Nichols Aug. 20, 1849, who was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Aug. 3, 1830; they emigrated to this county, and March 13, 1857, settled on their present farm in Sec. 18, consisting of 140 acres, and where Mr. N. died March 15, 1864. Newell A., born March 31, 1851; Eugene L., Feb. 21. 1853; May, Dec. 16, 1858, are the living children. Charles, born Dec. 8, 1860, and died March 18, 1862; Hattie, born Feb. 14, 1862, died July 24, 1863. The P. O. address is Manchester.

Noble B. far.; Sec. 1; P. O. Edgewood.

**NOBLE DERASTUS J.** Far.; Sec. 1; P. O. Edgewood; born in Ontario Co., N. Y., March 29, 1826; emigrated with parents to this county in 1845, settling on his present farm of 220 acres valued at $8,000; married Eliza J. Rees July 20, 1851; she was born in Monroe Co., Pa., July 18, 1830. Eliza, born April 8, 1852; Lolee, Dec. 4, 1855; Jessie R., Feb. 14, 1857; Hattie, Feb. 26, 1862; Mary, Aug. 2, 1874; a pair of twins died in infancy. His father is now 81 years old and blind; resides with his son.

**NOBLE O. E.** Farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Edgewood; born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Feb. 5, 1828; in 1845, he, with his parents, emigrated to this county, settling where he now lives, on a farm of 140 acres worth $4,500; married Hannah Kellon Sept. 13, 1859. She was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., May 19, 1836. Mr. Noble has been the Surveyor of this township for the past six years. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace. Ben. T., born Jan. 10, 1861; S. J., April 28, 1868; Carrie May, Jan. 8, 1872; Charles A., April 20, 1863, died June 5, 1864; Bertie E., April 20, 1865, died June 25, 1866.

Noble T. farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Greeley.

**PARKER WILLIAM,** Farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Manchester; born in Canada, May 13, 1828. In 1844, he emigrated to Lee Co., Ill., and in 1855 to this county, and settled on his present farm consisting of 160 acres, worth $6,000. He married Lucretia T. Larabee March 13, 1858; she was born in Bradford Co., Pa., Dec. 8, 1840; they are both members of the M. E. Church. Francis M., born Feb. 24, 1859, is their only child.

PAULI JOSEPH, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Edgewood.

Peet C. T. farmer; S. 2; P. O. Edgewood.

Peet T. B. far.; S. 12; P. O. Edgewood.

Peet S. R. far.; Sec. 2; P. O. Edgewood.

Peet S. far.; Sec. 2; P. O. Edgewood.

Phelps J. renter; S. 9; P. O. Edgewood.

**PLATT SEYMOUR,** Farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Manchester.

Pogue James, far.; S. 9; P. O. Edgewood.

Pratt L. A. renter; S. 10; P. O. Edgewood.

ROBERTSON J. B. farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Manchester.

**REID J. H.** Farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Manchester; born in Clarion Co., Pa., March 9, 1847; came to Jefferson Co., Pa., with parents, at the age of 4 years; came to this county and settled at Delhi in the Spring of 1860; married Miss Lydia J. Lee Oct. 28, 1866; has three children—J. M., born Sept. 16, 1867; Prudence H., Dec. 9, 1868; Wm. P., March 4, 1871; enlisted in 1862 in Co. — 21st I. V. I.; participated in the battles of Fort Fisher, Magnolia Hill, charge at Black River, charge at seige of Vicksburg, and was mustered out June 15, 1865.

Robison Jas. H. far.; S. 15; P. O. Greeley.

Robison John, far.; S. 22; P. O. Greeley.

Robison J. P. farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Greeley.

Rodka Chas. far.; Sec. 9; P. O. Edgewood.

Rodka F. laborer; S. 9; P. O. Edgewood.

Ryan Henry, far.; S. 10; P. O. Edgewood.

SCHACHERER J. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Edgewood.

Schacherer John, far.; S. 3; P. O. Edgewood.

Schmock John, renter; Sec. 29; P. O. Manchester.

Scovill N. S. far.; S. 4; P. O. Edgewood.

**SCRIVEN JOHN,** Farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Manchester; born in Bradford Co., Pa., June 7, 1834. In 1850, he emigrated with parents and settled in Lee Co., Ill., and in 1853, he, with parents, settled in Richland Tp. of this county, where he married Rosella Bliss May 17, 1857. She was born in Winnebago Co., Ill., March 16, 1840. Charles C., born January 29, 1859, is their only living child. Have two children deceased—Stephen A., born March 8, 1862, and died Dec. 12, 1863; Minnie P., born March 7, 1874, and died January 31, 1878. Her mother was born April 27, 1804, and was struck by lightning and instantly killed March 25, 1852.

Seward G. W., far.; Sec. 11; P. O. Edgewood.

Sharp Robt., far.; Sec. 9; P. O. Edgewood.

Sheldon F. J., laborer; P. O. Greeley.

Shultz H., far.; Sec. 9; P. O. Edgewood.

Shultz J., far.; Sec. 9; P. O. Edgewood.

Smith A. W., far.; Sec. 11; P. O. Edgewood.

Smith D., far.; Sec. 4; P. O. Edgewood.

Smith D., farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Greeley.

Smith H., farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Greeley.

**SNOVER GEORGE S.,** Farmer; Sec. 22, P. O. Manchester; born in Sussex Co., N. J., Aug. 1, 1830. In the Fall of 1851, he moved to Luzerne Co., Pa.; married Delilah Smith Oct. 15, 1853. She was born in Luzerne Co., Pa., Sept. 30, 1837. In 1856, they emigrated to Clayton, Ia., and after nine years came to this county, settling on his present farm of 200 acres, worth $8,000. Hulda J., born Sept. 6, 1856; John W., January 30, 1860; George, Feb. 26, 1864; William B., Aug. 2, 1866; Harriet L., Sept. 30, 1868. Three of their children died when quite young.

Steele H. G. laborer; P. O. Edgewood.

Steele O. S. laborer; P. O. Edgewood.

Steele R. A. far.; S. 1; P. O. Edgewood.

**STEELE R. N.** Retired Farmer; Edgewood; born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1815, where he married Elizabeth A. Alger Oct. 8, 1837. She was born April 27, 1816; have four children living—John N., born Aug. 3, 1838; Josiah, born Oct. 2, 1847; Martha Jane, born Aug., 18, 1849; Ralsa A., born Aug. 2, 1853. Have lost four children—Elizabeth, born Nov. 28, 1839, died July 9, 1872; Hiram E., born May 22, 1842, died Nov. 8, 1872; Marcus C., born June 12, 1845, died July 13, 1846, and one child died in infancy. Mr. S, is the oldest old settler in the township, coming to this county in 1843, and settled on the farm which he now owns on S. 1, in this township, consisting of 200 acres, worth $8,000. Republican. His wife is a member of the Congregational Church. Hiram E. Steele was a member of Co. C, First Battalion 13th U. S. Inf., under Gen. Sherman. Engaged in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Black Bayou, Champion Hill, Black River, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mission Ridge, Collierville.

Steers C. C. blacksmith; Edgewood.

Stortz J. renter; S. 26; P. O. Manchester.

Stortz L. S. rtr.; S. 26; P. O. Manchester.

Stortz, T. F. rtr.; S. 26; P. O. Manchester.

Stortz W. M. rtr.; S. 26; P. O. Manchester.

Strong A. A. far.; S. 14; P. O. Greeley.

TAYLOR F. renter.; S. 11; P. O. Edgewood.

Tellyer S. E. far.; S. 10; P. O. Edgewood.

Tillett D. renter; S. 27; P. O. Manchester.

Tillett Geo. far.; S. 30; P. O. Manchester.

**THORNBURG D. H.** Farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Manchester; born in Champaign Co., Ohio, July 12, 1819; moved to this county in 1841; married Miss Nancy A. Martin April 4, 1844; she was born July 1, 1828, in Champaign Co., Ohio; has four children living—Sarah A., born Nov. 5, 1846; George W., March 17, 1849; Samuel K., July 26, 1852; Mary J., Feb. 4, 1855; two deceased—William H., born Feb. 4, 1845, died Oct. 2, of the same year; Lois E., born Sept. 10, 1858, was killed by the kick of a horse April 6, 1871; owns 286 acres of land, valued at $11,000; Mr. T. is a cripple, the result of malpractice of physicians in setting a dislocation caused by being thrown from a horse; Republican.

Thornburg Geo. far.; S. 31; P. O. Manchester.

Thornburg L. H. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Manchester.
Thornburg S. far.; S. 31; P. O. Manchester.
Tubbs A. F. far.; S. 12; P. O. Edgewood.

**VAN SICKLE R.** Proprietor of Farmers' Inn, in the village of York; P. O. Edgewood; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., May 10, 1805; in 1831, he moved to Livingston Co., N. Y., where he married Jane Eldridge Jan. 3, 1833; she died in 1839; he emigrated to the West in 1836, where he followed milling, traveling through different States, and in 1860, he opened the hotel at York, formerly called the Exchange; but in a few years after, sold out and in 1875, bought the old stand where he now lives; he married for his second wife Mary E. Crawford Oct. 15, 1871; she was born in Montreal, Canada; Harry and Hegbert are his children by first wife.

WANDELL H. W. Sec. 5, P. O. Edgewood.
Warner C. rtr.; S. 6; P. O. Edgewood.
Warner R. farmer; S. 6; P. O. Edgewood.
Warnock F. far.; S. 13; P. O. Manchester.
Warnock W. C. creamery; S. 18; P. O. Manchester.
Watson L. far.; S. 35; P. O. Manchester.
Watt Wilson, renter; P. O. Edgewood.
Way Elias, farmer; S. 24; P. O. Greeley.
Way N. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Greeley.
Way R. M. C. far.; S. 24; P. O. Greeley.

**WELLS CHARLES,** Farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Edgewood; owns 160 acres in Richland Tp. and 80 in Honey Creek; was born in Cortland Co. N. Y., Dec. 21, 1842; was a graduate of the Junior Class at Oberlin College in 1862; came to this county in 1865; has been a teacher five years in New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; is in politics, a Democrat.

**WHEATLEY CHARLES,** Farmer; Sec 19; P. O. Manchester; born in Westbeach, England July 28, 1834; he married Elizabeth Goodger May 25, 1853; she was born in England Oct. 11, 1832; they emigrated to the U. S. in 1853, first settling in Monroe Co., N. Y.; in 1855, they went to Canada, where they remained eleven months, then returning and settling in Summit Co., Ohio; in 1864, he emigrated to Dubuque Co., Iowa, and in 1873, settled in this county. Jane E., born Aug. 23, 1856; William H., May 27. 1864; Sarah E., Sept 7, 1867, are the names and births of their children; Republican; they belong to the M. E. Church.

White Chas. farmer; P. O. Manchester.
Wendell C., far.; S. 32; P. O. Manchester.
Wickham B. T. laborer; Edgewood.
Williams Wm. rtr.; S. 36; P. O. Greeley.
Winsor H. F. far.; S. 3; P. O. Edgewood.
Woolf Val. far.; S. 5; P. O. Edgewood.
Wood L. far.; S. 35; P. O. Manchester.

## COFFIN'S GROVE TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS D. farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Manchester.
Adams J. far.; Sec. 1; P. O. Manchester.

**ALCOCK ALEXANDER G.** Brick Maker; P. O. Masonville; born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Sept. 8, 1824; moved to Illinois in 1840, and to this county Sept. 15, 1854. Married Elmira Zerfass Dec. 4, 1855; she was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Aug. 23, 1839; have five children—Jerome, born Jan. 2, 1857; Monroe, January 17, 1859; Maryetta, Sept. 27, 1861; George, Jan. 11, 1864; Martha, Nov. 27, 1866. Mr. A. started the first brick yard in this township. The house in which he lived was built by driving popple poles in the ground, and then weaving willows in around the poles. The roof was of hay, and for many years their house was called the Willow Dale. Republican; Wesleyan Methodist.

Alcock R. farmer; S. 10; P. O. Manchester.
Alcock R. B. farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Masonville.
Alderman W. W. farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Masonville.

BABCOCK HENRY, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Masonville.

**BABCOCK CHAS. H.** Farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Masonville; born in Boone Co., Ill., Jan. 2, 1842; came with parents, at the age of 2 years, to Allamakee Co., Iowa, where they remained until 1859, at which time he went to Ohio, and Oct. 8, 1861, he enlisted in Co. F, 43d Ohio Infantry, and served three years; then re-enlisted as a veteran, and served until Nov. 28, 1864. During his army life he participated in many hard engagements, one of them being the battle of Corinth. He married Miss Adaline Tisdale March 17, 1867; she was born March 17, 1842, in Erie Co., N. Y.; have four children—Alvah L., born Aug. 26, 1868; Minnie L., born Jan. 27, 1870; Charles H., born Aug. 11, 1873; Servia E., born March 31, 1876. Mr. B. owns 160 acres of land, well improved, worth $6,000. Grain and stock raiser. Mr B. is at present School Director; Republican.

Babcock W. G. farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Masonville.

Baird C. I. far.; Sec. 29; P. O. Masonville.

**BAKER HENRY,** Farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Manchester; born near Albany, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1814; he moved with his father, at the age of 3 years, to Oneida Co., N. Y., where they remained until he was 9 years old, then coming to Oakland Co., Mich.; there he remained until the age of 20 years, when he moved to Lenawee Co., Mich. He married Elizabeth W. Coffin June 10, 1840; she was born in Manchester in 1816. Mr. B. came to this county in June, 1841, and settled where he now lives; at that time there was but four families living in the township; they have one child living—Susan, born June 6, 1849; three children deceased—Susan, died April 1, 1849; Edwin, died Aug. 29, 1846, at the age of 4 years and 7 months, and John, died Oct. 1, 1846, at the age of 2 years and 4 months. Mr. Boker's wife died Dec. 15, 1849, leaving him and his infant daughter, Susan, alone; she is now married and living in Kansas. Mr. Boker owns 572 acres of land, well improved, worth $50 per acre; principal product, stock raising. Mr. Boker is the very oldest settler that is still living in Coffin's Grove Tp.; he has been Justice of the Peace ten years; Democrat.

Beal Seth, far.; Sec. 34; P. O. Manchester.

Beal Bernard, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Manchester.

Beaver Lyman R. farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Masonville.

Beaver Robert L. renter; Sec. 27; P. O. Masonville.

Bucklin Austin, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Masonville.

Bucklin J. C. far.; Sec. 20; P. O. Masonville.

Burk David, proprietor Masonville Flouring-mills.

Burk James, merchant; Masonville.

Bush Geo. renter; Sec. 22; P. O. Masonville.

CAMP ALFRED, laborer; Sec. 27; P. O. Masonville.

Carpenter Wm. farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Manchester.

**CHAPMAN H. P.** Farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Manchester; born in Dover, N. H., Aug. 6, 1833; married Jane E. Furbosh Jan. 1, 1860; she was born in York Co., Maine, Feb. 2, 1838; have two children living—Charles T., born March 19, 1865, and Fred. E., born Sept. 19, 1868; lost one child—Eddie H., born Aug. 5, 1863, died Oct. 17, 1864. Mr. Chapman came to this county April 15, 1864; owns 209 acres of land, worth $30 per acre; he carries on the dairying business and stock raising to a large extent; Republican.

Childs N. far.; Sec. 29; P. O. Masonville.

Coleson J. B. butcher; Masonville.

Cormick H. O. blacksmith; Masonville.

Cormick William, laborer; P. O. Masonville.

**CONVERSE LORENZO D.** Farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Masonville; born April 24, 1817; married Mary E. Rockwell; she was born in Erie Co., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1824; has four children—Samuel W., born Nov. 28, 1845; Alonzo, Sept. 16, 1851; Ida, Nov. 2, 1859; Belloria, Dec. 3, 1866; Mrs. C.'s father, Horace Rockwell, was born in 1783; her mother's maiden name was Hannah Chase, born in old Utica, N. Y. Mr. C. came to this county in 1873.

Corney John, lab.; P. O. Masonville.

Cook E. far.; Sec. 15; P. O. Manchester.

Cook Malcomb, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Manchester.

**COOK WILLIAM,** Farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Manchester; born in Nottinghamshire, Eng., March 6, 1825; he married Mary Ann Frow Sept. 14,1846; she was born in Sheffield. Eng., June 7, 1828; have one adopted child, Edwin Cook, born in Delaware Co., Ia., April 11, 1851; Mr. Cook emigrated to the U. S. of America, Aug. 29, 1849, and came to St. Charles, Ill., where they lived four years, and in 1853, they came to this county and settled where they now live; he owns 160 acres of land, well improved, worth $5,000; principal product, grain and stock raising. Mr. C. has held the office of School Director and Assessor a number of terms; religion, Free-Will Baptist; politics, Democrat.

Curtis Henry, lab.; P. O. Masonville.

Davis C. G., renter; Sec. 29; P. O. Masonville.

**DAVIS D. N.** Farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Masonville; born in Oneida Co., N.Y., June 22, 1832. Married Mirah M. Sterling, born in Canada, Parish of Bath, May 3, 1835; moved to this county May 25, 1854; has nine children living—Flora, born Nov. 25, 1854; Ida, born Aug. 21, 1856, (deceased); Mason, born May 12, 1858; Carrie, born Aug. 18, 1860; Bertha, born Feb. 8, 1862; Emeroy, Dec. 20, 1863; Mary born May 27, 1866; Olia, born April 17, 1868; Clinton, born May 14, 1870; Perry, born May 24, 1872; owns 120 acres of land valued at $4,000.

**DAVIS EDWIN,** Farmer, Sec. 28; P.O.Masonville; born in Hartford,Conn., April 4, 1830, where he remained till 6 years of age, moving with his parents to Erie Co., Ohio, where he remained till he was 23 years old; married Sarah Ann Ferris March 20, 1853. She was born Feb. 10, 1834, and died Jan. 31, 1874; has by this marriage three children living—Leora M., born Jan. 2, 1864; Nelson E., July 10, 1863; Charles H., June 21, 1857; married Miss Moline C. Kenyon Jan. 3, 1875. She was born in Canada Jan. 3, 1855; they have one child—Henry E., born Oct. 26, 1875. Mr. D. came to this county April 11, 1854, and settled where he now lives; he erected the first building on his farm in 1854, which was a log house; he now owns 360 acres of land, all in a high state of cultivation, worth $15,000; is an extensive dealer in and raiser of fine-bred stock.

Davis G. W., renter; S. 29; P. O. Masonville.

Dreskel, John. laborer, P. O. Masonville.

**DUNN MARGARET MRS.** Farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Manchester; born in Canada, June 18, 1836. She married James Kelley Sept. 17, 1852; he died Oct. 1. 1865. Have four children—John H. Kelley, born July 7, 1855; William J., Sept. 17, 1857; Mary, Dec. 20, 1859; Kate, April 14, 1862. She married her second husband, Matthew Dunn, June 23, 1867. Have one child by last husband; Hattie, born June 18, 1868. She moved to this county June 24, 1867, and settled where she now lives; she owns 58 acres of land, worth $1,500; principal products, stock and grain.

EATON; farmer; P. O. Masonville.

Evans J. far.; S. 16; P. O. Manchester.

FARRELL W. E. wagon maker, Masonville.

GAFFANY PHILLIP, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Manchester.

Gibbons F. D. laborer; P. O. Manchester.

Gillispie J. far.; S. 36; P. O. Manchester.

Granfield J. farmer; S. 4; P. O. Manchester.

**GRIFFIN BYRON,** Lumber and Stock Buyer, Masonville; born in Madison County, New York, February 4, 1840; at the age of 2½ years moved to Waukesha County, Wis., where he remained until he was 18 years of age; went to St. Louis and remained three years, then went to Montana, where he was engaged in mining; came to this Co. May 1870. Married Miss Mary J. Daily Feb. 21, 1872; she was born Nov., 1850; has two children—C. K., born Sept. 5, 1874; unnamed infant, Jan. 9, 1878. Mr. G. came to this Co. with limited means, but by honest dealing and careful management, now ranks as one of the leading men of the village.

Griffin F. S. grain dlr; Masonville.

HAINER CHARLES, laborer; Sec. 30; P. O. Masonville.

Hainer S. H. renter; Sec. 30; P. O. Masonville.

Hammading H. lab.; P. O. Masonville.

Hammond J. P. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Manchester.

Harris F. S. creamery; Sec. 28; P. O. Masonville.

**HARRIS REUBEN P.** Farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Masonville; born in Warren Co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1824; lived there until 10 years of age, and moved with his parents to Washington Co., N. Y., where he remained until 21 years of age, when he came to Wisconsin and settled in Walworth County, working for one man six years. Married Elizabeth Seymour April 10, 1851, in Baraboo, Wisconsin; have one child —Frank, born March 10, 1853. Mr. Harris came to Delaware County July 14, 1869, and settled where he now has 121½ acres, valued at $7,000; he has on his place a very beautiful fruit orchard, which is quite an uncommon thing for this section of Iowa. In connection with farming, Mr. Harris' son carries on a large creamery, being furnished with milk from about 200 cows.

**HARWOOD GEO. DR.** Druggist; P. O. Masonville; born May 1, 1844, in the town of Macclesfield, Cheshire, England; he left England in April, 1857, and after a perilous voyage around the Cape of Good Hope, landed in Bombay, East India, August, 1857, and during the latter part of '57 and '58 endured all the hardships and privations of the Indian mutiny; he resided in India until the Fall of 1862, and during that time visited the following places of interest: Poona, Ahmednugger, Kirkee, Calaba, Vengula, Belganon, Kurracher, Kotree, Hydrabad, Lahors, Delhi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Patna, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Aden; on his return voyage to England in 1863, he visited the Island of St. Helena; shortly after his arrival in England he married Miss C. Bennett, daughter of Jno. Bennett, Kerridge Bollington, Cheshire, England; have one son—Herbert B., born June 7, 1864. On the 2d of October he left England for Canada, and landed at Point Leve, Oct. 17, 1873; resided in Toronto until Sept. 20, 1875, when he brought his family to Masonville, Iowa; he entered into partnership with W. E. Laurence, in the drug business, March 1, 1877.

Hearn Matthew, far.; S. 10.; P. O. Masonville.

Hilton Henry, far.; S. 9; P. O. Masonville.

**JOHNSTON, JAMES G.,** Farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Masonville; born in Pennsylvania July 27, 1811, where he lived with parents till 1837; married Miss Phinella Junod; she was born in Philadelphia June 6, 1818; has two children living and four deceased. Mary J., born Dec. 21, 1837, died Jan. 23, 1838; Thomas, born Oct. 23, 1841, died Sept. 20, 1852; Rachel, born June 24, 1844; Edwin N., born Nov. 22, 1846, died Sept. 25, 1852; Margaret, born Jan. 1, 1840, died Nov. 11, 1841; Lindsey M. born June 8, 1856; came to this county July 31, 1858; resided in Coffin's Grove for sixteen months prior to purchasing the farm where he now lives; owns 82½ acres of land valued at $50 per acre; principal product is grain; Republican.

Jones Henry, far.; S. 33; P. O. Manchester.

Kelley C. M. far.; S. 28; P. O. Masonville.

Kelley Joseph, far.; S. 2; P. O. Manchester.

Lindsey W. B. far.; S. 3; P. O. Manchester.

**McBRIDE BETSY MRS.** Far.; S. 35, P. O. Manchester. Her husband, James McBride died Jan. 18, 1876. He was born in N. Y., May 31, 1804, and came to this county in Jan. 1860. Since his death his wife and son have carried on the farm. Her maiden name was Betsy Miller, born in Oneida Co., N. Y., April 25, 1824; have six children living—George W., born July 4, 1854; Lucy C., born Feb. 9, 1856; Elizabeth, born April 11, 1859; Mary A., born Oct. 28, 1861; Grant E., born Nov. 11, 1865; Cora P., born April 13, 1870; one child dead, born Feb. 26, 1852, died Jan. 20, 1852; owns 160 acres of land worth $5,600. Principal products, stock raising. Mrs. McBride's father was born in Stark Co., N. Y., in 1784. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Crill, born in Stark Co., N. Y., 1790.

McBride J. C. farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Manchester.

McBride George, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Manchester.

**McGEE ISAAC,** Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Manchester: born in Canada West March 24, 1820; married Miss Sarah Smart Sept. 4, 1846; she was born in Ireland May 19, 1827; have nine children living—Isabel, born July 3, 1847; John, Nov. 10, 1848; George, April 19, 1850; William, Feb. 14, 1853; Lillie, Sept. 7, 1855; Gage, Dec. 10, 1860; Irwin A., Jan. 21, 1863; Nellie M., April 23, 1865; Austin, Aug. 25, 1868; one child deceased—Adelaide, born July 4, 1857, died Oct. 5, 1862. Mr. M. came to this county May 27, 1855, and settled where he now lives; owns 380 acres of land, worth $12,000; general farming and stock raising. He has held the office of School Director four years.

**McGEE JOHN,** Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Manchester; born in Lawrence, Canada, August 12, 1816; married Miss Janet McMartin March 18, 1846; she was born in Martintown, Canada, June 10, 1827; have nine children —Olive, born June 17, 1847; John, Jan. 31, 1849; Isaac, March 21, 1851; Sarah, May 22, 1853; Elizabeth, Sept. 2, 1855; Hannah, March 15, 1858; Joseph H., Aug. 25, 1863; Oscar A., Sept. 16, 1866; Berton E., April 4, 1872; one child deceased—Mary Ann, born Feb. 2, 1861, died June 4, 1864. Mr. McGee came here in June, 1854, and settled in Coffin's Grove Tp., where he now lives; he owns 280 acres of land, worth $9,000; his principal product is grain and stock raising.

McGuire J. sec. boss; Masonville.

Marvin A. laborer; Masonville.

Marvin Lorenzo, laborer; Masonville.

Marvin Wm. renter; P. O. Manchester.

Martin H. E. station agent; Masonville.

**MINKLER HARVEY,** Farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Masonville; born in Clinton Co., N. Y., in 1805; came to Ohio, with parents, and settled in Geauga Co., in 1816; married Miss Elizabeth Ransom May 27, 1827, who was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., May 27, 1810; they have three children—Elizabeth J., born June 14, 1828, who died Dec. 28, 1858; John R., Dec. 2, 1831, and C. V., Oct. 23, 1834; besides their own three children, thirteen orphans have had their fatherly and and motherly care and grown to manhood and womanhood under their roof; Mr. Minkler's father was born in Connecticut in 1780; came to Delaware Co. May 4, 1853, and settled where he now lives, his nearest neighbor west being eighteen miles; Mr. Minkler was one of the first Trustees of Coffin's Grove Township; at that time there were but fifteen voters in the township and five of those were from under his roof; he owns 125 acres of land, well improved, worth $4,000; principal products, grain and stock raising; he has held nearly every office in the township and has always been an active Republican; in 1862, he gained a permit from Gen. Boker, of Clinton, Iowa, and joined Co. F, of the 27th Regiment of Iowa, mostly comprised of men from Delaware Co.

**MOHR DANIEL,** Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Manchester; born in Pa. Sept. 3, 1823; he came, with parents, at the age of 6 years, to Logan Co., Ohio, where he remained until 1852; he married Miss Mary Garber March 24, 1846; she was born in Augusta Co., Va., Dec. 21, 1826; have seven children living—Mary M., born March 26, 1847; Martin C., March 17, 1849; Nancy C., Aug. 11, 1851; John J., Jan. 27, 1855; Louie, 1859; Lovina A., Dec. 23, 1861; Mirth A., Sept. 28, 1866; have two children deceased—Hannah Jane, born Aug. 15, 1853, died Sept. 9, 1854; Isaac N., born May 23, 1857, died Nov. 6, 1873. Mr. Mohr came to this county April 1, 1865, and settled where he now lives; Mr. M. has been School Director four terms; he owns 160 acres of land, worth $5,000; Republican; Advent Christian.

**MOORE SELDON W.** Farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Masonville; born Feb. 22, 1820, in Hartford Co., Connecticut; left, with parents, and came to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, at the age of 15 years; there he remained until 1859; then he came to Ogle Co., Ill., where he remained until the Spring of 1863, then coming to this county and settling where he now lives; he married Mary A. Cotton Nov. 6, 1842; she was born in Addison Co., Vt., June 28, 1818; have four children living—Edison, born Nov. 10,

1843; Chastene J., Oct. 8, 1845; Willis D., Aug. 8, 1849; Horace S. Nov, 6, 1854; two deceased—Francis, born Sept. 3, 1847, died Dec. 26, 1850; Frank, born Jan. 1, 1852, died April 10, 1858; Mr. Moore owns 80 acres of land worth $3,000; principal products, grain and stock raising; Republican: Wesleyan Methodist.

Morris P., far.; S. 11; P. O. Manchester.

Morris P. P. far.; S. 11; P. O. Manchester.

Morse E. E. rtr.; S. 28; P. O. Masonville.

**MORSE JAMES A.** Farmer; S. 25; P. O. Manchester; born in Vermont April 2, 1839; came to Delaware Co. June, 1858. Married Angia A. Roe March 16, 1862. She was born in Berrien Co., Mich., Jan. 31, 1844. Have two children—Luella A. Morse, born Jan. 7, 1864; Lorena A. Morse, born Nov. 25, 1871. Mr. Morse carried on the livery business in Manchester for a number of years, until about four years ago, when he sold his business and moved to where he now lives. He owns 106 acres of land, worth $35 per acre. His principal products are stock raising and dairying.

Mulligan P. saloon; Masonville.

NEW J. M. farmer; S. 30; P. O. Masonville.

Norton R. Postmaster; Masonville.

QUINN EDWARD, laborer; Masonville.

PAGE S. A. carpenter; Masonville.

**PERRY AMOS,** Farmer; S. 32; P. O. Masonville; born in New York April 9, 1834; moved with parents to Illinois in 1835, and there he remained until 1854, when he came to Delaware Co., Ia., and on May 27, 1857, made it his permanent home. He married Violet Minkler Feb. 17, 1861. She was born in Erie Co., O., June 6, 1844; have six children—Effie L., born Feb. 10, 1862; Edith A., born Nov. 12, 1866; Gertrude A., born March 4, 1868; Willard H., July 29, 1869; Ernest A., Dec. 18, 1871; and Lillian E., July 30, 1873. Mr. Perry owns 672 acres of land, worth $25 per acre. Mr. Perry enlisted in the 3d Iowa Battery Sept. 18, 1861; served two years and re-enlisted, and was mustered out Oct. 23, 1865. During his army life he participated in several severe battles, one of the hardest being the battle of Pea Ridge. Republican.

**PETERS SAMSON P.** Farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Masonville; born Sept. 21, 1831, in Cayuga Co., N. Y.; moved from there to Ogle Co., where he lived for nine years; came from there to Delaware Co. in March, 1868; married his first wife, J. Robison, Jan. 1, 1852; she was born in Cayuga County April 25, 1832; has had three children by first wife, two of which are dead—Louis S., born Nov. 17, 1857, died at the age of 4 months and 27 days; Emma, born Oct. 30, 1852, died Jan. 31, 1877; and one living—Elmira, born April 30, 1855; married his second wife March 10, 1858; her maiden name was Sarah Moower, born in Penn, Union Co., April 20, 1824; has two children by his second wife—Charl S., born Dec. 4, 1863; John H., March 29, 1862; Mr. Peters owns 222½ acres of land, worth $35 per acre; principal product, grain and stock raising; Rep.; his father was born in New York, Oct. 23, 1792; his mother in Vermont, Feb. 9, 1796.

Porter W. R. far.; S. 8. P. O. Manchester.

Poerssner A. far.; Sec. 4; P. O. Forestville.

Riley Daniel, saloon; Masonville

**ROE LAWSON A.** Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Manchester; born in Wayne Co., Ind., Aug. 21, 1821; moved with his parents to Berrien Co., Mich., in 1835, and married Susan A. Knight March 12, 1843; she was born in Vermont Oct., 14, 1823; have five children—Angia, born Jan. 31, 1844; William A., March 1, 1846; Francis A., Oct. 15, 1847; Charles A., Sept. 14, 1850; and May A., Feb. 22, 1857. Mr. Roe came to this county in July, 1852, and settled in Eads' Grove, where he remained until the Fall of 1863, at which time he moved to Manchester, where he carried on the furniture business for several years, moving to his present home about six years ago; he owns 380 acres of land, worth $14,000 dollars; principal product, grain and stock raising; Mr. R. is a Republican and member of a Christian Church.

ROE F. A. farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Manchester.

Russell H. H. far.; Sec. 26; P. O. Manchester.

Rose Thomas, shoemaker; Masonville.

Ryan John, saloon; Masonville.

SATTERLEE AMOS, far.: Sec. 27; P. O. Manchester.

**SATTERLEE BURIAH W.** Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Manchester; born Dec. 27, 1814, in Montgomery Co., N. Y.; married Elizabeth Jennings May 17, 1837; she was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Aug. 5, 1818; came to this county April 4, 1867; owns 200 acres of land, worth $35 per acre; they have three children—Jerome B., born July 3, 1838; Martha Ann, May 23, 1841; Amos F., March 6, 1847; Amos F. lives with his father; was married to Miss Elmer Keller, March 7, 1875; both father and son are Repnblicans.

**SCHMIDT JOHN E.** Vineyard; Sec. 27; P. O. Manchester; born in Wurtemberg, Ger., Dec. 1, 1830; emigrated to U. S. of America Aug. 11, 1859; married Miss Maggie Stadler April 27, 1874; she was born in Austria Aug. 22, 1843; have two children—Oscar Otto, born Aug. 8, 1875, and Maggie, Aug. 25, 1877. Mr. S. came to this county in 1861, making his home with Henry Baker for five years; then he purchased the place where he now lives and started his vineyard, which at the present time excels anything of the kind in the county. Mr. S. owns sixteen acres of land, well improved, and is worth $5,000.

**SCHULTZE WILLIAM,** Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Manchester; born in Hanover, Germany, Aug. 8, 1822; he came to the U. S. of America in 1864; he married Miss Fredrecka Starde; she was born June 29, 1831; have two children, twins; their names are Charlie and Emma, born April 30, 1868; Mr. S. settled first in Chicago, where he was engaged in the furniture business for four years, and in 1868, he came to this county and settled where he now lives; he owns 160 acres of land, well improved, worth $5,000; principal product, grain and stock.

Sellins E. H. far.; S. 36; P. O. Manchester.

Septon A. L. far.; S. 32; P. O. Masonville.

Seward J. far.; S 11; P. O. Manchester.

Smith Alex. farmer; P. O. Manchester.

**SMITH BENJAMIN,** Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Manchester; born in Stark Co., Ohio, Jan. 26, 1824; in 1835, moved with his parents to Summit Co. Ohio, and in 1840 moved again with his parents to De Kalb Co., Ind., where his father died in 1861; his mother died in 1876. Married Miss Sophina Bonney at Ghent, Summit Co., Ohio, Oct. 19, 1852; she was born in the town of Covington, Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1827. Have two children—J. B. Smith, born in De Kalb Co., Ind., March 4, 1857, and Harry B. Smith, born in De Kalb Co., Ind., April 25, 1860; Mr. Benjamin Smith's father, was born in the parish of Tregles, Scotland, in the year 1788; his mother was born in Cumberland Co., England, in the year 1794. Mr. Smith came to Delaware Co. with his family in 1865; owns 190 acres of land well improved, worth $6,000. Republican.

Smith F. D. laborer; P. O. Masonville.

Smith J. D. hotel prop., Masonville.

**SMITH JONATHAN,** Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Manchester; born in Lewistown, Penn., July 18, 1814; left with parents when young and came to Perry Co., Ohio; from there he came to South Bend, Ind., in 1832. He married his first wife Nov. 24, 1834; her maiden name was Sarah Yockey; has six children by first wife, named as follows—Lewis, John, Hilindia, Martha, Jackson; one died in infancy. He married his second wife Sept. 9, 1852; her maiden name was Catharine Jacoby; has six children by second wife—Eleazer M., Riley, Alexander, Jonathan, William and Edward; one child deceased—Emma. Mr. S. came to Delaware Co. in the Fall of 1860, and settled where he now lives; he owns 80 acres of land, well improved, worth $2,000; principal products, grain and stock. Republican; member of Wesleyan Methodist church.

**SMITH THOMAS E.** Farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Masonville; born in New York City Dec. 22, 1829; moved with his parents to Bristol, England, in 1836, and lived there seven years, then came to Pennsylvania, where he remained three years, and then emigrated to Dubuque Co., Iowa, moving to Dela-

ware Co., Iowa, April 1, 1861. Married Maria J. Dull April 30, 1856; have no children; she was born in Franklin, Portage Co., Ohio, Feb. 7, 1838; her father was the first white child born in Trumbull Township, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1809; her mother was born Aug. 17, 1809, in Dutchess Co., N. Y. Mr. S. owns 116 acres of land, worth $3,000; principal product, stock; he has held almost every office in the township.

Snell Geo. laborer; Masonville.

Soder G. E. laborer; Masonville.

Soder J. blacksmith; Masonville.

Soder J. R. blacksmith; Masonville.

Stewart A. W. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Manchester.

Stewart Charles, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Manchester.

Stewart James B. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Manchester.

**STEWART SAMUEL,** Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Manchester; born in Delaware Co., Ohio, July 22, 1832, where he remained till 7 years of age; moved to Illinois with his parents, where he remained four years, then to Iowa Co., Wis., where he remained until 1866, when he moved to this county, settling where he now lives; owns 100 acres valued at $3,000. Married Miss Ann Ward Aug. 13, 1857; she was born in England, Sept. 13, 1841; have three children living—Ward, born April 30, 1859; Elmer, April 26, 1867; Rosanna M., born Dec. 9, 1874.

Stimpson W. H. renter; Sec. 29; P. O. Masonville.

Stone C. N. renter; Sec. 16; P. O. Manchester.

**SULLIVAN AARON,** Farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Masonville; born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Feb. 21, 1811; came to La Salle Co., Ill., Nov. 1, 1835; he married Jane Lippincott June 20, 1837; she was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Nov. 7, 1819; had nine children; those still living are—Mary R., born July 13, 1839; Samuel P., Feb. 15, 1841; Sarah E., Jan. 28, 1843; Andrew J., April 10, 1845; J. N., Nov. 3, 1848; Aaron R., May 8, 1850; Jane A., Feb. 14, 1853; Henry F., Aug. 6, 1856; L. M., Dec. 6, 1858. Seven oldest children married; Mary R. married Scar Wellman, and has a family of eight boys; Samuel P. married Eliza A. Walton, and has a family of three boys; Sarah E. married Richard B. Alcock, and has a family of six girls; Andrew J. married Elizabeth Reynolds, and has a family of three boys and two girls; Isaac N. married Chastine J. Moore, and has a family of two boys; Aaron R. married Martha L. Norton, and has a family of one boy; Jane A. married Jno. Latimer, and has a family of three boys. All of the above married children are living in Delaware Co., with the exception of Andrew J., who is living in the Indian Territory. His principal business is stock raising; Rep.; Methodist; Mr. Sullivan crossed the Mississippi River Nov. 23, 1844, at Lyons, Iowa, and in the same year made a permanent settlement where he now lives; at that time there was but twenty-four familes in Delaware Co., and but four families in the township.

Sullivan Frank, far.; S. 21; P. O. Masonville.

Sullivan J. N. far.; S. 21; P. O. Masonville.

Sullivan Joshua, laborer; Sec. 27; P. O. Manchester.

Sullivan M. far.; S. 14; P. O. Manchester.

TAYLOR JOSEPH, blacksmith; Masonville.

Thorpe Wilber, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Manchester.

**TOWNER CHARLES H.** Laborer; P. O. Manchester; born in Stockton Co., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1853. His father, James Towner, was born in England, 1828, died Dec. 4, 1868. His mother was born in England in 1832, her maiden name being Caroline Bothomel; she died April 13, 1872; but five of the family are living—Charles, born Feb. 28, 1853; James, Sept. 12, 1856; Hannah M., July 5, 1859; Williard, Feb. 12, 1866, and Mary Helen, April 13, 1868; two children deceased—Rorie, born Sept. 28, 1854, and died Sept 22, 1877; Elizabeth E., born Feb. 21, 1862, and died when quite young. Mr. Towner's parents came to Delaware Co. in the Spring of 1855, making them among the very early settlers of the township.

**TRIPP CHAS. P.** Farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Masonville; born in Canada West Dec. 19, 1837; in the Fall of 1853, he came with his parents to this county; married Miss Mary E. Bowen Dec. 16, 1860. She was born in Penn Oct. 14, 1841; have five children living—Robert R., born Oct. 18, 1861; L. A., March 24, 1867; Chas. E., May 9, 1871; Eugene M., April 12, 1874; Ira. S., April 11, 1876; one deceased, Michael H., born May 7, 1869, died March 9, 1870; enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, in Co. F, 27th I. V. I.; participated in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Cumberland Heights, and many others; was mustered out June, 1865; owns 100 acres of land valued at $3,000; principal product, small grain; is a Republican.

Tripp Leother, renter; Manchester.

Tripp S. far.; Sec. 5; P. O. Masonville.

Trumblee Geo. farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Manchester.

**TRUMBLEE PATRICK,** Farmer; S. 27; P. O. Manchester; born on British waters Jan. 1, 1815; lived in the parish of St. Paul Bay and thereabout until the age of 18 years, when he moved to Berkshire Co., Mass. Married Sophrona Hemenway in 1840, who died in 1844. Married again in 1846 to Miss Julia Jenkins, who is the mother of his four sons—William A., age 32 years; James, aged 28; Leo, who died Feb. 26, 1871, at the age of 18 years, and George, who is 22 years of age. Their mother died May 20, 1865. Mr. Trumblee again married Miss Edna C. Cragin, born in Windsor Co., Vt., Feb. 11, 1822. Moved to Delaware Co. Sept. 12, 1855. Owns 250 acres of land, worth $35 per acre. Democrat.

Trumblee Wm. far.; S. 27; P. O. Manchester.

UMPHREY WM. renter; P. O. Manchester.

VAN ALSTINE GEO. farmer; S. 28; P. O. Masonville.

**VAN ALSTYNE C. M.** Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Manchester; born in Columbia Co., N. Y., March 17, 1809, where he remained until 1864; coming to this county and settling where he now lives, April 15, 1864. Married Margaret Leggett Nov. 12, 1835; she was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1816; have one child living, Anna, born July 8, 1838, and three children deceased—Jane, born Oct. 17, and died Oct. 22, 1874; Mary, born Jan. 17, 1842, died January, 1873; Catharine, born August 4, 1848, died July, 1857. Owns 270 acres of land, well improved, worth $40 per acre; principal product, stock raising. Democrat.

Van Alstine M. far.; S. 26; P. O. Manchester.

Van Alstine, far.; S. 28; P. O. Masonville.

**VAN AUKEN E.** Farmer; S. 22; P. O. Manchester; born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., June 5, 1808. Moved with parents, when quite young, to Albany Co., N. Y., where he remained till 1832, then moved to Fulton Co., N. Y., where he worked at the shoemaker's trade till Dec., 1866. Married Miss Margaret Swobe Jan. 29, 1835. She was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Nov. 23, 1810. Came to this county in Jan., 1867, and settled where he now lives; has children, two living—Henry, born in Fulton Co., N. Y., June 2, 1837; Michael S., June 3, 1850. Two children died when quite young. Michael S. married Clara C. Van Alstyne Nov. 6, 1872. She was born Oct. 6, 1853, has one child—Maggie, born Aug. 23, 1873. He resides with his father. Owns 80 acres of land, valued at $3,000. Democrat and Presbyterian.

Van Auken M. S. farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Manchester.

WADSWORTH W. W. renter; Sec. 34; P. O. Manchester.

Walling Thom, renter; P. O. Masonville.

Wellman H. G. land agent; P. O. Masonville.

**WELLMAN OSCAR,** Farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Masonville; born in Steuben Co., N. Y., March 25, 1831; came to Wisconsin in 1850, where he remained until the Fall of 1853, when he came to Delaware County and settled where he now lives. Married Mary R. Sullivan Sept. 14, 1856; she was born July 13, 1839; have eight children living and one deceased—Ray I, born Nov. 8, 1857; Oswell Z., born Oct. 14, 1859; George A., Sept. 14, 1861; Aaron L., Nov. 23, 1863; Birt J.,

Sept. 10, 1867; Frank G., May 18, 1872; P. H., Aug. 31, 1874; S. M., Jan. 7, 1877; Alonzo L., Oct. 8, 1865, and died Feb. 4, 1866. Mr. Wellman has held the office of Assessor for ten years in succession; he owns 236 acres of land, worth $40 per acre; principal product, stock raising.

Westbrook S. D. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Manchester.

**WILLIAMS THOS. L. MRS.** Farming; Sec. 29; P. O. Masonville; she married T. L. Williams, who was born in London, England, Oct. 25, 1801, and died Sept. 15, 1872; they were married in Boston April 24, 1845; her maiden name was Nancy Rand, and she was born in Nova Scotia Jan. 21, 1823; have four children living—John, born May 7, 1846; Theodore L., born March 17, 1851; Henry L., born Oct. 4, 1853; Jacob W., born July 10, 1858; one son dead—James L., born Sept. 12, 1848, and died July 2, 1874. Her father was born in Nova Scotia in 1780, and her mother born there in 1781.

ZERFOSS GEORGE, well driller; P. O. Masonville.

## SOUTH FORK TOWNSHIP.

ABBOTT E. L. stone mason; Hopkinton.

Abbott M. M. laborer; Hopkinton.

Abbott O. C. restaurant; Hopkinton.

Adkins Thos. laborer; Hopkinton.

Ambrose R. L. painter; Sand Spring.

BACKUS F. E. harness maker; Hopkinton.

Backus S. G. harness maker; Hopkinton.

Barden A. cooper; Hopkinton.

Barker C. S. merchant; Hopkinton.

Barker J. W. farm hand; P. O. Hopkinton.

Barnes E. F. farmer.

Barton D. A. retired far.; P. O. Sand Spring.

Beitz Chas. farmer.

Bell David, far.; P. O. Hopkinton.

Billings M. V. far.; S. 9; P.O. Hopkinton.

Blair Alex. far.; S. 22; P. O. Sand Spring.

Block Peter, farmer; P. O. Sand Spring.

Bort A. F. far.; Sec. 29; P. O. Sand Spring.

Bort A. L. Justice of the Peace; Hopkinton.

Bort E. W. painter; Hopkinton.

**BOWEN ASA C.** Dairyman; Sand Spring; was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., June 30, 1827, and lived there until 24 years of age; assisted in a dairy until 17 years of age, when he commenced working at carpentering, and continued at that during the Summer, and teaching school and music Winters until 24 years old. In the Winter of 1851, he commenced the study of medicine at Albany, N. Y.; the following Spring he moved West, first settling on Bowen's Prairie in Jones Co., and lived there until 1866, when he sold out there and came to his present location. He was engaged in the business of this county all of the time, and was instrumental, as an agent, in locating, settling, and developing a great amount of land in this township. In 1858, he began the manufacture of butter and cheese in a small way, and in 1863, introduced the cheese vat, probably the first used in Iowa. Built the first factory for the use of patrons in this part of the State. Was married Oct. 7, 1851, to Armenia Yoran, who was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1828; she died in 1871. Oct. 30, 1871, was married to Ella Shemaker, who was born Sept. 25, 1847 in Herkimer Co., N. Y.; two children living—Asa Collyer and Myra Hattie; one dead; owns 210 acres of land.

Bowen T. H retired far.; Sand Spring.

Brahaney Thos. laborer; Hopkinton.

Brewer Chas. farmer.

Brokaw Philip, far.; S. 9; P.O. Hopkinton.

Brooks Homer, far.; S. 7; P.O. Hopkinton.

Brooks R. G. far.; S. 7; P. O. Hopkinton.

Browder G. R., far.; S.3; P. O. Hopkinton.

**BROWN G. H.,** Merchant and Postmaster; Sand Spring. Was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Sept. 3, 1832. His home was there for 34 years; was

a farmer most of the time, but engaged in buying live stock about three years. In 1866, came to the county, and has since made his home here. The first year, was engaged in the live stock trade; after that, went on a farm and followed farming until 1876, when he commenced business in Sand Spring; was appointed Postmaster in Nov. 1875; was married in 1865 to Helen Chilson, who was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, July 31, 1843. One child, named Charlie. Methodist; Republican; was Township Trustee two terms, and is now the Treasurer of the Creamery Association in Sand Spring.

Brown John J., farmer.

Buchus William.

Burnham L. R. laborer; Sand Spring.

Byam P., physician; Hopkinton.

CAMPBELL JAMES C., merchant; Hopkinton.

Campbell J. H. merchant; Hopkinton.

**CARTER H. A.** Retired Farmer; Hopkinton; was born in Massachusetts in 1806; lived there until about 28 years old; removed from there to St. Louis, and lived there two years; then came to Dubuque, and from there here in 1841; in partnership with Mr. Jackson; bought the claim on which Hopkinton now stands, and laid out the town; was engaged in farming most of the time. In 1850, moved to Cedar Rapids and engaged in mercantile business; was there three years and then moved his goods to Hopkinton and opened a store here. At one time had a store on the south side of the river. Was married January 1, 1833, to Susan Holt; she died December 21, 1850; had eight children, only four of whom are now living—Jane M., Susan H., Sarah B., and Mary E.; Dec. 15, 1853, was married to Mary J. Nash, who was born in Maine March 9, 1822; they have three children living—Samuel P., William N. and Hattie E. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church; Republican. Mr. Carter built the first mill in this place; also built the first bridge across the Maquoketa here; it stood more than twelve years; has been extensively engaged in raising hops, and baled the first bale that was shipped from Iowa. The idea of having a college here originated with Mr. Carter, and he was the first to propose it.

Carter S. P. Hopkinton.

Chadwell Geo., Sand Spring.

Chaplin E. M. farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Sand Spring.

Chelisy Ira.

Cline Abraham, farmer; P. O. Hopkinton.

Cormony P. S. farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Hopkinton.

Crawford C. A. carp.; Hopkinton.

Crawford G. H. blacksmith; Hopkinton.

Creamer J. P. farmer.

Crocker Chas. farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Sand Spring.

Crocker Cyrus, farmer.

Crozier Lewis, retired; Hopkinton.

Cruzenburg W. A. teacher in college; Hopkinton.

Cummings Saml. physician; Sand Spring.

DAMIS J. T. farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Hopkinton.

Davis Robert.

Davis W. E. station agent D. & N W. Ry.; Hopkinton.

DeLaush C. far; Sec. 8; P. O. Hopkinton.

De Laush J. far.; P. O. Hopkinton.

Deshaw F. J., Sand Spring.

Deshaw Frank, farmer; P. O. Hopkinton.

Deshaw Henry, farmer; P. O. Hopkinton.

Deshaw Stephen, farmer; P. O. Hopkinton.

Diffenderfer J. G. retired; P. O. Hopkinton.

Dighton B. F. far.; S. 8; P. O. Hopkinton.

Dunlap Robt. S. far.; S. 15; P. O. Hopkinton.

DuWald Thos., Sand Spring.

EWART HUGH, P. O. Sand Spring.

Ewart James, P. O. Sand Spring.

Ewart John, farmer; P. O. Sand Spring.

Egan Thomas.

**EARHART FRANK M.** Banker; P. O. Hopkinton. The subject of this sketch was born in Ohio Sept. 1, 1848; lived there until 3 years of age, when he removed with his parents to Stark Co., Ill. His home was on a farm until 22 years old, and then went to Henry, Ill., to attend Marshall College. He left there for the purpose of teaching school for a time; while engaged in this occupation, he resolved to fit himself for a teacher, and accordingly entered the State Normal School, at Normal, Ill.;

after attending that institution two years he was offered the position of cashier in the bank at Wyoming, Ill., and accepted it; this place he filled for four years, and then went into business for himself; continued at that for about one year and then came to this place in March, 1877, and has since been here conducting a general banking business. He was married May 15, 1874, to Miss Anna M. Rule, who was born in Stark Co., Ill., March 16, 1848; two children—Maud and Frank. Mr. Earhart was elected Mayor of Hopkinton at the last election; he was able to bring letters of recommendation to this place equal to any the writer has ever seen; they certify to his business capacity, and mark him a first-class business man.

FERGUSON J. H. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Hopkinton; was born in Indiana Co., Penn., in 1822, and lived there until 6 years of age, when he went to Jefferson Co., in the same State and lived until 1866, then came to this county and has since made it his home; owns 80 acres of land, valued at $2,800. Married Malinda McKee, of Pa., in 1847; has five children—Thomas McKee, James A., Andrew C. C., William E., John H. Mrs. Gibson died in 1876. Mr. Gibson was Justice of the Peace four years. Republican. Presbyterian.

**FINLEY W. H., M. D.** Physician; Hopkinton; was born in Louisiana, Mo., Febrauy 15, 1831; lived there until 21, and then went to Jacksonville, Ill., and attended school there until 1855; then came to Dubuque, Iowa, and studied medicine with Jno. W. Finley; attended lectures at the State Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated there in 1858; came to Hopkinton in Jan. 1859, and has since made this his home, practicing medicine; was in the army two and one-half years, first as Assistant Surgeon of the 12th I. V. I., and then as Surgeon of the 8th I. Cavalry; after the war, returned here and resumed practice. Was married in 1861, to Lucy A. Cooley, who was born near Springfield, Mass.; she was preceptress of Lenox Collegiate Institute, and connected with the school some two or three years. Owns 120 acres of land. Republican.

Flude Wm. Prof. of Music, Lenox Collegiate Institute, Hopkinton.

GALYEON RUFUS, saw-mill; Hopkinton.

Gardiner Rufus, farmer.

Gardner W. W. farmer.

Garlinghouse D. teamster, Sand Spring.

Geary W. P. blacksmith, Hopkinton.

Gibbs Wm. far.; S. 1; P. O. Hopkinton.

**GIBSON WM. S.** Farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Hopkinton; was born in Indiana Co., Penn., in 1822, and lived there

Graham C. W. dealer in butter and cheese; Sand Spring.

Gosting E. far.; S. 12; P. O. Hopkinton.

Green C. F far.; S. 7; P. O. Hopkinton.

Green E. H.far.; S. 8; P. O. Hopkinton.

Green J. W. far.; S. 7; P. O. Hopkinton.

Gordon Barney, sec. boss; Hopkinton.

Guthrie P. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Sand Spring.

HARDESTY C. farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Sand Spring.

**HARDY JAMES,** Retired Farmer; Hopkinton. Mr. Hardy was born in Campbell Co., Va., in 1816; lived there until 16 years old, when he went to Kentucky; remained there five years, and then went to Illinois; when 30 years of age, came to this county; located on Government land, in what is now North Fork Tp.; lived there until fourteen years ago, when he moved into Hopkinton; has sold all of his farming land but about 110 acres; was married June 22, 1842, to Mary L. Sawyers, who was born in Washington Co., Ill., June 18, 1826; has two children living—John H. and Mrs. Martha J. Williamson; one dead. Democrat. Has been a member of the M. E. Church thirty years; has held the office of School Director and other township offices; was a member of the first Grand Jury, and had the shade of a tree for the jury-room.

Hatcter J. F. gunsmith; Hopkinton.

Harmon Merit, retd. clgmn.; Hopkinton.

Harper James, P. O. Sand Spring.

Harris Andrew, stone mason; Hopkinton.

Harris James, P. O. Hopkinton.

Harvey E. W. blacksmith; Hopkinton.

Hassenpflugh J. M. rtd. far.; Sand Spring.

Heeler James.

Hendee D. D. butcher; Hopkinton.

Hendee H. N. dentist; Hopkinton.

Hodge Rev. Samuel, D. D. Prest. Lenox Collegiate Institute; Hopkinton.

Holcomb Andrew, lab.; Hopkinton.
Holcomb Darwin, farmer; Hopkinton.
Holcomb Harry, farmer; Hopkinton
Holmes Samuel.
Hopkins E. J. laborer; Hopkinton.
Hubbard L. A. far.; Sec. 28; P. O. Sand Spring.
Hussey John, laborer; Sand Spring.
Hyler Chas. L. miller; Hopkinton.
Hyler G. L. miller; Hopkinton.
Hyler G. W. miller; Hopkinton.
Hyler H. S. miller; Hopkinton.

JEWETT D. C. farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Sand Spring.

**JACKSON LEROY,** Retired; P. O. Hopkinton; was born in Kentucky in 1804, and lived there until 22 years old; he then went to New Orleans, but not being able to stand the climate, went to Missouri; was there about five years, but came up to Galena for two Summers; was in Iowa as early as 1828; lived at Dubuque, Prairie du Chien and Galena; was employed most of the time as an Indian trader; built the first brick house in Dubuque and kept the first hotel there; in 1833, came to this county on a trading expedition, and liked the looks of the country so well that he remained; about four hundred Indians here then; in company with H. A. Carter, laid out the town of Hopkinton about 1840; was married in 1837, to Jerusha M. Wright, who was born in New York City in 1819; have eight children living—Louisa, Henry C., Martha, Edward, Susan, Frank, Fred, Louis; one son killed in the army; owns 400 acres of land; Republican; was first Sheriff of the county and held the office three years; has a splendid spring near his house, over which he has built a creamery; run a saw-mill on Plum Creek about twenty years; kept hotel here ever since he came.

Johnson H. M. grain dealer; Hopkinton.
Joseph P. O. shoemaker; Hopkinton.

KEELER JAMES, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Hopkinton.

Kilpatrick, retired far.; P. O. Hopkinton.
King Moor, laborer; Hopkinton.
Kirk J. C. farmer; P. O. Hopkinton.
Kirk Ryan, farmer; P. O. Hopkinton.
Kirkwood A., Jr. furn. dealer; Hopkinton.

**KIRKWOOD ALEXANDER,** Furniture Maker and Undertaker; Hopkinton; was born in Scotland in 1811; came to this country in 1829; lived at Albany, N. Y., two years, and then moved to Philadelphia and was there about six years; in piano making business there; returned to Scotland, where he lived two years and then came back here; lived at Buffalo, N. Y., eight years, then moved into Canada, where he lived six years; came to this place in 1856, and has made it his home since; was in 37th Iowa about two years, and discharged on account of sickness; was married in 1831, to Agnes G. Campbell; has six children living—A. F., J. C., Maggie, Marion, Helen J., Annie F.; Mrs. Kirkwood died about two years ago; Democrat.

Kirkwood J. C. furn. dealer; Hopkinton.

LAKEY, JNO.

Leffelholtz L. merchant; Sand Spring.

**LEFFELHOLZ LEONARD,** Merchant; Sand Spring; was born in Germany Oct. 1, 1845, and came to this country in 1865; his first stopping place was Dyersville, where he lived five years engaged in farming; then came to Sand Spring and kept a saloon four years; then engaged in the general mercantile business and has since continued at it. While in Germany, he was farming and working at the blacksmith business; was married June 11, 1866, to Katrina Huttenmueller, who was born in Germany Oct. 25, 1841; has four children—Mary A., Sophia M., Maria S. and Leonard; Dem.

Littlefield J. E. far.; Sec. 16; P. O. Hopkinton.
Littlefield W. H. far.; Sec. 16; P. O. Hopkinton.

**LITTLEFIELD P. M.** Farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Hopkinton; was born in this county in 1853 and has made it his home all his life; was married in 1872, to Caroline Conner, from Illinois; have three children—Edith, Ethel and Perry; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $3,500; has been farming all his life, and has never been out of the State but once. Republican.

Livingston Alex, far.; Sec. 32; P. O. Sand Spring.

**LIVINGSTON HUGH,** Druggist; Hopkinton; the parents of Mr. Livingston were among the first settlers in this county; they were from Scotland, and had emigrated to the Selkirk settlement, on the Red River. They came to Dubuque in 1835; lived there until 1837, when they came here and settled on Sections 19 and 30, it being the second claim made in the county. Mr. L. was born in this county in Oct., 1844; his father died when he was about 4 years old, and he lived with his mother until 1866; he then went West and traveled over nearly all the Western States and Territories; was engaged most of the time in building the U. P. Ry., and followed that road through to its terminus; about a year and a half was in the Government service; was in the South awhile, in the stock business; came back here about 1870 and went on to the farm again; did some work for the D. & N. W. Ry. while on the farm; about four years ago, he went into the drug business and has continued at it since; Rep.; Presb.

Loop E. M. Hopkinton.

**LOOP NORMAN,** Liveryman; Hopkinton; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Nov. 25, 1833; when about 11 years old, went to the Erie Canal and was engaged on canal and lake boats for thirteen years; then came to Milwaukee, Wis., and lived in Wisconsin and Illinois eighteen months, engaged in farming; then came to this county and has made it his home here since; about eleven months ago, began the livery business here; was married March 18, 1856, to Charlotte Hays, who was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1842; owns 165 acres of land, valued at $5,000; Rep.

Lord A. A. retired; Hopkinton.

**LOUGH J. H.** Liveryman; Hopkinton; was born in this county Feb. 3, 1850; lived here until 1868, and then went to Clayton Co., where he remained two years, and then returned to Delaware Co.; was engaged in farming until about three years ago, when he commenced the livery business here and has followed it since; Rep.

**MALLORY CHAS. W.** Farmer; S. 14; P. O. Sand Spring; was born in New York in 1834. When about 6 years old, he removed to Kane Co., Ill., and lived there fifteen years, then moved to Bremer Co., Iowa. In 1861, enlisted in 9th Iowa Infantry, and served three years. After the war, he returned to Bremer Co., and remained there until 1867, when he came to Delaware Co. In 1870, moved to Nebraska, but returned here in 1874. Married Jane Mullen, of Indiana, in 1864. They had two children—Ella D. and Mary J. Mrs. Mallory died Dec. 31, 1866.; was married to Mary E. Bell, of Iowa, April 8, 1869. They have three children—Llewellyn B., Minnie M., and Ray L. Republican; Methodist Episcopal.

Marks Theo. far.; S. 5; P. O. Hopkinton.

Marshall Jas. machinist; Sand Spring.

**MARTIN WM. H.** Hopkinton, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 2, 1810. His father, William Martin, was a native of New Jersey, and moved to Saratoga Co., N. Y. The subject of this sketch came to Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1826, and was engaged in farming. In the Fall of 1842, he came to Plum Creek, and was engaged in cutting wood on the Mississippi River. The same Summer, he purchased a farm, and, returning to Wyoming Co., N. Y., brought West his family, arriving at Plum Creek July 7, 1843, where his father died March 20, 1874. He moved from there to his present home in Hopkinton in Nov., 1874, where he has since resided. Was Mayor of Hopkinton in 1877; married Martha White in Warsaw, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1840. She was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., July 23, 1817, and died at Plum Creek Sept. 16, 1869. They had eight children, seven living—Adelma, Mary, Ann, Ellen, Albina, Etta and Adele; one dead —Elnora. He married his present wife, Aurilla Farrand, in Sandusky, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1871. She was born in Fairfield, Vt., Aug. 15, 1835. They have two children—Winnie and Alice.

Mason Wm. farmer.

Mathers C. teamster; Sand Spring.

Mather Francis, teamster; P. O. Sand Spring.

Mathers T. far.; S. 29; P. O. Hopkinton.

Matheson A. far.; S. 20; P. O. Hopkinton.

Matheson Hugh, Constable; Hopkinton.

**McARTHUR JAMES,** Flour Dealer; Hopkinton; was born in Scott Co., Iowa, May 4, 1839, and lived there thirty-one years; then came here, and has been here since; while in Scott Co., he was engaged in farming; since coming here, has been engaged in merchandising and in stock and grain business, handling stock and grain three years; about six months ago, commenced to deal in flour exclusively; has the entire flour trade of Hopkinton, except what is done at the mill; sells about 100 barrels per month; was married Feb. 14, 1863, to Miss M. J. Moore, who was born in Cincinnati in 1841. Presb.; Rep.; has one child living—Anna E.

McBride David, druggist; Hopkinton.

McBride T. H. Prof. Mathematics, Lenox Collegiate Institute; Hopkinton.

McCartney N. far.; S. 23; Sand Spring.

McCollough Wm. farmer; Sec 17; P. O. Hopkinton.

McCutchin Samuel, laborer; Hopkinton.

McDonald J. H. student; Hopkinton.

McDonough Jno. far.; S 21; P. O. Sand Spring.

McDonough M. far.; S. 21; P. O. Sand Spring.

McDonough T. far.; S. 28; P. O. Sand Spring.

McGinnis Wm. farmer.

McGinty Michael, P. O. Sand Spring.

McVey A. far.; S. 36; P. O. Sand Spring.

McVey J. far.; S. 14; P. O. Sand Spring.

McVey J. W. far.; S. 13; P. O. Sand Spring.

Merriam C. E. Postmaster; Hopkinton.

Merriam H. C. merchant; Hopkinton.

Melchert M. farmer.

Milroy Peter, grain dealer; Hopkinton.

Molthrope W. R. P. O. Sand Spring.

Morgan Jas.; P. O. Hopkinton.

**MORGAN WM. B.** Merchant; Hopkinton; was born in 1830 in New York; while very young, his parents moved to Pa.; when 15 years old came to this county and settled near here; is by trade a carpenter and joiner; went into the army in 1861, in Co. K, 12th I. V. I.; was discharged at Pittsburg Landing in 1862, and then came back here; in 1863, went into the mercantile business; was in business about six years, and then sold out, and went on a farm where he lived eight years, then commenced business here again. Was married in Dec., 1854, to Sarah Douglass, from Ohio; has two children—James and Charles; Rep.

Morrison J. E. far.; S. 15; P.O. Sand Spring

Morrison J. far.; Sec. 16; P. O. Hopkinton.

Morrison Wm. retired; Hopkinton.

Moseroy Alex.

Moulton Simon, stone mason; Hopkinton.

Mullen J. far.; Sec. 9.

Munster P. far.; P. O. Hopkinton.

Murray James, far.; Sec. 14; P. O. Sand Spring.

Myers A. B. stone mason; Hopkinton.

Myers S. K. P. O. Hopkinton.

Myers W. W. livery stable; Hopkinton.

NEEL ALEX. farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Sand Spring.

O'SHAY James, laborer; Hopkinton.

Overing E. J. wagon mkr.; Sand Spring.

Overing Jas. retired; Sand Spring.

Overing W. A. manufacturer; Sand Spring.

PAINE DEWIT, Sec. 25; P. O. Sand Spring.

Paine P. A. far.; S. 25; P. O. Sand Spring.

Patterson W. A. farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Sand Spring.

Paul Frank, teacher; Hopkinton.

Paul Henry, laborer; Hopkinton.

Pelts Peter, farmer.

Perkins E. C., teacher; Hopkinton.

Perley C. C. far.; S. 36; P. O. Sand Spring.

Peters Fred, Sand Spring.

Petrie Wm. teamster; Sand Spring.

Phillips C. far.; S. 26; P. O. Sand Spring.

Pierce D. C.

Pierce H. M.

Pierce N. E. photographer; Hopkinton.

Platt Milton, laborer; Hopkinton.

**POPE B. F.** Farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Sand Spring; was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in May, 1805; lived there, engaged in farming, until 1856, and then moved to Elkhorn, Wis.; while there, was in mercantile and grain buying business; in 1861, he came to this place, settled on his present site, and has since lived here engaged in farming; owns a farm of 45 acres. Was married in August, 1857, to Miss Bristol, who was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1821; two children—Mary H. Bowen and Hattie E. Republican. Was Magistrate two years, and Road Supervisor one year.

Porter Henry, lab.; P. O. Hopkinton.

QUIRK, EDMUND, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Sand Spring.

Quirk J. far.; S. 35; P. O. Sand Spring.

Quirk R. far.; S. 36; P. O. Sand Spring.

REED H. W. farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Hopkinton.

Reed A. G.; P. O. Sand Spring.

Reed Jas.; P. O. Sand Spring.

Reed J. A.; P. O. Sand Spring.

Reed J. S. far.; S. 32; P. O. Sand Spring.

**REEVES C. E.** Butcher; P. O. Hopkinton; was born in Lorain Co., Ohio, in June, 1841; when about 21, learned the photographer's business, at Columbus, and worked at it about two or three years; was sick then for about three years; then went to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he was engaged in traveling for a confectionery house and clerking in a grocery store; returned to Ohio in about two years, and went to butchering; engaged in that about two or three years, and then came to Hopkinton and engaged at once in the butcher business, and has continued at it since. Was married in April, 1873, to Emma Root, who was born in Lorain Co., Ohio, in 1843; two children —Edward C. and Willie R. Republican.

Reeves Isaac, butcher; Hopkinton.

Rickets C. H. far.; S. 16; P.O. Hopkinton.

Ricketts H. far.; S. 16; P. O. Hopkinton.

Rodgers A. E. student; Hopkinton.

Rollins J. A. sta. agt. D. S. W. R'y; P. O. Sand Spring.

Roth Peter, farmer.

Rush John, com. trav.; P. O. Hopkinton.

Rutter E. carpenter; Hopkinton.

Rutter H. E. carp.; P. O. Hopkinton.

Rutter J. A. laborer; Hopkinton.

Rynders A. shoemkr; Sand Spring.

SCHLEMLEIN J. R. Sr. tailor; P. O. Hopkinton.

Schlemlein J. R. Jr. wagon mkr.; Hopkinton.

Samuels Frank, farmer.

Seager Jas.

Shane R. far.; S. 34; P. O. Sand Spring.

Shimeal C. F. harness mkr.; Hopkinton.

Shoemaker T. far.; S.26; P.O.Sand Spring.

Shuster Cris. farmer.

Slausen F. D. far.; S.25; P.O.Sand Spring.

Slausen Jas. P. O. Sand Spring.

Slausen N. far.; S. 22; P.O. Sand Spring.

**SLAUSEN S. M.** Retired Farmer; Sand Spring; was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., in March 1804, and lived there until 1851; when 14 years old, commenced teaming and teamed six years; then learned the cooper's trade and worked at that about thirty years; he came here in 1851, and commenced farming and continued at that until five years ago when he moved into town; owns 300 acres of land. Was married Nov. 23, 1828, to Laura Eldred; has six children — Nelson, Douglas, James, Malvina, Fannie and Ella. Democrat.

Smith A. W. carpenter, Hopkinton.

Smith H. far.; S. 4; P. O. Hopkinton.

**SMITH ISAAC,** Retired; Hopkinton; was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., in November, 1803; lived there until 14 years old and then moved to Ohio; in 1830, went back to New York and remained until 1846, when he came to this county and moved on to a farm six miles west of Hopkinton; in 1855, he moved into Hopkinton, there being only two houses here at the time; until that time was engaged principally in farming, and since then has been working at carpenter's trade. Was married in 1826 to Lucy Crozier, who was born in Mass., in 1809; has four children living—Catherine, Angeline, Perry L., and Eliza; three dead. Was in the army three years, in Co. F, 37th Iowa, the "grey beards;" was Sheriff here four years, and Assessor at the same time. Republican. Presbyterian.

Smith J. A. laborer, Hopkinton.

Smith J. D. T. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Sand Spring.

Smith P. D. lumber dealer; Hopkinton.

Smith P. L. painter; Hopkinton.

Snickles Geo. laborer; Hopkinton.

Spaulding M. L.

Spence Wm. far.; Sec. 29; P. O. Sand Spring.

Sylvester J. W. laborer; Hopkinton.

TATE A. brick maker; Hopkinton.

**TAPPING L. C.** Hopkinton; was born in Burlington, Vt., March 22, 1812, where he resided until the age of 30, when he went to Washington Co., N. Y., working at the iron business for ten years; he then moved to McKane

Co., Pa., remaining there until his removal to Hopkinton in 1856, where he has since resided, having been engaged in blacksmithing and repairing machinery until five years since, when he built the "Central House," of which he is still proprietor. He married his first wife, Miss Ruth Bennett, of Richmond, Vt., Jan 7, 1833; she died Aug. 30, 1857; they had ten children, one only living—Horace T. His second wife was Susan Mariam, whom he married Jan. 14, 1858; she died October, 1859. His third wife was Lydia Lightner; was married to her Jan. 27, 1860; she died in 1862. Married his fourth and present wife, Elizabeth J. Gilbert, March 12, 1865. He has an adopted daughter, formerly Eva Robbnew, named Eva Adeline Tapping.

Tate D. H. brick maker; Hopkinton.

Tate John W. P. O. Hopkinton.

Taylor W. H. carpenter; Hopkinton.

Tertelotte S. J. ins. agt.; P. O. Hopkinton.

Tesser Thos. lab.; Hopkinton.

Thompson E. W. lab.; Sand Spring.

Thompson Thos. Pastor M. E. Church; P. O. Hopkinton.

Tibbits J. far.; S. 10; P. O. Hopkinton.

Tibbits Samuel.

Tuttle A. Justice of the Peace; Sand Spring.

VANCE W. H. farmer; P. O. Hopkinton.

WESTCOTT P. F. jeweler; P. O. Hopkinton.

**WALLACE, JOHN J.** Dealer in Hardware; Hopkinton; was born in in Orange Co., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1841; he lived there until December, 1863, when he came here; he lived on a farm until he was 21, when he commenced work as a tinner; after moving West he worked at that trade two years, and then went back to New York; remained there one year and then returned to this place; engaged in various occupations until 1873, when he went into the hardware business as one of the firm of Crawford & Wallace; in 1875 bought out his partner, and has since conducted the business himself; was married in January, 1876, to Ella Kentz, who was born in Linn Co., Iowa; one child; Republican.

**WARNER PETER H.** Was born in Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y., Oct. 20, 1821, and resided in that portion of the town which was subsequently set off to the new town of Richmondville until April 23, 1856, then removed to Hopkinton, Delaware Co., Iowa, arriving there on the 30th day of the same month, where he has continued to reside until the present time. He served a clerkship at general merchandising from September, 1839, until April 1843, and from that time was engaged in mercantile pursuits (for himself and others) until his removal to Hopkinton, since which time his principal occupation has been that of merchandising, conjointly with the dental, photographic, watch making and jewelry business. As Hopkinton increased in population and other hands were ready to receive those branches, all except the photographic branch were turned over to them. During his residence at Hopkinton, he held the office of School Director about two years, Township Clerk about five years, Postmaster eight years, Justice of the Peace eight years, Notary Public ten years, and Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Independent School District of Hopkinton five years, still retaining the two last mentioned offices. He established the first drug, dental, photographic and watch making and jewelry business at Hopkinton, and *called the first meeting ever held* in the interest of the Davenport & Northwestern Railway Company. Photography, surveying and conveyancing are the principal branches of business which engage his attention at the present time. He was married at Richmondville, N. Y., on the 28th day of February, 1844, to Lucina K. Westcott, who was born at Milford, Otsego Co., N. Y., on the 20th day of November, 1824; have two children, both born at Richmondville—Theresa E., Sept. 21, 1845, and Melville O., Aug, 7, 1851. Theresa E. was married to Willis E. Brown May 16, 1866, and who soon after removed to Manchester, Delaware Co., Iowa, where she now resides with her husband. They have one son—Willis Warner Brown, aged 7 years. Melville O. also resides at Manchester.

Westcott S. farmer; P. O. Sand Spring.
Wheeler Lewis, farmer.
White Barney, farmer.
Whitney R. W. laborer; Sand Spring.
Willard A. laborer; Hopkinton.
Willard Daniel, carpenter; Hopkinton.
Willard F. B. laborer; Hopkinton.
Willard Harrison, laborer.
Willard P. H. laborer; Hopkinton.
Willard Rufus, laborer; Hopkinton.
Wilson Allen, farmer.
Wilson D. A. farmer; P. O. Hopkinton.
Wilson Robt. far.; S. 8; P. O. Hopkinton.
Wilkinson William.
Williambush Hermann, far.; S. 3; P. O. Worthington.
Williamson J. T. stock dealer; Hopkinton.
Williamson W. R. druggist; Hopkinton.
Wood F. E. far.; S. 20; P. O. Sand Spring.
Wylie R. Pastor Covenanters' Church; Hopkinton
Yonker J. H. retired far.; P.O. Sand Spring.

## RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN JESSE, Sr. farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Forestville.

**ALLEN J. L.** Farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Forestville; owns one-third interest in the Allen estate, which consists of 160 acres of land, worth $3,500; born in Illinois Jan. 14, 1852; came to this county with his parents in 1854, where he married Margaret Bentz Oct. 5, 1873; she was born in Buffalo, N. Y., April 30, 1854; they have one son—George A., born May 20, 1876. Is a Democrat.

Alstine Geo. far.; Sec. 7; P. O. Campton.

**ASPLUND ISAAC,** Farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Strawberry Point; owns 90 acres, worth $2,500; was born near Boston, England, June 22, 1819, where he married Mary Mason April 1, 1840, who died in July, 1866; came to America in 1847, and settled in Racine Co., Wis.; came to this county in 1854, where he married Rebecca Ward July 20, 1867; she was born in Wayne Co., Ind., Dec. 20, 1827; has two children by his first wife—Mary and Betsy; his children by this marriage are Susan, born May 15, 1868, and Bert, June 9, 1874. Is a Democrat.

BAILEY WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Forestville.

Beach W. C. far.; S. 14; P. O. Forestville.

**BENTZ J. G.** Farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Forestville; owns 100 acres of land, worth $2,000; born in Germany Sept. 21, 1821, where he married Dora Pfleger November, 1842; she was born in Germany May 27, 1824; came to America and settled in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1844, and to this county in 1854; their children are—Sophroina, born Nov. 1, 1843; Mary, born in Buffalo Dec. 18, 1847; Margaret, born in Buffalo April 30, 1854; Louisa, born in Iowa Dec. 18, 1856, and Matilda, born Dec. 29, 1858; four children deceased; is a Republican in politics.

Briggs D. blacksmith; Forestville.
Briggs Ed. laborer; Edgewood.
Briggs Geo. lab.; S. 26; P. O. Forestville.
Britt Horace, farmer; S. 7; P. O. Campton.
Burroughs Erastus, mason; Forestville.

CARY J. far.; S. 26; P. O. Forestville.

Cassey M. carpenter; Forestville.
Clark Oliver, far.; S. 14; P. O. Forestville.

**CLARK THOMAS,** Farmer; Secs. 14, 11 and 24; P. O. Forestville; born in Yorkshire, Eng., June 2, 1830. He emigrated to the United States of America and settled on his present farm, now consisting of 320 acres, worth $9,000, in 1854, where he married Elizabeth Wharton July 20, 1855. She was born in Cumberland Co., Eng., Nov. 20, 1828. Her parents emigrated to the United States of America when she was but 4 years old. Oliver C., John W., Mary A., Thomas J., Carrie C., Harriett E., Cora E., Annie L., Florence and Flora (twins), and Frederick F. are the names of their children. Mr. C. has been President of the School Board ten years.

Coleman A. C. far.; S. 34; P. O. Forestville.
Coleman M. renter; S. 21; P. O. Forestville.
Cooper J. renter; S. 7; P. O. Wards Corner

**COWLES ERNEST E.** Farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Campton; born in the house where he now lives Nov. 3, 1856; married Mary E. Bishop Dec. 23, 1877, who was born in Michigan, Jan. 6, 1857; is a Republican in politics.

**COWLES H. D.** Butter Maker; Sec. 19; P. O. Campton; owns creamery, value $2,000; capable of handling 5,000 pounds of milk daily; is now preparing to manufacture cheese in connection with the creamery; born in Hardin Co., Mass., Dec. 30, 1832; came to this county in 1854, where he married Sarah Emerson Nov. 30, 1859, who was born in Erie Co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1829; their children are Charles R., born Jan. 14, 1861, and John H., Jan. 12, 1863; enlisted in 7th Iowa C. Oct. 10, 1864; was honorably discharged Oct. 10, 1865; is a Republican and Close Communion Baptist.

DAVIS GERMAN, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Strawberry Point.

**DAVIS C. R.** Farmer and Manufacturer of Lime; Sec. 5; P. O. Strawberry Point; owns forty acres, which, with three lime kilns, is valued at $1,500; born in Windsor Co., Vt., July 4, 1804; married Percis Hunt Oct. 31, 1842; she was born in same county Feb. 19, 1811; came to this county and settled on his present farm in Sept., 1850; their children are Emeline, born June 16, 1846; German, Dec. 11, 1853, and Watson, Oct. 20, 1856; Ozias, their oldest son, was born Oct. 16, 1843; enlisted in the 16th Ia. V. I., and died in the hospital of the measles.

Davis J. W. far.; S. 2; P. O. Forestville.

Donath E. far.; Sec. 7; P. O. Campton.

Donath F. far.; Sec. 7; P. O. Campton.

Donak Jos. far.; S. 17; P. O. Campton.

**DOYLE HENRY,** Farmer; Secs. 4 and 5; P. O. Forestville; born in Ireland in 1826; he emigrated to the United States of America in 1837, making his first settlement in Renssalaer Co., N. Y.; in 1842, he came to Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, where he served an apprenticeship at the cabinet business; in 1847, he came West and settled in Galena, Ill., where he married Henrietta J. Dunn April 15, 1852; she was born in Johnson Co., Ind., April 12, 1834; in 1853, they emigrated to Jackson Co., Iowa, returning to Dubuque in 1857, where he was engaged in the cabinet business; in 1862, they came to this county, and in 1875 settled on their present farm, consisting of 160 acres, worth $7,000. William, born Jan. 29, 1853; Martha L., born Sept. 6, 1854; John M., born April 20, 1856; Hettie, born Aug. 8, 1860; Emma May, born March 13, 1862, are the names and births of their children.

Doyle Wm. far.; S. 24; P. O. Forestville.

Doyle J. M. far.; S. 24; P. O. Forestville.

**DUBOIS JOHN,** Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Taylorsville; owns 128 acres, and town property in Manchester to the value of $4,000; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Feb. 3, 1832; came to Toledo, Ohio, in 1851, and to this county in 1857, first settling in Delhi, where he married Marion Walters Oct. 22, 1857, who was born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, March 22, 1840; enlisted in 21st Regiment Ia. V. I., Co. H, Aug. 22, 1861, and participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Spanish Ford and Blakely, and at the capture of Mobile; honorably discharged in August, 1864; they have one child living—Edward, born Sept. 19, 1866; one adopted child—Gertrude, born May 17, 1873; and one child deceased—Florence, born Dec. 9, 1859, and died April 7, 1863; is a Republican and Universalist.

Dunsmore Joe, far.; S. 6; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Dunsmore Mills, far.; S. 6; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Dunsmore William, far.; S. 6; P. O. Strawberry Point.

**DURHAM JOHN,** Farmer; S. 13; P. O. Forestville; owns 275 acres, value $10,000; born in Yorkshire, England, June 20, 1820; came to America in 1828 with parents, who settled in Lower Canada; married Mary Dunham in Castleton, Vt., April 22, 1852; she was born in Clinton Co., N. Y.; they settled on their present farm in the Spring of 1854. At that time, there was not a house between him and York; on his first trip to Delhi to pay his taxes, he stopped where Manchester now is, to get some crackers and cheese, but there was none to be had. Their children are Sarah J., born in Salem, N. Y., June 18, 1853;

Martha A., April 26, 1856; Charles H., April 24, 1860, and Eddie S., Dec. 14, 1866; is a Democrat and a member of the M. E. Church.

FAFFEL VANCEL, farmer; S. 20; P. O. Forestville.

Ferguson Charles, far.; S. 11; P. O. Forestville.

Field Smith, far.; Sec. 22; P. O. Forestville.

**FOLSOM H. H.** Farmer and Manufacturer of Lime; Sec. 6; P. O. Strawberry Point; owns 87½ acres in this county, and 250 acres in Clayton Co., valued at $4,000; born in Canaan, N. H., Feb. 21, 1825; came to Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1834, where he married Harriet E. Russell, who is now deceased; married again Mary A. Parker September 15, 1866; she was born February 10, 1836; their children are Harriet, born September 11, 1867; Lora M., Dec. 6, 1870; Charles H., May, 1873, and Mary E., July 6, 1848; Alice H., Nov. 21, 1854; Willie, September 26, 1866; has two children by his first wife—Frank E., born Dec. 7, 1852; Harrison E., Sept. 2, 1856; Mr. F. settled in Clayton Co. in 1852.

Fruman J. H. lab.; S. 23; P. O. Forestville.

GLEASON J. A. farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Strawberry Point.

**GLEASON A. W.** Farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Strawberry Point; owns, with his brother, 300 acres, worth $9,000; born in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 21, 1831; came to De Kalb Co., Ill., where he married Frances E. Fritts March 22, 1858; she was born in Providence, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1837; their children are Sarah E., born in De Kalb Co., Ill., March 22, 1860; Hattie M., born in same county June 30, 1862; Mary E., born in this county July 8, 1866; Frank B., born in this county Sept. 1, 1868; is a Republican in politics.

Gilbert Daniel, grocer; Forestville.

Gilbert L. far.; S. 22; P. O. Forestville.

Gilbert N. far.; S. 10; P. O. Forestville.

Ginger A. S. far.; S. 26; P. O. Manchester.

Gratkie T. far.; S. 8; P. O. Forestville.

**GRAVES HENRY W.** Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Forestville; owns 100 acres worth $3,500; born in Jackson Co., Iowa, Nov. 7, 1841; came to this county, with parents, in 1851, first settling in Colony Township; married Nancy Cuppett Dec. 17, 1866; she was born in Bedford Co., Pa., Dec. 10, 1845; settled on present farm Jan. 2, 1867; their children are Lienella, born June 13, 1868; Mary L., Sept. 30, 1871, and Belinda, Aug. 31, 1875; is a Democrat and member of the M. E. Church.

HEBRON GEORGE Jr. farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Forestville.

**HAWLEY GEORGE C.** Farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Campton; owns 440 acres, valued at $13,500; born in Canada East April 25, 1826; went to Kane Co., Ill., in May, 1849; married Aurelia Lake Feb. 6, 1855; she was born in Upper Canada May 26, 1831; previous to marriage he went to California, where he remained three years, engaged in mining; returned in 1853, and settled on his present farm in 1855; his children are Frank, born Dec. 30, 1862; Katie, Dec. 9, 1865; George, May 16, 1872, and Charles, April 29, 1874; one child deceased—Alice, born April 6, 1859, died Dec. 18, 1866; is a Republican and Free-Will Baptist.

**HEBRON GEORGE,** Farmer and Dairyman; Sec. 1; P. O. Forestville owns 200 acres, valued at $8,000; born in Yorkshire, England, May 9, 1826, where he married Hannah Walt Dec. 20, 1850; she was born in same place Sept. 1, 1820; came to America, and settled in Buffalo, N. Y., April, 1853; settled on his present farm in March, 1856; carries on the dairy business quite extensively; forty cows; Mrs Hebron returned to England on a visit in 1872, and their daughter, Eliza, took the same trip in 1876; his children are Eliza, born Oct. 3, 1851; George A., Feb. 14, 1856; Eleanor E., Oct. 4, 1858; they have an adopted son—Geo. J., born June 27, 1862, who came to America with Mrs. H. in 1872; they have lost one child—Albert, born Feb. 18, 1854, and died Sept. 14, 1854; Mrs. H. has one son by a former marriage named William Walt, born Oct. 7, 1844; is a Republican and Methodist.

Hebron W. H. far.; S. 11; P. O. Forestville.

**HEBRON WILLIAM,** Farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Forestville; born in

Yorkshire, England, Nov. 22, 1822; he married Christiana Chapman July 29, 1849; she was born in Ingleby, England, Sept. 6, 1822; they emigrated to the United States in Sept. 1855, first settling in Buffalo, N. Y., and, in 1857, came to this county and settled on his present farm, consisting of 160 acres, worth $4,000. Elizabeth, born Oct. 8, 1850; Mary E., May 9, 1852; Wm. H., Aug. 20, 1856; Edward and Edwin (twins), Feb. 10, 1858; James S., March 10, 1860, and John, Feb. 16, 1862, are the names and births of their children. Republican.

Hickox George, carp.; P. O. Forestville.

**HICKOX RYAL,** Farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Forestville; born in Cortland Co., N. Y., Dec. 19, 1821. He married Polly Fish March 31, 1844; she was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., March 2, 1822; in May, 1845, they moved to Canada and settled near Port Rowan; again returning to New York, where they remained till 1853, then returning to Canada; and in 1858, they came to Stephenson Co., Ill.; in 1863, they emigrated to this county, and in 1876, settled on their present farm, consisting of eighty acres, worth $2,800. George M., born Nov. 18, 1844, is their only child. Democrat; was elected Justice of the Peace in 1876.

Hollister W. H. Jr. creamery; Sec. 1; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Hooker C. W. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Manchester.

Hooker H. far.; S. 25; P. O. Manchester.

Hooker R. D. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Forestville.

**HOUSMAN THOMAS,** Butter Maker; Sec. 32; P. O. Manchester; owns 360 acres in Buchanan and Delaware Counties; born in Orleans Co., N. Y., March 19, 1827; came to Michigan with parents in 1838, where he married Mary Ann Beardsley Jan. 1, 1853; married Barbara Wittman March 4, 1866; she was born in Germany, July 21, 1839; came to this county in March, 1866; they have one child—Laura Housman, born Oct. 15, 1865.

Howland B. far.; S. 2; P. O. Strawberry Point.

IVES J. B. farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Forestville.

Ives S. farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Forestville.

KALTENBACH LUTHER, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Forestville.

Katsaler J. far.; Sec. 17; P. O. Campton.

Keanna J. far.; Sec. 29; P. O. Campton.

Kelsey W. far.; Sec. 4; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Kenyon W. far.; Sec. 30; P. O. Campton.

LAITY RICHARD, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Forestville.

Larabee A. M. far.; S. 21; P. O. Forestville.

**LAWRENCE ALBERT E.** Farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Forestville; owns eighty acres worth $2,500; born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., March 4, 1835; came to Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1855, where he married Mary D. Simmons May 6, 1862, who was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Feb. 6, 1844; settled on his present farm in March, 1865; Nellie, born March 9, 1864, is their only child; is a Republican.

Lawrence L. far.; S. 34; P.O. Forestville.

Lee J. P. laborer; Forestville.

Lee Walter, laborer; Forestville.

Letts M. far.; S. 21; P. O. Forestville.

Loop A. H. far.; S. 25; P. O. Forestville.

McFARLAND JIM. saloon; Forestville.

Marsh C. laborer; Forestville.

**MIDDLETON HUGH,** Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Forestville; owns 170 acres, value $5,000; owns stock in Iowa Union Creamery, in Clayton Co.; born in Hereford Co., England, Nov. 23, 1839; came to America in 1850, and to this county in 1854; married Esther Ann Laity Nov. 29, 1869; she was born in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., April 29, 1852; their children are Mary L., born May 22, 1871, and Arthur H., April 16, 1874; Mr. M.'s father was born in England, Aug. 3, 1803, and his mother was born in Hereford, England, Aug. 25, 1800; they now reside with their son in this town. Mr. M. is a Republican.

Mattice G. far.; S. 36; P. O. Manchester.

Messenger S. H. farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Strawberry Point.

Middleton Wm. far.; Sec. 10; P. O. Forestville.

Millett M. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Campton.

Millett R. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Campton.

**MILLETT WM. J.** Farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Campton; owns 160 acres, valued at $4,000; born in Lenawee Co., Mich., Oct. 12, 1834; in 1845, he, with his parents, settled in Jo Daviess Co., Ill.; married Caroline A. Wiltse, in this county, May 3, 1855, and settled on his present farm in the Fall of the same year; Mrs. M. was born in Canada March 7, 1828. Enlisted in the 27th I. V. I., Co. F, Aug. 8, 1862; was engaged in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Old Town Creek, Nashville, Fort Blakely and others; was honorably discharged Aug. 8, 1865; is now Justice of the Peace; has held the office of Constable and Township Trustee; his children are William B., born Sept. 15, 1857; George W., Feb. 18, 1862; Elmer D., June 13, 1866; Hiram, March 22, 1868, and Dora B., Dec. 1, 1870; one child deceased—Emma, born Sept. 1, 1859, died March 10, 1872.

Mitchell J. laborer; P. O. Forestville.

Myers G. farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Forestville.

NEWATNEY W. far.; S. 17; P. O. Campton.

ODELL FRANK, laborer; Sec. 22; P. O. Forestville.

**OSGERBY JABEZ,** Farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Manchester; owns 170 acres, worth $4,000; born in Lancashire, Eng., Jan. 1, 1826; came to America in the Spring of 1849, first settling in Racine Co., Wis., where he married Mary Metheringham June 25, 1849; she was born in the same place Feb. 17, 1827; their children are Lucy, born Sept. 10, 1851; George, Feb. 27, 1858, and Grassam, Feb. 20, 1860; is a Democrat and Free Will Baptist.

PARKER L. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Strawberry Point.

**PETERSON P. A.** Farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Forestville; owns 107 acres, worth $3,000; born in Norway July 30, 1838; came to America and settled in Wis., when quite young; enlisted in 27th Wis. V. I., Co. H, Dec. 18, 1863; engaged in the battles of Jenkens' Ferry, Spanish Fort, and others; honorably discharged Aug. 29, 1865. Married Mary A. Finch May 23, 1867; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1831; their children are Albert E., born Nov. 12, 1873, and Earl M., March 20, 1877. Is a Republican in politics.

Prussner C. far.; S. 31; P. O. Forestville.

Prussner F. far.; S. 33; P. O. Forestville.

Prussner L. far.; S. 31; P. O. Forestville.

QUICK S. W. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Forestville.

ROSENKRANS JOHN, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Forestville.

**RAY JOHN,** Farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Forestville; owns 170 acres worth $5,000; born in Switzerland June 28, 1827; came to America in 1850 and settled in Conn., where he married Mary Margroffron, deceased; has two children by this marriage—Mary and Louisa. Came to Buchanan Co. in 1857, and settled on his present farm in 1865. Married Johanna Raymond Dec. 1867, who died Feb. 28, 1876; his children by second wife are Charles, born Sept. 26, 1868; Estella, Dec. 26, 1869, and Lizzie, Feb. 22, 1874.

Reid C. H. far.; S. 31; P. O. Forestville.

Reid W. far.; Sec. 31; P. O. Forestville.

Reynolds R. D. farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Manchester.

**REYNOLDS STEPHEN R.** Farmer; S. 35; P. O. Manchester; owns 120 acres, worth $3,000; born in Addison Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1811, where he married Nancy W. Worley Jan. 1, 1840. She was born in Chittenden, Vt., Sept. 12, 1817. They moved the same year to Cooper Co., Mo., and to this county in May, 1847; has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the township, and had the honor of giving it its present name. Their children are C., born Dec. 19, 1844; A. S. R., Dec. 27, 1844; Rodolphus, June 20, 1847; Aldrich J., Aug. 27, 1849; Stephen R., March 20, 1855; Ernest H. and Elihu H., March 8, 1857; is a Democrat.

Richmond W. F. farmer; S. 5; P. O. Strawberry Point.

**ROLFE EDWARD,** Farmer; S. 18; P. O. Ward's Corners; owns 135 acres, valued at $4,000; born in Kent, Eng., Dec. 19, 1819, where he married Charlotte North Nov. 6, 1846. She was born March 28, 1821. They came to America in 1851, and settled in Stockton Tp., Jo Daviess Co., Ill.,

where he remained till April, 1853, when he settled on his present farm; enlisted in Co. F, 27th I. V. I. Aug. 8, 1862; was honorably discharged Aug. 15, 1865. Mr. R. was possessed of limited means when he came to this county, but has, by persistent energy and industry, succeeded in providing for himself a comfortable home. Their children are Edward, born Sept. 27, 1847; Ellen, Oct. 21, 1849; Emily, Nov. 9, 1851, and Lydia, April 27, 1860; have lost four children, who died in infancy. Is a Republican in politics.

SANDHAVEN H. far.; S. 33; P. O. Forestville.

Sedgwick T. N. far.; S. 36; P. O. Manchester.

**SHELDON W. P.** Farmer; S. 8; P. O. Campton; owns 110 acres, valued at $3,500; born in Allegany, N. Y., July 29, 1827. In 1856, he came to Dane Co., Wis.; came to this county in 1858, where he married Julia A. Smith Dec. 25, 1862, who was born in St. Joseph Co., Mich., Sept. 18, 1837. Mr. S. is now Assessor, having held nearly every other township office. Their children are Eva M., born March 8, 1864, and Frank W., June 23, 1866. Mr. S.'s father was born in Aug., 1793, and died Feb. 3, 1876, and his mother was born Sept., 1792, and died Oct. 31, 1877; is a Republican and Free-Will Baptist.

**SHERWIN A. C.** Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Forestville; owns 40 acres, worth $1,200; born in Allegany Co., N. Y., May 22, 1849; came to Chicago with parents in 1853, and to this county in 1857. Married Mary Wheeler Nov. 8, 1868; she was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1848; their children are Nellie, born May 22, 1869; Elmira, July 1, 1875, and Lucius W., March 13, 1877.

**SHERWIN LUCIUS S.** Farmer and Auctioneer; Sec. 23; P. O. Forestville; born in Bennington Co., Vt., Feb. 25, 1826; went to Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y., and then to Cuba, N. Y., where he married Angelina Strong June 12, 1848, who was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., July 2, 1834. Came to Chicago, where he was engaged as foreman of the sharpening of the first piles driven on the lake shore; moved to Bennington, and then to this county May 9, 1856, settling in Milo Township; in 1859 was appointed Deputy Sheriff of this county; moved to his present farm in 1875.

Sherwin W. W. far.; S. 23; P. O. Forestville.

Shultz C. far.; Sec. 31; P. O. Manchester.

Shultz F. far.; Sec. 32; P. O. Manchester.

Shultz G. far.; Sec. 31; P. O. Manchester.

Simpson Obed, Jr. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Forestville.

**SMITH HENRY,** (Deceased); born in Nova Scotia, April 18, 1822, and died June 19, 1871. He emigrated to the U. S., and settled in Kane Co., Ill., in 1850, where he married Jane Cook Nov. 15, 1850; they emigrated to this county and settled on her present farm in the Fall of 1853, consisting of 315 acres, worth $9,000. George, Richard, Henrietta A. and William H. are her living children; one child deceased, Mary J.

Smith R. far.; Sec. 24; P. O. Forestville.

**SOWLES GEORGE,** Proprietor of Forestville Flouring-mills; located on Sec. 15; P. O. Forestville; owns 106 acres, worth $12,000. Born in Grand Isle Co., Vt., Jan. 26, 1832, where he married Mary R. Manning Jan. 25, 1858; she was born in same county Nov., 1840, and died Aug. 7, 1866; married his present wife, Mary M. Hawley, June 30, 1868; she was born in Lower Canada Nov. 20, 1837; in 1868, he came to this county; Aug. 7, 1875, he purchased the mill he now owns of James Coleman; his children are Ellen L., born July 21, 1870, and Julia Grace, Oct. 23, 1873; one child died in infancy; is a Republican in politics.

Spangenburgh J. far. S. 33; P. O. Forestville.

Stewart J. H. far.; S. 13; P.O. Forestville.

**STEWART J. M.** Farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Forestville; owns 200 acres, worth $6,000; born in Butler Co., Pa., Aug. 8, 1829, where he married Mary A. Tharp May 26, 1853, who died May 5, 1857; has by this marriage, Jas. H.—born Oct. 16, 1854; Eliza E., May 16, 1855, and Mary R., May 1, 1857;

came to Jackson Co., Iowa, in 1856, where he married Ann D. Waugh May 5, 1859, who died May 24, 1869; has by this marriage—Eva J., born May 26, 1864; Robert W., July 22, 1866, and Oral Etta, March 4, 1868, and one deceased, Mary A., born March 19, 1860, and died June 7, 1864; married Lousia M. Spurgeon Sept. 8, 1870; was born in Cedar Co., Iowa, July 28, 1845; they came to their present farm in 1876; their children are Frank J., born Sept. 17, 1872, and Chas. H., Sept. 4, 1875.

**STONE E. D.** Farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Manchester; owns 300 acres, worth $7,500; born in Orleans Co., Vt., June 1, 1829; came to Kane Co., Ill., in 1852, and to this county in 1854; returned to Vermont in 1858, where he married Sylvia Richardson Dec. 6, of the same year; she was born in Chittenden Co., Vt., Aug. 13, 1832; their children are John E., born Nov. 21, 1859; Amanda, Sept. 23, 1861; Daniel L., May 11, 1863; Mary E., April 3, 1865; Harriet N., May 3, 1867; Cora A., Aug. 17, 1869; Anna L., March 9, 1871, and Sherman M., Nov. 17, 1872, who died Nov. 9, 1876; is a Rep. and United Brethren.

Stronska. Jos. far.; S. 20; P. O. Campton.

**STRONG PHILIP A.** Farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Strawberry Point; owns 240 acres, valued at $8,500. Born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., March 3, 1824, where he married Mehitabel P. Bemus Nov. 14, 1845; she was born in the same county July 22, 1827; they came to Wisconsin and settled in Green Co., in 1857, and to Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1858, and in June, 1867, they settled on their present farm; does quite a dairy business, milking thirty cows. They have one child—Adeline, born June 9, 1847, who married —— Parker in Green Co., Wis., March 15, 1866, and their children are—Fred C., born July 26, 1869, and Geo. H., born July 11, 1873. Mr. Parker enlisted in the 13th Wis. Vol. Inf., Co. E, Sept. 14, 1861, and was honorably discharged in September, 1865. Mr. Strong has raised from infancy a boy named Frank Wood, who was born Aug. 20, 1864.

TAYLOR BERT, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Forestville.

**THOMPSON S. A.** Farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Strawberry Point; owns 145 acres, valued at $4,500. Born in Sandusky, Ohio, March 10, 1823, came to St. Joseph Co., Mich., in 1834, and in October, 1854, came to this county and settled where he now resides. Married Mary J. Smith Oct. 8, 1846, who was born Jan. 28, 1828, near Rochester, N. Y., and died Sept. 13, 1877; has one adopted child—Amanda M., born Feb. 10, 1862. Mr. T. has held the office of Justice of the Peace for ten successive years; is a Republican, and member of the Methodist Church.

VARNIC V. farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Campton.

Vinzal Yanda, far.; S. 17; P. O. Campton.

Voniak V. far.; S. 8; P. O. Campton.

WALT WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Forestville.

Ward Chas. far.; S. 36; P. O. Manchester.

Wand Albert, far.; S. 36. P.O. Manchester.

Wand R. far.; S. 36; P. O. Manchester.

Welch S. Z. far.; S. 23; P. O. Forestville.

Wesley J. far.; Sec. 13; P. O. Forestville.

Wesley John, far.; S. 18; P.O. Forestville.

Weston Wm. far.; S. 19; P. O. Campton.

Weston William, Jr. lab.; S. 19; P. O. Campton.

Wheeler B. far.; S. 20; P. O. Forestville.

Wheeler V. mer. and P. M.; Forestville.

Wiltse Charles, lab.; P. O. Forestville.

**WILTSE URI,** Farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Forestville; owns 160 acres, worth $4,000; born in Canada Jan. 1, 1824; settled in Colesburg, Clayton Co., in 1838, where he married Louisa Fuller March 20, 1853, who died Feb. 3, 1856; married his second wife, Silvia Kelly, July 14, 1857, who died Jan. 20, 1864; married his present wife, Libbie McConkey, July 19, 1870; settled on his present farm in the Spring of 1875; his children are Warner, born Sept. 7, 1862; Albert, born Oct. 4, 1871, and Elias Meral, born Aug. 24, 1874. Mr. Wiltse is one of the pioneer settlers of this county; is a Republican.

Witherell V. H. lime kiln; Sec. 5; P. O. Campton.

Wolfe J. far; Sec. 15; P. O. Forestville.

**WOOD HIRAM D.** Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Manchester, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Cumberland Co., Ky., April 8, 1828; when

he was 4 years of age his father's family moved to Macoupin Co., Ill., where they still reside. The subject of this sketch in the Spring of 1847, being then 19 years of age, enlisted in a cavalry company and served till the end of the Mexican war in 1848; after his discharge he came to Delaware Co., Ia., and located his land warrant upon the land on which he now resides. He now owns a farm of 300 acres, valued at $15,000. He has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Township Clerk, Township Assessor, Township Treasurer and County Surveyor. He married Miss Lydia L. Luken in Macoupin Co., Ill., Sept. 1, 1853; she was born in Cambria Co., Pa., July 1, 1827; they have eight children—Mary E., born May 30, 1854; John R., born Feb. 4, 1856; Eleanor A., born Nov. 19, 1857; Joel L., born July 30, 1859; Jennie Q., born Oct. 7, 1861; Alice E., born Aug. 29, 1863; Maggie A. and Rosa M. (twins), born May 26, 1868.

Wood J. R. far.; S. 26; P. O. Manchester.

YANDER JAMES, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Campton.

ZOACK FRANK, far.; Sec. 6; P. O. Strawberry Point.

## ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

BABCOCK J. B. far.; S. 31; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

Beacom Michael, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Tower Hill.

Beatty R. far.; S. 15; P. O. Tower Hill.

Behan D. far.; Sec. 3; P. O. Barryville.

Behan M. far.; S. 16; P. O. Tower Hill.

Behan P. far.; S. 16; P. O. Tower Hill.

Bishop Thomas S. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Spring Grove.

**BURGESS BENJAMIN,** Farmer; S. 35; P. O. Nugent's Grove, Linn Co.; owns 196 acres, valued at $5,800; born in Seneca Co., Ohio, Aug. 30, 1831; came to this county in 1855; married Ellen Haight July 10, 1859, who was born in Sandusky, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1843; their children are Hiram B., born Feb. 25, 1861, and Joseph, June 10, 1867; is a Republican and Protestant. Mrs. B. is the daughter of Victor and Elizabeth Haight; the former was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., June 22, 1815, and died April 10, 1860; the latter was born Oct 14, 1822, and is now living in this county.

Burgess John, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

CAMPBELL EUGENE D. farmer; S. 35; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

Confry H. far.; S. 14; P. O. Tower Hill.

**CROMWELL JAMES,** Farmer; S. 14; P. O. Tower Hill; owns 85 acres, valued at $2,500; born in Poughkeepsie, New York, Sept. 19, 1809; came to this township in 1855, where he has since resided. By a strong effort he succeeded in having Tower Hill post office established, which was the first in the township, and kept by him for many years; was one of the few who, in 1858, succeeded in organizing the first school district and building the first school house in the township. Married Martha Royley Jan. 1, 1851, who was born in Manchester, Eng., Sept. 14, 1816. They have one child living—Hannah M., born Nov. 30, 1857, and one deceased—James, born Dec. 3, 1859, died May 2, 1864. Mrs. C.'s children, by a former marriage, are Geo. W., born Sept. 21, 1839; was with Sherman in his march to the sea, and died at Andersonville Prison Aug. 2, 1864; Edward F., Feb. 21, 1841, was also in the army; Mary F., born born Aug. 20, 1842.

DEWOODY JAMES W. far.; S. 25; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

**DEWOODY ANDREW,** Farmer; S. 25; P. O. Nugent's Grove, Linn Co.; owns 80 acres, valued at $2,000; born in Venango Co., Penn., Jan. 28, 1820; came to this county in 1856. Married Rachel Bardue June 1, 1843, who was born in Beaver Co., Penn., July 16, 1820. Their children are William, born April 12, 1845; Nelson, Jan. 2, 1847; John, Dec. 10, 1848; Clarinda, Oct. 17, 1850; Sylvester, Dec. 19,

1852; James W., March 10, 1855, and Angeline, Aug. 26, 1857; is an Independent Democrat and Protestant.

**DONNELLY PATRICK,** Farmer; S. 28; P. O. Nugent's Grove, Linn Co.; owns 400 acres, valued at $10,000; born in Ireland Dec. 15, 1832; came to America in 1853; lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., till 1855, when he came to De Kalb Co., Ill; remained there till 1859, when he came to this county, where he has since resided. He is one of the enterprising men of this township, being among the foremost in every good work, and especially devoted to the cause of education; has held the office of Justice of the Peace for ten years; married Julia Smith June 29, 1855. She was born in Ireland April 4, 1833. The children living are William, Mary, James A., Susan A., Harriet, Thomas, Patrick J. and Julia; is a Democrat and Catholic.

Dover Wm. far.; Sec. 5; P. O. Barryville.

Duffy Barnard, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

Duffy Michael, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

Dukek G. far.; Sec. 23; P. O. Tower Hill.

EASTON ROBERT, laborer; Tower Hill.

**EHLERS HENRY,** Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Nugent's Grove, Linn Co.; owns 170 acres, worth $4,500; born in Holstein, Germany, Sept. 7, 1826; came to Canada and settled near Quebec in 1854; came to this town in April, 1855, and married Anna B. Mangold July 1, 1862, who was born in Switzerland Dec. 20, 1830, and came to America the same year as her husband. Their children are Wm. H., born April 27, 1863; John H., March 7, 1866, and Caroline, Aug. 12, 1869. Enlisted Sept. 30, 1864, in the 4th I. V. I., Co. I; was with Sherman in his memorable march to the sea, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865; is a Republican and Protestant.

FOLEY DENNIS, farmer; Sec 10; P. O. Barryville.

**FALCONER CHAS.** Farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Tower Hill; owns 200 acres, worth $5,000; born in Scotland Oct. 14, 1826; came to America in 1842, and to this county in 1855; married Rebecca Pierce March 6, 1857, who was born in Massachusetts July 28, 1837. Their children are James, Bessie, Charles E., Isabella, Frank C., Benjamin P., James A., Eva, Alice and and Ida; enlisted at Davenport, Ia., in October, 1864, in the 4th Iowa V. I., Co. I; was with Sherman in his memorable march to the sea; was honorably discharged at Clinton in June, 1865.

Foley Jas. far.; Sec. 10; P. O. Barryville.

Foley Jno. far.; Sec. 10; P. O. Barryville.

Foley M. far.; Sec. 10; P. O. Barryville.

Flack Wm. far.; Sec. 25; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

Flyan Michael, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

Fuller Newton, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

GAFFNEY TERENCE, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

Gaskill L. C. far.; S. 10; P. O. Barryville.

Grant Michael, far.; S. 29; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

Guy F. far.; S. 35; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

HAIGHT ALLEN, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

**HALLAM J. K.** Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Tower Hill; owns 200 acres, valued at $5,000; born in London, Eng., Sept. 12, 1815; came to Dubuque, Ia., in 1856, and to this county in 1877; married Mary Bengle Dec. 18, 1850, who was born in Carroll Co., Md., Jan. 3, 1830; has in his possession an original deed of land executed by John Penn the younger grandson of Wm. Penn, in the year 1793. He has four children living—Wm. N., born in Dubuque May 16, 1857, who married Della C. Nelson Sept. 6, 1877; she was also born in Dubuque, June 21, 1858; their other children are Edward, Ida and George. Is a Republican and Methodist.

Hallam Wm. N. far.; S. 11; P. O. Tower Hill.

Henderson J. far.; S. 26; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

Hicken Mark E. laborer; Sec. 13; P. O. Manchester.

Houlahan J. far.; S. 15; P. O. Tower Hill.

Houlahan T. far.; Sec. 2; P. O. Barryville.

Howe D. N. far.; S. 13; P. O. Manchester.

**HOWE ELI N.** Farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Manchester; owns 246 acres, value $6,700; born in Smithfield, Mad-

ison Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1824; came to this county in 1862. Married Harriet Norton Sept. 3, 1850, who was born in Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 27, 1824; their children are Delbert N., born Nov. 9, 1851; Martha, Sept. 12, 1854; Richard N., Nov. 7, 1856, and Hope H., May 5, 1865. Is a Republican and Protestant.

Howe R. N. far.; S. 13; P. O. Manchester.

Hunt Wm. far.; S. 27; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

**HURLEY CORNELIUS,** Farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Tower Hill; owns 320 acres worth $8,000; born in Ireland in 1823; came to America in 1853, and to this county in 1856. Married Jane Gannan Jan. 28, 1856; she was born in Ireland in April, 1836; their children are—Wm. P., born March 13, 1857; Francis E., Oct. 3, 1858; Cornelius, Aug. 10, 1860; Mary J., May 1[illegible], 1867; Julia, April 24, 1869, and Edward, July 29, 1877.

Hurly Wm. P. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Tower Hill.

JOSLYN M. B. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

KENNEDY WM. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Tower Hill.

Kenyon B. W. farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Tower Hill.

Kerr Mathew L. farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

Kerr R. W. farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

Kerr Wm. teacher; Sec. 26; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

LAWTON BYRON, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

**LENNOX W. H.** Farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Nugent's Grove; owns 80 acres, valued at $2,500; born in Ireland, Sept. 1, 1820; came to America in 1832, and settled near Montreal; was seven years in the British army, engaged in the Canadian rebellion, and held the office of Lieutenant when discharged; came to this county in 1857 and settled on his present farm; married Sarah Burgess Oct. 17, 1858, in this township, Rev. Geo. Gemmell performing the ceremony. Mrs. L. was born in Stark Co., Ohio, April 12, 1827; their children are Sarah E., born Oct. 9, 1859; Susan, March 22, 1862, and Jesse, Dec. 3, 1866; is a Republican and Presbyterian. Mrs. L. is a member of the Methodist Church.

Lyons Thos. farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

Mc ENANY ARTHUR, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

**McCLOUD ERWIN,** Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Tower Hill; owns 245 acres worth $5,500; born in Kane Co., Ill., Nov. 12, 1852; came to this county with his parents in 1855; married Sarah Baxter Feb. 17, 1870, who was born in Ireland, Dec. 31, 1848; their children are Austin P., born Nov. 9, 1873, and Erwin E., Jan. 7, 1876; is a Republican in politics.

**McELLIGOTT JAMES,** Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Tower Hill; owns 290 acres worth $7,250; born in Ireland Dec. 25, 1828; came to America in 1848, and to this county in 1857; married Ellen Behan, a native of Ireland, in 1858; they have seven children—John R., Kate, Mary, Patrick, William, James and David; is a Catholic and Democrat.

McEnany Patrick, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

McEnany Peter, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

McKittrick Thos. farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

McReavey Wm. J. farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Manchester.

Magirl Dennis, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

Magirl James, far.; S. 12; P. O. Manchester.

Magirl John, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Manchester.

Magirl John Jr. farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Manchester.

Magirl R. far.; S. 12; P. O. Manchester.

Magirl Thos. farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

Manyon Jno. farmer; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

**MILLER THOS. JR.** Farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Tower Hill; born in New York, November, 1849; came to this county in 1876; married Sarah McMurray May, 1874. She was born in New York, Dec. 20, 1855; they have two children—Emily and Sarah; is a Protestant.

Monagan T. far.; S. 30; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

Montgomery Wm. renter; S. 34; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

O'BRIEN PETER, lab.; P. O. Tower Hill.

PATTON JAMES, farmer; S. 35; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

**PATTON JOSEPH,** Farmer; S. 25; P. O. Nugent's Grove, Linn Co.; owns 160 acres worth $4,000; born in Ireland, Feb. 11, 1824; came to America in 1853, and to this county in 1862; married Margaret Hawks in April 1857, who was a native of Ireland; she died April 1, 1867; married Jennette Read Aug. 4, 1867, who was born in Lucas Co., Ohio, Aug. 20, 1844; his children by the first marriage are, James, born July 7, 1858; John, March 11, 1860; Mary Ann, May 3, 1862; Ellen, Sept. 24, 1863; Margaret, Oct. 25, 1865, died March 11, 1878, and Joseph, born March 31, 1867; his children by the last marriage are Emma, born Feb. 19, 1869; Ernest, Jan. 2, 1871, died March 7, 1872; Scott, July 4, 1873, died March 26, 1878.

**PATTON NATHAN,** Farmer; S. 26; P.O. Nugent's Grove, Linn Co.; owns 200 acres, valued at $4,500; born in Ireland in 1841; came to America in 1864, and settled in Dubuque Co., Iowa; came to this town in 1869, remaining a year, then moved to Manchester, and after five years returned again to this town where he has since resided; married Jane Carrothers April 18, 1871, born in Ireland June 8, 1848; their children are, Mary J., born April 1, 1872; Charles, Nov. 24, 1874, and Wm. J., June 25, 1876; is a Republican and Presbyterian.

Patton Wm. far.; S. 26; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

**POUND E. C.** Farmer, S. 13; P. O. Tower Hill; owns 240 acres, worth $6,000; born in Erie Co., N. Y., July 25, 1849; came to this county in 1861 with his parents; his brother, W. A. Pound, was born in same county, New York, and came to this county in 1861; was married to Martha A. Howe August 19, 1874; their children are —Freddie and Louie; Mr. P. is a Republican.

Pound W. A. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Manchester.

Powers Thos. far; S. 2; P. O. Barryville.

Preston John H. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Tower Hill

READY OWEN, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

Reissler Jacob, far.; S. 13; P. O. Tower Hill.

Riley John, far.; S. 4; P. O. Barryville.

**ROBINSON JAMES,** Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Barryville; born in Ireland Jan. 29, 1822, came to America in April, 1844, and to this county in 1852. Married Mary A. Gregg Jan. 25, 1854, who was born in Ireland Dec. 25, 1837. They have nine children living and three deceased—Wm. J., born Nov. 14, 1854; Esther A., April 12, 1856, died May 28, 1872; Margaret, born April 30, 1857; Thomas, Sept. 15, 1850; Sarah, Aug. 27, 1860, died May 31, 1872; Robert, June 29, 1862; Eliza, Aug. 6, 1864; Alexander, Oct. 9, 1866; John B., Jan. 4, 1869; Henry E., March 26, 1871; Mary J., Oct. 2, 1873, died May 17, 1875, and Charles J., April 15, 1876; owns 520 acres worth $13,000; is a Republican and Methodist.

**ROBINSON JOHN,** Farmer S. 5; P. O. Manchester; owns 400 acres valued at $8,000; born in Ireland, Farmanagh Co., Dec. 26, 1826; came to this county April, 1854; married Margaret Swindle March 16, 1854; she was born in Ireland; they have two children living—George T., born March 9, 1857; Anthony, June 17, 1868; principal product, wheat, corn and hay, pork and beef.

Robinson R. far.; S. 17, P. O. Manchester.

Robinson Thos. far.; S. 7; P.O. Barryville.

Rogers D. far.; S. 13; P. O. Tower Hill.

Ryan F. P. far.; S. 9; P. O. Tower Hill.

Ryan James, far.; S. 9; P. O. Tower Hill.

Ryan M. J. far.; S. 9; P. O. Tower Hill.

SAVAGE ALFRED G. teacher; S. 34; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

**SANDILANDS THOMAS** (Deceased), was born in Edinburg, Scotland, June 26, 1823, where he learned the trade of stone cutter, which occupation he followed the greater part of his life. In 1848, he emigrated to St. John, Newfoundland, where he remained only a few months, coming to

Washington, D. C., in the Fall of the same year; returned to Scotland in the Fall of 1851, where, March 23, 1852, he married Miss Euphemia Smith, and in a few months returned with his bride to America, his adopted country, and settled in Washington, where he lived till 1859, then moved to Columbia, S. C., where he remained till after the breaking out of the war, when he, with great difficulty, succeeded in getting back to Washington in the Spring of 1863, his family coming the year before; in 1866, he moved to this county and purchased a farm, on which his widow and children now reside. He was for many years a consistent member of the I. O. O. F. in Washington City. He died Oct. 24, 1876. His children are Euphemia, born Jan. 21, 1853, died July 11, 1853; Isabella, born July 23, 1854; Mary, July 27, 1857; and Thomas, Aug. 11, 1865. Mrs. S. owns 200 acres on S. 4, worth $5,000. P. O. Barryville; was born in Scotland Feb. 29, 1834. The family are Presbyterians.

**SAVAGE HERBERT,** Farmer; S. 34; P. O. Nugent's Grove, Linn Co.; owns 235 acres, valued at $5,000; born in Somerset Co., Me., May 5, 1800; came to this county in 1865; married Olive Gould in 1832. She was born in the same county April 23, 1815. Four children are living and one deceased—Holland W., born Aug. 11, 1847; Wm. G., Oct. 9, 1849; Hugh M., March 27, 1851; Alfred G., Jan. 9, 1855; and Lewis G., Jan. 3, 1843, who died Jan. 29, 1868. The latter married Libbie Donaldson Sept. 27, 1862, who was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 10, 1846. He left behind three sons—Harry B., Charles H., and Andrew W., who, with their mother, still reside with their grandparents.

Savage Hugh M. farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

**SEARIGHT QUINTIN,** Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Tower Hill; owns eighty acres, worth $1,600; born in Ireland in May, 1834; came to America in 1852, and settled in New York, where he remained three years; then moved to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he resided till 1870, when he moved to this county. Married Martha Baxter April 8, 1867, who was born in Ireland May 3, 1834. Is a Republican and Methodist.

Sharp John D. farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Tower Hill.

**SHERMAN WM. H.** Farmer and Stock Raiser; P. O. Nugent's Grove, Linn Co. Owns 120 acres in this county, 140 acres in Linn County, and 80 acres in Ida Grove, Ida Co., within one and a half miles of county seat; the whole is valued at $7,250. Born in Medina Co., O., March 15, 1838; came to this county in 1862. Married Lucia Cleveland March 20, 1860, who was born in Tioga Co., Penn., August 19, 1841. They have four children living, and one deceased—Ora E., born in Ohio, Oct. 19, 1861, and died Nov. 10, 1870; Eva Z., born June 24, 1864; Annie W., Nov. 14, 1867; Ida S., March 23, 1871, and Frank C., July 10, 1873. Is a Republican and Protestant; Mrs. S. is a member of the Christian Church.

**SHEW C. A.** Farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Tower Hill; owns 160 acres, worth $3,200; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1832; came to Whiteside Co., Ill., in 1853, and to this county in 1862. Married Martha Daniels, Feb. 14, 1853; she was born near Montreal, Canada, April 26, 1836; their children are Willis M., born Oct. 28, 1855; Alonzo, June 28, 1860; Elmira, July 9, 1864, and Freddie, July 16, 1870. Is a Republican and Baptist.

Shew Willis M. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Tower Hill.

**SMITH CHRISTOPHER,** Farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Nugent's Grove, Linn Co.; owns 160 acres valued at $3,200; born in Ireland November, 1832; came to America Oct. 15, 1851, and to this county April 7, 1866; married Mary A. White Oct. 29, 1859, who was born in Ireland; their children are Edward, born June 20, 1862; Susan Aug. 12, 1864; Maggie, Dec. 1, 1868; John, April 1, 1870, and Kate, March 12, 1872; is a Democrat and Catholic.

Sweingruber Jacob, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Tower Hill.

Swindle A. far.; S. 15; P. O. Barryville.

Swindle Wm. B. farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Barryville.

TIPTON JAMES, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

**TITUS WM. F.** Farmer and Carpenter; Sec. 36; P. O. Nugent's Grove, Linn Co.; owns eighty acres, valued at $2,000; born in Kennebec Co., Me., March 24, 1822; went to Massachusetts in 1842, where he remained six years, returned again to Maine, and, in 1851, came to Winnebago Co., Ill., where he remained till 1857, when he moved to Jones Co., Iowa, remaining there until he moved to this county, in 1871. He married Julia Ketchum June 15, 1844, who was born in Ohio Nov. 1, 1820; their children are Eveline M., born June 4, 1848; Marcia P., April 18, 1850; Georgiana B., May 23, 1853; William, June 9, 1859, and Carrie E., Oct. 14, 1862. Republican.

Todd A. G. far.; S. 23; P. O. Tower Hill.

Todd E. far.; Sec. 23; P. O. Tower Hill.

Todd S. far.; Sec. 23; P. O. Tower Hill.

WARD JOHN, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

Welch J. far.; Sec. 10; P. O. Barryville.

Williams John, retired; Sec. 35; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

Williamson Thomas, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Tower Hill.

Woods James, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

Woods Patrick, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

Woods Peter, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

## NORTH FORK TOWNSHIP.

ALLMAN JOHN, farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Earlville.

Ammerman W. B. renter; S. 19; P. O. Earlville.

Anghen T. far.; S. 24; P. O. Rockville.

**ARNOLD HENRY,** Farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Rockville; born in Canada, 1833; came to the States and Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1849. Followed sailing on the lakes for seven years; moved to Iowa and settled on his present farm in 1857; he was married in 1859 to Miss Sarah A. Reid, from Pa. They have had nine children, eight living—John, Mary, Charles, Ella, Frederick, Edward, Lillie and Josie. He has held the office of Township Trustee two years, School Director one year. He has the office of Director in the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. one year. He has 240 acres land, value $6,000.

**ASHBURN H.** Farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Worthington; born in Tenn., 1832; moved to McLean Co., Ill., 1844; to Iowa and Delaware Co. in 1850; on his present farm in 1865. He was married in 1855 to Miss Francis J. Reeder, from England. He has 170 acres of land, value $5,000. In politics, Rep.; in religion, United Brethren. He held the office of Township Trustee three years, Road Supervisor five years. Mr. Ashburn's father, Geo. W. Ashburn, was among the earliest and most prominent settlers of the county. He was engaged in the mercantile trade for several years; was also a popular hotel keeper at Delhi for a number of years. Mr. Ashburn is among the active members in the Church of the United Brethren, which was organized eighteen years ago. Rev. R. H. Watters, Pastor at present. membership 55.

Aubrey R. far; Sec. 19; P. O. Earlville.

BAILEY J. B. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Worthington.

Bailey R. M. laborer; Worthington.

Barrington T. far.; S. 2; P. O. Dyersville.

**BELL ELISHA,** Farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Worthington; born in Pa., March 26, 1814; moved to Iowa and Scott Co. in Spring of 1838; to Delaware Co. and his present farm in 1849. He was married in 1840 to Miss Martha Nicholson; she was born Feb. 16, 1823, in Sandusky, Ohio, in 1836; they have had eight children—Mary E., born Jan. 10, 1841; Alvira, born Dec. 1, 1843, and died Dec. 12, 1843; Montgomery E., born Nov. 24, 1846; Leander W., born March 30, 1849; enlisted in May, 1865; died at La Grange, Tenn., Aug. 5, 1865; Eva, born Oct. 9, 1852; Alice May, born May 16, 1858; died

Dec. 29, 1858; Bertha A., born Sept. 27, 1860; Clarence E. born July 25, 1865. He has held the office of School Treasurer three years; he has 180 acres land valued at $4,000. In politics, Rep.; in religion, Methodist. Mr. Bell was among the earliest settlers of the State, and very few people living in North Fork Tp. when he came.

Benning H. far.; S. 10; P. O. Dyersville.

Benning J. far.; Sec. 14; P. O. Dyersville.

Benning W. laborer; Dyersville.

Bergman H. far.; S. 8; P. O. Dyersville.

Billmeirer G. far.; S. 2; P. O. Dyersville.

Billmeirer M. far.; Sec. 8; P. O. Dyersville.

Billmeirer G. far.; S. 8; P. O. Dyersville.

Blackmore W. far.; S. 13; P.O. Dyersville.

Boddy G. far.; Sec. 2; P. O. Dyersville.

Brauer C. far.; S. 27; P. O. Worthington.

Brauer M. far.; Sec. 8; P. O. Dyersville.

Brodt R. far.; P. O. Worthington.

Brunken J. far.; S. 15; P. O. Dyersville.

Bryan A. school teacher; Sec. 23; P. O. Worthington.

Burket O. laborer.

**BRYAN FRANK,** Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Worthington. Born in England, Sept. 20, 1833; moved to this country and New York in 1850. To Michigan in 1855; to Iowa in 1856; to Dubuque Co. in 1859; on his present farm in 1867; he was married in 1855 to Miss Mary Luey, from Mass. She was born Jan. 10, 1837. They have had four children—Albert S., born Aug. 29, 1856; Isadore E., Oct. 28. 1858; Levina, July 6, 1860; Frances C., July 26, 1862; Levina died March 12, 1873; Mr. Bryan held the office of School Director one year, Road Supervisor one year; he has 100 acres land, value $4,000; 140 acres in Sac Co.; in politics, Rep.; Albert L. and Isadore E. are school teachers.

Bryant John, renter; P. O. Earlville.

**BURRILL JOSEPH,** Farmer; S. 21; P. O. Earlville; born in Suffolk Co., Massachusetts, 1816; moved to Iowa and Dubuque Co. 1857; to Delaware County and his present farm, 1873; he was married in 1839 to Miss Charlotte S. Payne from N. H.; she died in 1850; he was married again in 1850 to Miss Mary A. Doton, from N. H.; they have had nine children, eight living—Charlotte L., Joseph W., G. Allen, Francis M., Stephen C., Mary E., Benjamin K., Josie A. Mr. Burrill and C. McKee purchased lots and built the first houses built in the town of Worthington, Dubuque Co.; he held the office of Justice of the Peace two years, and Township Clerk one year in that town; he has 80 acres of land, valued at $1,500.

Burrell W. laborer; P. O. Earlville.

CARVER JOHN, far.; S. 13; P. O. Rockville.

Cavanaugh Jas. far.; S. 29; P.O. Rockville.

Cavanaugh J. far.; S. 29; P. O. Rockville.

Cavanaugh Michael, renter; P.O. Rockville.

Cavanaugh Pat. retired; P.O. Rockville.

Clark W. C. far.; S. 7; P. O. Rockville.

Cook Charles, far.; S. 30; P. O. Delhi.

Cook R. J. far.; S. 30; P. O. Delhi.

Cook Richard, far.; S. 30; P. O. Delhi.

Cratty Michael, S. 3; P. O. Dyersville.

DUNKELL HENRY, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Worthington.

Dryer Jno. renter; S. 9; P. O. Dyersville.

EVANS JAMES H. far.; Sec. 10; P. O. Dyersville.

FLECKENSTEIN JOSEPH, renter; Sec. 34; P. O. Worthington.

Fleming P. P. far.; Sec. 18; P.O. Earlville.

Fitzsimmons Patrick, far.; Sec. 8; P. O. Earlville.

Fitzsimmons Wellington, far.; Sec. 8; P. O. Earlville.

GALYEAN J. B. renter; Sec. 18; P. O. Earlville.

**GEORGEN C. P.** Miller, Rockville; born in Germany in 1838; moved to this country and Dubuque in 1859; to Volga City, Clayton Co., 1861; to Dyersville, 1863; to his present position in 1866. He was married in 1866 to Miss Ann Ruddlesdin, from England. They have had four children—Minnie G., John, Annie J., Charles E. He has held the office of School Director three years, School Treasurer three years. He has carried the U. S. mail from Worthington to Rockville for the past five years. Mr. G. learned his trade as a miller in Germany. His father-in-law, John Ruddlesdin, is proprietor of the mill he now operates.

Gibbs Geo. far.; Sec. 6; P. O. Earlville.

**GIBBS JOHN, Sr.** Far.; Sec. 12; P. O. Earlville; born in Somersetshire, Eng., Nov. 22, 1816. They moved to this country and Delaware Co. in 1852;

on his present farm in 1875. He was married in 1837 to Miss Elizabeth Bunn, from England; she was born March 8, 1819. They have had thirteen children—Ruth, Edward, Matthew, Sarah, Jane, Elizabeth, Phebe A., Eliza, John, Jr., George H., Mary J., Ellen, Alice A. Jane, Ellen and Alice A. are dead; Johu and Eliza live at home and assist in carrying on the farm; George was married to Miss H. Bisgrove, from Delaware Co., February, 1877; they live on a part of the farm; Ruth married W. Parker, of Utah; Edward married Miss Ada Pilgrim, and lives in Bremen Tp.; Matthew married Miss Amelia Lewis, of Auburn, N. Y.; they live in Auburn; Sarah married Henry Pilgrim, from England, and lives in Elk Tp.; Elizabeth married James Hunt, from England, and lives in Bremen Tp.; Phebe A. married John Cook, from England; Mary J. married E. Bisgrove, from England; they live in Bremer Tp. Mr. Gibbs has held the office of School Director one year. He has 645 acres of land, valued at $18,000. In politics, Republican. He is among the earliest settlers of the county; no neighbors within two miles of them when they settled on their farm.

Gibbs Jno. Jr. far.; S. 6; P. O. Earlville.
Goldsmith F. far.; S. 8; P. O. Dyersville.
Goldsmith J. far.; S. 8; P. O. Dyersville.
Gould E. B. far.; S. 19; P. O. Earlville.
Graham S. far.; S. 6; P. O. Earlville.
Grapes Geo. far.; S. 36; P. O. Worthington.
Grapes J. B. lab.; Worthington.
Grapes Irvin, lab.; Worthington.
Grapes John, lab.; Worthington.
Grapes Saml. retired.
Grou H. far.; S. 27; P. O. Worthington.

HAIGHT J. S. farmer; S. 7; P. O. Earlville.

Ham R. far.; S. 36; P. O. Worthington.
Haass J. far.; S. 15; P. O. Rockville.
Haass Nicholas Jr. farmer; S. 15; P. O. Rockville.
Haass Nicholas Sr. farmer; S. 15; P. O. Rockville.
Hatch G. far.; S. 1; P. O. Dyersville.
Hatch Jesse, retired; Rockville.

**HEALY E.** Farmer and Dealer in Agricultural Implements; P. O. Earlville; born in Canada East June 29, 1826; came to Massachusetts in 1846; he moved to this State and county in 1854. He purchased his present farm and settled on it in same year. He was married in 1848 to Miss C. L. Hartwell, from Vermont; they had four children; she died in 1866. He was married in 1869 to Miss Maria C. Vanderveer, from New Jersey; they have had one child. Mr. Healy has 600 acres of land located in Secs. 4 and 6, North Fork Township. He is the oldest agricultural implement dealer in the State, having carried on the business successfully for over twenty-one years. He has handled McCormick's Reapers for twenty-one years. He has also speculated in land to quite an extent. He has held the office of Township Assessor three years and School Director nine years. He has held a prominent position in connection with the Old Settler's Association of the county.

Holdren D. J. renter; Sec. 18; P. O. Earlville.
House C. far.; S. 36; P. O. Worthington.
Hummell P. C. lab.; P. O. Worthington.
Hutchenson Adam, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Earlville.
Hutchenson J. N. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Earlville.

JAGER JOHN, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Worthington.

Jager M. far.; S. 6; P. O. Worthington.
Jancy Jas. laborer; Dyersville.
Jager S. far.; S. 25; P. O. Worthington.

KINNY THOS. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Dyersville.

Kinny Wm. far.; Sec. 7; P. O. Earlville.

LIBBY S. A. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Hopkinton.

Lipple C. far.; Sec. 27; P. O. Worthington.
Lux Jos. farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Delhi.

McCAFFREY FRANK, laborer; P. O. Earlville.

McCaffrey T. far.; Sec. 30; P. O. Delhi.
Macomber A. renter; Sec. 28; P. O. Worthington.
Mangrick Martin, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Worthington.
Martin Patrick, renter; P. O. Earlville.
Milan Thomas, laborer.
Millard C. far.; Sec. 12; P. O. Dyersville.
Millard J. far.; Sec. 3; P. O. Dyersville.
Millish E. far.; Sec. 11; P. O. Dyersville.

Moulton H. Jr. far.; S. 36; P. O.; Worthington.
Mueller F. merchant and P. M.; Rockville.
Meyers L. W. renter; S. 22; P. O. Rockville.

NACHTMAN A. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Dyersville.

**NICHOLSON ROBERT,** Far.; Sec. 8; P. O. Earlville; born in county Leitram, Ireland, in March, 1821; emigrated to U. S. A. in 1841, living in Pennsylvania and New Jersey until the Spring of 1855, when he came to this county and erected his residence where he now lives; married the 17th of Aug., 1846, to Mary Cook; she died in May, 1856; they had three children—Thomas, Eliza J. and Robert; married Jan. 17, 1861, Jane Morris, in Ohio. She died in 1861, leaving one child—Rolland B., who died when 4 years old; married the third time, Delia Flinn, Dec. 24, 1866. She died in 1868, leaving one child—Lucy Ann. Mr. Nicholson has 220 acres of land, valued at $4,500; has held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years past and is also Town Commissioner.

Noonan Pat. far; S. 21; P. O. Rockville.
Noonan Thomas, lab.; P. O. Rockville.

O'MERA ED. far.; Sec. 20; P. O. Earlville.

Omera John; far.; S. 20; P. O. Earlville.
Oehler Henry, renter; P. O. Earlville.
Otto A. far.; Sec. 14; P. O. Dyersville.
Otto Wm. lab.; Dyersville.

PAGE CÆSAR, far.; S. 16; P. O. Rockville.

Page Wm. far.; S. 16; P. O. Rockville.
Peets John, lab.; Worthington.
Popham Edwin, far.; S.11; P.O. Dyersville.
Peets Lewis, far.; S. 35; P.O. Worthington.

REEDER ROYAL, far.; S.15; P. O. Dyersville.

Raker Louis, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Dyersville.
Richardson David, far.; S. 6; P.O. Earlville.
Richardson J. far.; S. 6; P. O. Earlville.
Richardson John, far.; S. 6; P.O. Earlville.
Rotterman R. far.; S. 13; P.O. Dyersville.
Ruddlesdin Eli, renter; P. O. Rockville.
Ruddlesdin John, renter; Rockville.

SCHREKMELLE ANTON, Farmer; S. 15; P. O. Rockville.

Sharp Henry, far.; S. 10; P.O. Dyersville.
Sharp John, far.; S. 15; P. O. Dyersville.
Sievert John, far.; S. 5; P. O. Earlville.
Smith Jacob, far.; S.28; P.O. Worthington.
Smith J. J. far.; S. 28; P.O. Worthington.
Stoner Henry, far.; S. 18; P. O. Earlville.
Stoner Willis, far.; S. 18; P. O. Earlville.

TASTOOE F. renter; S. 7; P. O. Dyersville.

Tattersol Roger, far.; S. 2; P.O. Dyersville.
Toomer Wm. far.; S. 14; P. O. Dyersville.

WADSLEY JOHN, far.; S.25; P. O. Worthington.

**WHEELESS A. B.,** P. O. Worthington; S. 34; born in Washington Co., Ill., 1826; moved to Iowa and on to his present farm in 1851; he was married in 1848 to Miss Sarah H. Barnes, from Ill.; they have had eleven children, eight living—Matilda E., William B., Mary A., Henry H., Stephen D., Uriah T., Reuben A., Sarah L. His wife died in the Fall of 1872; married again, in the Fall of 1875, to Miss A. A. Place, from New York; they have had one child—Perry R.; Mr. W. has held the office of Justice of the Peace four years; Tp. Trustee ten years; School Director fifteen years; he has 240 acres of land, valued at $9,000; Mr. W. enlisted in the Mexican War, in 1846, under Gens. Taylor and Wool; he was engaged in the battle of Buena Vista; his company went into the engagement with forty men and came out with twenty fit for duty; in politics, Mr. H. is an Old Line Democrat; in religion, M. E.

Whitney Robt., farmer; S. 14; P.O. Dyersville.
Wilkinson Wm. far.; S. 28; P. O. Worthington.
Wolfe Charles, renter; S. 33; P. O. Worthington.

## HAZEL GREEN TOWNSHIP.

ABBEY G. farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Golden Prairie.

Aldrich Henry, far.; S. 22; P. O. Golden Prairie.

Aldrich Lewis, renter; S. 21; P. O. Golden Prairie.

Aldrich L. far.; Sec. 1; P. O. Delhi.

Ames J. M. far.; Sec. 5; P. O. Golden Prairie.

Ames Bobert W. far.; S. 5; P. O. Golden Prairie.

**ANDREWS ALONZO,** Farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Delhi; owns 100 acres, valued at $3,000; born in New York State, in 1835; came to this county in 1859; married Miss Elvira Barnes Dec. 23, 1864; she was born in Canada July 17, 1844; has three children—Minnie M., Gertrude and Florence C. Republican.

Arnold H. far; S. 35; P. O. Uniontown.

Atkins A. far.; S. 4; P. O. Golden Prairie.

BELDING AMOS, laborer; Sec. 11; P. O. Hazel Green.

Bensley J. M. far.; S. 32; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

Billings F. far.; S. 12; P. O. Hazel Green.

Bloodgood L. W. far.; S. 5; P. O. Manchester.

Brewer C. far.; Sec. 29; P. O. Golden Prairie.

Britt P. far.; S. 21; P. O. Golden Prairie,

Brown W. renter; S. 9; P. O. Golden Prairie.

Burke J. farmer; Sec. 23.

CARPENTER E. G. clergyman; Sec. 8; P. O. Golden Prairie.

Chrystal D. far.; Sec. 8; P. O. Golden Prairie.

**CHRYSTAL JOHN,** Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Golden Prairie; owns 360 acres, valued at $10,000; principal product corn and hay; born in Scotland Jan. 25, 1837; came to this county in 1856; married Miss Mary Orr March 21, 1867; she was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Aug. 8, 1839; has four children living—Sarah J., born April 24, 1868; Robert A., Dec. 15, 1869; Catherine, July 19, 1871; Mary L., Sept. 11, 1873, died Jan. 22, 1874, and an infant, born Oct. 8, 1877; Mr. C. is a Republican in politics; in religion, Reformed Presbyterian.

Clark F. teacher; S. 5; P. O. Golden Prairie.

Crosier A. lab.; S. 1; P. O. Hazel Green.

**CROSIER BRADFORD,** Farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Hazel Green; owns 100 acres, valued at $3,000; born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, August, 1822; came to this county in 1846, and to his present residence in 1853; married Miss Henrietta Pierce Nov. 21, 1849; has six children living—Henry, born in 1850; Elmira, 1852; Andrew, 1855; Emma, 1861; George, 1866; and William, 1869; enlisted Nov. 22, 1862, in Co. G, 6th I. C.; was honorably discharged May 28, 1865; is a Democrat.

Curtis Preston P. farmer; S. 11; P. O. Hazel Green.

DALGLEISH ROBT. farmer; S. 18; P. O. Golden Prairie.

Danford S. farmer; S. 1; P. O. Delhi.

Devine P. farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Hazel Green.

Dickey F. B. farmer; S. 12; P. O. Hazel Green.

Dickey F. N. merchant, Hazel Green.

Dickey G. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Hazel Green.

Dickey John G. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Hazel Green.

Dickey Wm. G. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Hazel Green.

Donahue Theodore, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Nugent's Grove.

Drummy John, farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Golden Prairie.

Drummy Simon, lab.; S. 29; P. O. Manchester.

Drummy Wm. Sr. farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Manchester.

Drummy Wm. F. farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Manchester.

Dullea Dennis, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Uniontown.

**DUNLAP J. B.** Farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Hazel Green; owns 940 acres, valued at $20,000; born at Derry Co., Ireland, April 18, 1833; came to this county in 1854 and entered a quantity of land on which he moved in 1856;

married Miss C. M. Comstock May 26, 1860. She was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 9, 1833; have eight children living and two deceased —John A., born March 12, 1861; Almira J., Aug. 9, 1862, died Feb. 20, 1863; Thomas J., Feb. 9, 1864, died April 18, 1864; Robert E., March 9, 1865; Ida, Jan. 24, 1867; Geo. C., Dec. 26, 1868; James, June 4, 1871; Wm. J., July 18, 1873; Clara M., Sept. 12, 1875, and David L., Dec. 7, 1877. Mr. D. is one of the early settlers of this township; has surmounted the trials and difficulties incident to a pioneer life and now owns one of the finest and best equipped farms in this part of the county; is a Republican and Reformed Presbyterian.

**DUNLAP THOS. B.** Farmer; S. 11; P. O. Hazel Green; owns 220 acres, valued at $5,000; born in Ireland Oct. 10, 1839; came to this county in 1857; married Miss Rose Speers Oct. 15, 1867. She was born in Ireland Oct. 14, 1846. They have three children—Alexander E., born Aug. 4, 1868; Elmira J., Oct. 29, 1870; and Robert J., Oct. 7, 1873; enlisted Aug. 22, 1862, in Co. K, 21st I. V. I.; participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, capture of Mobile, and was honorably discharged July 15, 1865; is a Republican and Protestant.

Dunlap Wm. far.; S. 18; P. O. Golden Prairie.

EAGAN MICHAEL, farmer; S. 36; P. O. Grove Creek, Jones Co.

Ellison S. far.; S. 36; P. O. Uniontown.

FIELDS ALEXANDER J. laborer; S. 23; P. O. Hazel Green.

Flanagan Patrick, far.; S. 28; P. O. Golden Prairie.

**FLINT C. L.** Farmer and Stock Raiser; S. 11; P. O. Hazel Green; born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., July 31, 1825. Moved from Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y., to Hazel Green, Delaware Co., Iowa, in April, 1853; has 1,300 acres of land, valued at $46,000. Republican in politics; in religion, a supporter of churches of all creeds; has been Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, County Supervisor, Trustee of the Iowa College for the Blind; has found in an experience of twelve years, with a dairy of forty-six cows, that dairying pays, notwithstanding out-door labor be purchased; that sheep pay well, though requiring great care, having had a flock varying from 1,000 to 2,000 for ten years; that raising horses also pays, having dealt largely in that business. Was married March 13, 1849. Maiden name of wife, Calista F. Holt, born May 12, 1830. Name of children —Charles L., born June 1, 1854; Hattie J., born Nov. 29, 1856; Harry W., born Jan. 22, 1862; Nellie C., born Nov. 22, 1865.

**FLINT CHAS. L.** Farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Golden Prairie; born in this county June 1, 1854; married Miss M. E. Coquillett Dec. 2, 1874; she was born in McHenry Co., Ill., April 19, 1857; has two children—Ethel C., born Sept. 14, 1875, and Clyde L., Dec. 16, 1877. Is a Republican and a Protestant.

Flint P. P. lab.; S. 11; P. O. Hazel Green.

Fredrich H. far.; S. 11; P. O. Hazel Green.

GODARD H. R. renter; Sec. 13; P. O. Uniontown.

**GREEN NEWTON,** Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Hazel Green; owns 155 acres, valued at $4,000; born in Ripley Co., Ind., March 5, 1835; came to this county in 1846; married Miss America Smith March 18, 1855; she was born in Hancock Co., Ky., Aug. 13, 1835; has four children—Mary E., born Jan. 24, 1857; Eva, Dec. 17, 1858; Newton A., March 5, 1864; Chas. E., July 26, 1874. Principal product, corn and hay. Enlisted Feb. 26, 1864, in Co. K, 21st I. V. I.; was at the capture of Mobile, and honorably discharged at Houston, Tex., August, 1865. Is a Republican and Free-Will Baptist. Mr. G. has run a threshing machine for many years, and is prepared to guarantee satisfaction to all customers.

Grover Wm. far.; S. 32; P. O. Grove Creek.

**GUTHRIE THOMAS,** Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Golden Prairie; owns 200 acres of land, valued at $5,000; born in Clarion Co., Penn., Oct. 7, 1815; came to this county in 1856; married Miss Elizabeth Lusk June 20, 1838. They have six children—Wm. S., born June

2, 1839, and served in the 1st Cavalry during the war; Albert A., Jan. 15, 1841, and served in the 4th Cavalry; Thomas L., June 24, 1843, and served in Co. K, 21st I. V. I.; James M., Feb. 26, 1845; John M., Nov. 15, 1847; Samuel O., May 20, 1850, and Mary O., Sept. 15, 1853, and died Feb. 7, 1873; is a Republican and Protestant. Mrs. G. was born in Pittsburgh, Penn. June 7, 1819.

**GUTHRIE WM. S.** Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Golden Prairie; owns 325 acres, valued at $6,000; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., June. 2, 1839; came to this county in 1856; married Sarah J. Orr April 8, 1869; she was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Nov. 26, 1841; have three children living and one deceased—Thomas A., born Jan. 14, 1870; Edgar E., Aug. 4, 1871, died April 21, 1873; Lizzie L., April 29, 1874, and Arthur, Nov. 1, 1876; enlisted Aug. 25, 1861, in Co. L., 1st I. Cavalry, and served till Sept. 10, 1864, when he was honorably discharged; is a Republican and Presbyterian; Mrs. G. is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

HAIGH WM. farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Golden Prairie.

Harrington Dennis, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Hazel Green.

Haynes R. W. far.; S. 4; P.O. Manchester.

Heyden C. lab.; S. 11; P. O. Hazel Green.

Hickethier Chas. farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Golden Prairie.

Hill F. far.; Sec. 13; P. O. Hopkinton.

Hill H.; Sec. 13; P. O. Hopkinton.

Houston C. V. farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Grove Creek.

Houston J. N. farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Grove Creek.

Hugh G. far.; Sec. 22; P. O. Uniontown.

**IRELAND JAMES,** Farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Manchester; owns 147 acres of land, valued at $4,000; born in England May 23, 1837; came to this county in 1857; married Miss Adelaide Crosier Dec. 19, 1858; she was born in Ogle Co., Ill., April 15, 1841; have two children—Horace M., born March 1, 1861, and Annie L. Jan. 27, 1867. Is a Republican and Free Will Baptist. Enlisted in 1861, in Co. I, 2d I. V. C., and participated in many battles and skirmishes; was honorably discharged Oct. 3, 1864.

**ISBELL CHAS. M.** Far.; Sec. 15; P. O. Hazel Green; owns 142½ acres of land, valued at $3,500; born in Otsego, Co., N. Y., in 1841; came to this county, 1873. Married Miss Dillon Feb. 13. 1873; she was born in this county Dec. 16, 1840; they have there children—Frances, born Nov. 24, 1873; Bessie, Dec. 27, 1875; and Charles T., Jan. 3, 1878; enlisted Sept. 5, 1862, in Co. D. 8th I. V. C.; participated in forty-eight consecutive battles; was wounded at Chantilly Nov. 8, 1863, while charging on a Division of rebel infantry, having his horse shot under him; only missed three guard duties while in the service, and that while suffering with wounds from which he is now partially disabled. Republican.

JAMES CHAS. laborer; Sec. 8; P. O. Golden Prairie.

KEEGAN JAMES, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Uniontown.

Keith J. far.; S. 15; P. O. Golden Prairie.

Keegan Thomas, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Golden Prairie.

Keith B. far.; S. 15; P. O. Golden Prairie.

Kellum S. far.; S. 16; P.O. Golden Prairie.

Krieling Barnhard, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Uniontown.

LACEY MARK, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Uniontown.

McBRIDE JAMES, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Uniontown.

McBride W. far.; Sec. 25; P. O. Uniontown.

McCusker Wm. Jr. far.; S. 33; P.O. Golden Prairie.

McCusker Wm. Sr. far.; Sec. 34; P. O. Golden Prairie.

McDaniel P. far.; S. 1; P.O. Hazel Green.

McQuillan J. far.; Sec. 34; P. O. Grove Creek.

Main J. lab.; S. 16; P.O. Golden Prairie.

**MANGOLD JACOB,** Farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Manchester; owns 440 acres in Delaware Co., valued at $11,000, and 160 acres in Linn Co., valued $3,500. Born in Switzerland Nov. 11, 1832; came to Southern Illinois in May, 1854; came to this county in 1855, and entered the homestead on which he now resides. Married Miss Francisca Marshall March 23, 1866;

she was born in Bavaria May 4, 1848; came to this country in 1863; they have four children—Caroline, born March 4, 1869; John J., April 6, 1871; Carl F., July 23, 1873, and Edward, June 25, 1876. Mr. M. came to this county with limited means, but by persistent economy and perseverence, he now ranks as one of the most thrifty farmers of this part of the county. Republican and Protestant.

**MATTISON SPENCER E.** Farming and Stock Raising; Sec. 13; P. O. Hazel Green; owns 227 acres, valued at $7,000; born in Pittsfield, Vt., Aug., 10, 1836; came to this county in 1872; married Mary a Hughlett July 18, 1861, at Galena, Ill.; she was born in Dubuque, Aug. 27, 1837; have six children living, and one deceased—Nellie E., born May 18, 1862, died Sept. 21, 1869; Samuel H., Sept. 30, 1863; Olin T., March 26, 1866; Spencer E., Nov. 20, 1867; Bessie A., Feb. 17, 1870; John E., Oct. 4, 1873, and Gertrude, Jan. 21, 1876; is in politics, Independent, and religion Protestant.

**MERRIAM GUSTAVUS,** Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Uniontown; owns 174 acres, worth $4,500; born in Worcester Co., Mass., Aug. 4, 1830; came to this county in 1855; married Fidelia M. Gregory in 1851, who died in 1858; married Emily A. Somes Oct. 16, 1860, who was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Aug. 19, 1831; he has by the first marriage two daughters—Clara M., now Mrs. Hogland, born Feb., 1852; Mary S., now Mrs. Dodge, born May, 1855; two boys by the last marriage—Louis P., born July 31, 1868; Freddie, born April, 1863, died Sept. 23, 1865.

**MIDKIFF PRESTON,** Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Hazel Green; owns 175 acres of land, valued at $4,300; born in Kanawha Co., Va., Aug. 31, 1836; came to this county in 1853; married Miss Roxanna Dalrymple July 8, 1855; she was born in Shelby Co., Ohio, Aug. 31, 1838. On July 16, 1855, Mr. M. started with his bride of only a week, to seek a new home in Kansas; arriving in Union Co., Iowa, the news of Lane's depredations in Kansas reached their ears, and they thought it prudent to remain where they were till the trouble had subsided; they remained there till 1857, where an infant was born, which they named James, but only lived a few months; they then went to Cass Co., Neb., and remained till 1859, when they returned to Union Co., Iowa, and from there to Clarke Co. in 1862, and to this county in 1863, where they have since resided; they have three children living—John L., born in Neb., Sept. 27, 1857; Nancy D., born in Clarke Co., Iowa, Oct. 4, 1862, and Geo. T., born in this township March 16, 1868; Mr. M. enlisted Oct. 12, 1864, in Co. K, 21st Ia. V. I., and was honorably discharged at Houston, Texas, Aug. 15, 1865; is a Republican and Protestant.

Miller B. P. far.; S. 24; P. O. Uniontown.

Miller W. B. far.; S.10; P.O. Hazel Green.

**MOORE R. W.** Far.; S. 29; P. O. Hopkinton; born in Guernsey Co., O., June 30, 1830; came to the county in Nov., 1856; married Miss Sarah L. Scarbrough April 15, 1858; she was born in same county, June 24, 1836; have four children living—Margaret M., born Feb. 8, 1859; Nancy R., Jan. 1, 1862; Myra E., Oct. 6, 1864; Lyman C., Feb. 1, 1869, died Feb. 17 of same year, and James H., born June 20, 1871; Democrat and local minister of the United Brethren Church.

Morgan Franklin B.

Morgan Joseph, far.; S. 14; P. O. Hazel Green.

Moulton A. W. far.; S. 10; P. O. Hazel Green.

O'KANE DANIEL, far.; S. 35; P. O. Hazel Green.

**OAKMAN WM. C.** Farmer; S. 24; P. O. Hopkinton; owns seventy acres, valued at $2,250; born in Franklin Co., Mass., June 11, 1836; came to this county in 1868; married Miss Elmira S. Belding in March, 1857; she was born in Cheshire Co., N.H., Dec. 7, 1835; Independent in politics and religion.

PARTRIDGE J. W. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Golden Prairie.

Patton Samuel, far.; Sec. 30; P. O. Nugent's Grove, Linn Co.

**PERLEY MOSES,** Physician and Farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Hazel Green; owns 300 acres, valued at $7,500; born

in Berlin, Washington Co., Vt., May 2, 1805; came to this county in 1874; married Miss Louisa Childs Sept. 11, 1833, who died March 18, 1865; has by that marriage one son—Chauncey C., born Oct. 16, 1841; married Mrs. Mary A. Heath Aug. 11, 1865; they have one son—Proctor, born May 2, 1869; Independent in politics and religion.

Pierce Henry, lab.; Sec. 11; P. O. Hazel Green.

Pierce J. H. far.; S. 13; P. O. Uniontown.

Pumpeary John, far.; S. 33; P. O. Hazel Green.

RICHARDSON AMOS, far.; Sec. 36; P. O. Uniontown.

Richardson H. A. lab.; Sec. 36; P. O. Uniontown.

Riley E. farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Manchester.

SHEPPARD JAMES, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Hazel Green.

Sheppard Jas. renter; S. 22; P. O. Hazel Green.

Sheppard J. laborer; S. 11; P. O. Hazel Green.

Sheppard Johnson, lab; Sec. 11; P. O. Hazel Green.

**SHEPPARD JOSEPH,** Farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Golden Prairie; born in Maryland March 9, 1820; came to this county in 1854; married Mary Lyon a native of Ohio, in 1851; their children are Johnson, Michael, Mary, Margaret E., Amos, Richard, George, David and Joseph. Is Protestant and Democrat.

Sheppard M. far.; S. 1; P. O. Hazel Green.

Sheppard M. lab.; S. 11; P. O. Hazel Green.

Shinn H. far.; S. 21; P. O. Golden Prairie.

Speers J. far.; S. 14; P. O. Hazel Green.

**SQUIRES JAMES H.** Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Hazel Green; owns 107½ acres of land, valued at $2,500; born in Cortland Co., N. Y. in 1842. Came to this county in 1852. Married Miss Mary A. Everhart in Monticello, Jones Co., Iowa, January 31, 1866; she was born in Mercer Co., Pa., Jan. 31, 1848. They have two children—Edwin E., born Aug. 29, 1867, and Edith Maud, March 28, 1870. Rep.; Cong.

**SQUIRES S. S.** Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Hazel Green; owns 495 acres, valued at $12,000; born in Cortland Co., N. Y., May 23, 1833; came to this county in 1852; married Sarah J. Whitcomb in 1858. Their children are Dora L., Bertha, Willard, Angie, Jennie and Frankie M. Mr. S.'s mother was born in 1807, and is still living with her children. His father was born in 1809, and died July 7, 1865; they were married in 1832. Mr. S. is a Republican and Protestant.

**SQUIRES THOS. J.** Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Hazel Green; owns 108½ acres, valued at $2,640; born in Cortland Co., N. Y., May 8, 1846; came to Jones Co., Iowa, in 1851, and to this county in 1852; went back to Jones Co. in 1853, where he remained till 1867, when he again returned to this county, where he has since resided. Married Miss Ruth Orr July 3, 1873; she was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, March 19, 1836. They have two children—Myrtie Luella, born May 27, 1874, and Richard C. Wiley, Sept. 16, 1876. Is a Republican and Reformed Presbyterian.

**STILLWILL CHAS. H.** Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Golden Prairie; owns 160 acres, valued at $4,000; born in Elba, Genesee Co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1843; came to this county in 1865. Married Miss Marion Kirkwood Feb. 11, 1868; she was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1844. They have four children—Aggie May, born Nov. 25, 1868; Hiram R., Aug. 23, 1872; Charles M., Nov. 8, 1874; Hayes K., Dec. 17, 1876. Principal product of farm is corn, oats and hay.

**SULLIVAN CORNELIUS,** Farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Golden Prairie; owns 160 acres, valued at $4,000; born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1832; came to Boston in 1851, and to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1853, where he married Miss Margaret O. Hern Sept. 2d of the same year; she was born in Cork Co., Ireland, in 1834; they have eleven children—Timothy, born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., June 1854; Mary E., in Elmira, N. Y., April 29, 1856; Jeremiah, in Bradford Co., Penn., Oct. 23, 1859; Michael, in same place, Dec.

23, 1861; Cornelius, born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Jan. 20, 1863; Hannah M., in the same place Feb. 28, 1865; Daniel, in Bradford Co., Penn., Aug. 14, 1867; John P., born in same place, Feb. 2, 1869; Wm. H., June 20, 1871; Julia A. A. Sept. 23, 1873, and Thomas, June 22, 1877; the last three were born in this township. Mr. S. has raised a nephew, Michael W., son of Daniel Sullivan; he was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Aug. 17, 1864; his father died April 2, 1865, of small pox, aged 28 years; his mother died March 5, 1869.

Summers Martin, far.; S. 27; P. O. Golden Prairie.

TALMADGE GEO. renter; P. O. Hopkinton.

**TAYLOR C. L.** Farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Manchester; owns 185 acres, valued at $5,500; born in Grafton Co., N. H., May 3, 1845; came to this county in 1866; married Mrs. Lucinda Wilson, daughter of Thomas and Lavinia McCall, Sept. 17, 1868; she was born in Clarion Co., Penn., June 27, 1845, and died Nov. 8, 1872, in this township; has one son—Leon Hanson, born March 26, 1870; dairying and hogs are the chief product of the farm.

**TAYLOR HIRAM N.** Farmer; Sec. 6.; P. O. Manchester; owns 135 acres, valued at $4,000; born in Grafton Co., N. H., May 11, 1841, came to this county in 1866; married Julia S. Britton Oct. 25. 1873. who was born in Rutland Co., Vt., April 5, 1851; corn is the principal product of his farm; is a Republican and Protestant.

**TAYLOR R. L.** Farmer, Inventor and Manufacturer; born in West Windsor, Vt., Feb. 7, 1829; married to Miss Charlotte M. Mitchell March 25, 1857, who was born at Leompster, N. H., July 15, 1833, but mostly raised in Weathersfield, Vt. She died at Hopkinton, Iowa, Jan 11, 1866, leaving him two daughters living—Charlotte Minerva, born at New Oregon, Iowa, Sept. 7, 1858, and Edith Grace, born at Hopkinton, Iowa, Oct. 4, 1864; having previously lost one daughter and one son; he was married the second time to Mrs. Carrie R. Atwood, April 2, 1867, who was born at Westminster, Vt., Dec. 12, 1839. He moved with his family to Hopkinton, Delaware Co., Iowa, in Sept. 1860, where he kept a store and post office for several years. His health failing, he sold his store and enclosed, in common with others, his farm where he now resides, on Section 5, Hazel Green Township, in this county, then comparatively a mere speck as compared with the extensive wild, almost unbroken and sparsely settled prairie, in the Spring of 1866. To save expense, he conceived the idea of fencing in one enclosure a strip of land one mile wide by two miles long, save forty acres, which he accomplished by inducing other owners to join in the enterprise, which, although it cost him a large effort, richly repaid him by bringing his farm, then of about 320 acres, into the enclosure thus formed (the renot being fenced previously, of the full amount, only about 170 acres in the almost two square miles), this enclosed with a single line of fence about 240 rods in length, being one side of his farm. The surrounding prairies were fenced and improved as by magic, and in a very few years were all fenced and dotted with buildings and groves. He commenced the building of wire fence when it was looked upon with distrust and considered a failure generally. He discovered the supposed failure to be want of building it properly and keeping the wires tight. The latter difficulty he successfully overcame by inventing the famous Taylor Stretcher, which is now extensively used and has a wide-spread reputation of being the best in use, and so cheap that farmers cannot afford to do without it. He has also invented a wire splicer and pincers for connecting wires which make a perfect splice that cannot break, besides saving much time and wire and is considered almost indispensable in building and repairing wire fences. The Taylor Harrow is also his invention. It is extensively introduced, and, by the reports of the best farmers, it has become established as the best and most practicable harrow in the Great West.

Thomas Henry, far.; S. 10; P. O. Hazel Green.

Thomas A. S. lab.; S. 15; P. O. Golden Prairie.

Thomas Hurbert, laborer; S. 17; P. O. Golden Prairie.

**THOMAS J. A.** Farming and Stock Raising; S. 16; P. O. Golden Prairie; owns 825 acres, valued at $25,000; born in Connecticut Aug. 18, 1827; came to this county in 1862. He spent his boyhood with his uncle, J. H. Benedict, in Otsego Co., N. Y. As a school boy, was never caught alone pouring over his books. His time, when not at work, was mostly devoted to breaking steers and colts, making calf yokes, sleds, etc. When 12 years old, he had four bright red, 2-year old steers, with brass buttons on their horns, trained so nicely that he drove them without a yoke about the county fair grounds; they would mind the motion of the whip, he being perched upon the head of an old ox whose weight was nearly 2,000 pounds. He thinks now if farmers' boys would get more education in the barnyard, there would be fewer farmers who would say their lives were failures financially. He went to California, in 1849, by way of Cape Horn; was gone five years. Married Miss Almira Flint Nov. 1, 1856. She was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1836; is a member of the Congregational Church. Came to this county in the Spring of 1862 with 950 sheep; drove them to this State from Michigan the year before. This was the largest flock, except one, in Iowa, at the time; kept them seven years. The enterprise was a success, the profits purchasing 100 acres of land each year.

Thomas Wm. far.; S. 15; P. O. Golden Prairie.

Tinkham Chas. far.; S. 5; P. O. Golden Prairie.

Tinkham Clarence, far.; S. 5; P. O. Golden Prairie.

**UTLEY G. H.** Farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Golden Prairie; born in Erie Co., Ohio, Jan. 5, 1851; came to this county in 1868. Married Lora Cleveland Jan. 1, 1874; she was born in Illinois Jan. 11, 1851; they have one son—Harry, born Jan. 4, 1875. Is a Republican.

**WAGEY F. W.** laborer; Sec. 34; P. O. Manchester.

**WALKUP OTIS B.** Farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Manchester; owns 116 acres, valued at $3,500; born in Franklin Co., Mass., Aug. 27, 1827. Married Miss Aurilla Spaulding Sept. 18, 1851, in Vermont; she was born in Cheshire Co., N. H., March 17, 1828, they moved to this county in 1867; have five children—Maria A., born Jan. 17, 1853; George O., April 22, 1858; Charles W., July 27, 1860; Hoyt. L. June 9, 1864, and Jennie E., Aug. 11, 1867. Is a Republican and Protestant. Came to Iowa, Jones Co., April, 1856; moved to Delaware Co., March, 1867.

Warrell J. farmer; S. 22; P. O. Hazel Green.

**WAUGH DAVID,** Farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Hazel Green; owns 280 acres, valued at $8,500; principal product, oats, corn and wheat; born in Ireland December, 1824; came to this county in 1867, married Miss Mary E. Van Duzer Dec. 30, 1852; she was born in Schuyler Co., N.Y., Feb. 3, 1832; have three children—James M., born Oct. 13, 1853; Wm. O., Nov. 18, 1855, died Aug. 29, 1863; George W., born Oct. 16, 1857; Robert E., Oct. 3, 1859, died August 15, 1861, and Nannie E., born March 27, 1866. Is, in religion, a Presbyterian, and in politics, Independent.

West Thomas, lab.; S. 10; P. O. Hazel Green.

**WILSON IRVIN,** Farmer; S. 25; P. O. Uniontown; owns 300 acres, valued at $7,500; born in Ireland Jan. 1, 1830; came to this county in 1861; principal product of farm, stock and grain; married Rhoda S. Weatherby August, 1871, who died Feb. 24, 1876; has one child living and one deceased—Rhoda S., born Oct. 27, 1872, died May 24,1877; Irvin T., born Nov. 27, 1874; is a Republican and Methodist.

**WILSON JAMES,** Farmer; S. 29; P. O. Golden Prairie; owns eighty-five acres of land, valued at $2,500; born in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, April 5, 1820; came to this county in 1854; married Miss Helen Bruce in 1860; she was born in Galashiels, Scotland, in 1831; They have one daughter—Melissa, born May 17, 1861; is a Republican and Protestant.

Wilson Matthew, lab.; S. 25; P. O. Uniontown.
Wilson Thomas, far., S. 26; P. O. Uniontown.
Winnard Thomas, far.; S. 2; P. O. Hazel Green.
Woodward H. W. far.; S. 21; P.O. Golden Prairie.
YOUNIE L. JR. far.; S. 29; P. O. Manchester.

**YOUNIE LEWIS,** Farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Manchester. Owns 160 acres valued at $4,000; born in Scotland Dec., 1815; came to America in 1830, and to this county in 1861. Married Miss Jane Maxwell Oct. 14, 1847; she was born in Scotland Feb. 28, 1828. Have ten children living—John W., born July 15, 1849; Ellen, Jan. 16, 1851; Jennette, Oct. 24, 1852; William, Feb. 5, 1854; Lewis, Nov. 20, 1855; Ann, Oct. 4, 1857; Alexander, July 26, 1859; James, Oct. 26, 1861; David, Dec. 25, 1863; Richard, Nov. 6, 1865; is a Democrat and Protestant.

## PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

ALLIN CHARLES, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Manchester.
Anderson Christopher, far.; S. 31; P. O. Manchester.
Annis A. J. far.; P. O. Manchester.
Annis G. far.; S. 15; P. O. Manchester.
Annis John D. far.; P. O. Manchester.
Annis T. J. far.; S. 12; P. O. Manchester.
BALLARD WILLIAM, Sec. 16; P. O. Manchester.
Barlholf Alfred, far.; Sec. 6; P. O. Manchester.
Barlholf Summer, far.; S. 6; P. O. Masonville.
Barr A. W. far.; S. 24; P. O. Barryville.
Barr A. far.; S. 24; P. O. Barryville.
Barr John, far.; S. 24; P. O. Barryville.
Barr M. far.; S. 24; P. O. Barryville.
Barr R. far.; S. 24; P. O. Barryville.
Barrey Charles C. far.; Sec. 35; P. O. Barryville.

**BARRY JOHN S.** Farmer; P. O. Barryville; born in Franklin Co., Mass., Dec. 23, 1827; graduated at Williams College in 1853; married Pamelia M. Brown, of same county, March 10, 1852. She was born Sept. 27, 1827. Mr. Barry taught in the Union schools of Saratoga Springs two years after graduating; emigrated to Iowa, arriving in April, 1856, and settled where he now lives, and has 780 acres of land and is a large stock dealer; was appointed Postmaster, and established the Barryville postoffice in 1857, and still holds the same; they have had three children—John S., Jr., born July 21, 1843; Chas. C., Jan. 19, 1856; Mattie P., July 29, 1858. John S., Jr. died Dec. 17, 1877.

Beal Orin, laborer; Masonville.

**BOARDWAY PETER,** Farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Manchester; born in Collins, Erie Co., N. Y., Feb. 6, 1842; enlisted in Co., A. 64th N. Y. V. as private; was promoted to Corporal, Sergeant, Commissary Sergeant, First Lieutenant, and finally Captain; was in the following battles—Fair Oaks, Antietam, Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville, Sucker Gap, Thoroughfare Gap, Gettysburgh, Coal Harbor, Centerville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, advance on Petersburg and all the movements of the Second Army Corps up to Gen. Lee's surrender; married Mary Lallman, March 3, 1867, of Erie Co., N. Y., and emigrated to this town in September, 1867; they have one child—Maggie A.; has eighty acres of land.

**BRITTON BENJAMIN B.** Farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Masonville; born in Springfield, Windsor Co., Vt., March 27, 1810; moved with his parents to Rutland Co., Vt., in 1827; married Louise Burton May 14, 1836. She was born in Andover, Vt., Aug. 15, 1815; they have had eight children—Lewis B., Henry, Leroy A., Warren, L. Floridon Julie S., Warren B. and Altie L. Lewis B., Henry, Leroy A., Warren B. and L. Floridon, have died. Leroy A. enlisted in Co. H, 10th Regt. Vt. I., and died at Rockville, Maryland,

of pneumonia, Dec. 17, 1862. Mr. Britton was a member of the Vermont Legislature four years and a member of the Constitutional Convention once; emigrated to this town in the Spring of 1869.

Britton W. B.; P. O. Masonville.

Buck John, lab.; Manchester.

Burtance Chas. H. far.; Sec. 10; P. O. Manchester.

CARRADUS DAVID, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Barryville.

Creamer C. E. lab.; S. 29; P. O. Manchester.

Creamer Joseph, far.; S. 29; P. O. Manchester.

Collard S. far.; S. 15; P. O. Manchester.

Carothers C. W. far; S. 32; P. O. Barryville.

DANIEL THOMAS, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Manchester.

Davis Alle.

Dodge J. P. far.; S. 3; P. O. Manchester.

Drury A. H. far.; S. 2; P. O. Manchester.

**DUREY ALFRED,** Deceased; born in Kent Co., England, Sept. 4, 1830; emigrated to the State of New York in 1850; married Mary Hicks, who had just arrived from his native country, the 14th of June, 1852. Came to Illinois and then to this county, in the Spring of 1856. Have had eleven children, nine still living, viz.: Emma A., Albert H., Wm. A., Mary J., Frederick L., Charles F., Elmer E., George C., Libbie P., Mattie M., John A. Charles F. died when 8 months old, and Elmer died when 4 years and 6 months. Mr. Durey died Feb. 2, 1877; was one of the first settlers of the town, and his son Wm. A. was the first one to vote that was born within this township. The estate has 340 acres of land, valued at $10,000.

Durey F. far.; Sec. 1; P. O. Manchester.

Dugan J. far.; Sec. 35; P. O. Barryville.

Durey W. A. farmre; S. 2; P. O. Manchester.

FECKERY HENRY, laborer; P. O. Manchester.

Fox D. K. far.; Sec. 1; P. O. Manchester.

Fox H. C. far.; Sec. 1; P. O. Manchester.

Freles Daniel K. carpenter; Sec. 29; P. O. Manchester.

GARDNER HENRY, farmer; S. 6; P. O. Masonville.

Gardner W. S. far.; S. 6; P. O. Masonville.

Genneull Geo. E. far.; S. 8; P. O. Masonville.

Grant Chas. G. renter; S. 2; P. O. Manchester.

Grant Geo. W. rtr.; S. 23; P. O. Manchester.

HASSY MICHAEL G. farmer; S. 23; P. O. Manchester.

**HEALY PATRICK,** Farmer; S. 29; P. O. Manchester; born in Ireland in 1798; emigrated from Connaught to America, landing in New York in 1828; lived in Connecticut until 1857, when he came to this county and town. Has three children living, and have lost seven. Name of those living—Thomas H., Bridget and Margaret. One son enlisted in the late war, and was killed at the battle of Iuka. Has eighty acres of land.

Healy Thomas, lab.; Manchester.

Hellier John, far.; S. 2; P. O. Manchester.

**HILLIER THOMAS,** Farmer; S. 2; P. O. Manchester; born in Devonshire, Eng., Jan., 1822; came to the United States in 1852, and stopped in Illinois four years, then came to this county, on the land he now owns, in 1857, and built his house, which has ever been open for religious meetings and Sunday schools. Married his first wife while in England, whose name was Ann Dadds, in 1846; she died in 1850; had one son—John. In the Fall of 1855, Mr. Hillier married the widow Anna May, whose maiden name was Rice, who married James King, and after his death married Ezra May, who also died, leaving her the Widow May. She was a native of Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y.

Hines Jas. far.; S. 28; P. O. Barryville.

Hines T., Sr., far.; S. 28; P.O. Barryville.

JOHNSON JOHN, renter; P. O. Barryville.

Joslyn R. W. laborer.

KEISER HENRY, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Manchester.

Keiser J. far.; Sec. 15; P. O. Manchester.

Kelley John, Sr. farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Masonville.

Kelley Peter, laborer; P. O. Masonville.

Kennedy David, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Manchester.

Kramer J. far.; S. 29; P. O. Barryville.

LAWRENCE N. W. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O Manchester.

Libby Charles A. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Manchester.

Lightfoot A. L. renter; P. O. Manchester.

Lindrum J. far.; S. 32; P. O. Manchester.

Luddey J. far.; S. 21; P. O. Masonville.

Lyman C. W. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Manchester.

Lyman H. E. farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Barryville.

Lyman W. C. farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Barryville.

Lyon C. far.; Sec. 30; P. O. Manchester.

Lyon E. M. far.; S. 8; P. O. Manchester.

McFARLAN RICHARD, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Manchester.

McGuire J. far.; S. 31; P. O. Manchester.

McKittrick P. M. renter; P. O. Tower Hill.

McMahon Owen, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Barryville.

Maloney John, renter; P. O. Barryville.

Miller Andrew Jr. farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Manchester.

Morris Thos. F. laborer; P. O. Manchester.

Mulligan Michael lab.; P. O. Barryville.

Mulvehill J. far.; S. 8; P. O. Masonville.

Mulvehill M. far.; S. 8; P. O. Masonviile.

Mulvehill P. far.; S. 8; P. O. Masonville.

Murphy E. far.; S. 19; P. O. Barryville.

ORVIS W. M. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Manchester.

**ORVIS E. P.** Farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Manchester; was born in Washington Co., N. Y., April 8, 1824; came to Illinois in 1844; married Caroline Putnam in Kane Co., Ill., Nov. 21, 1846; and came to this State some years after, and settled on his present farm; have seven children—Theodore W., Arvilla A., Florence V., Alice E., Elmore W., Fannie Z. and Frank E. Is a Republican; Independent in religion.

PEMBER WILLIAM, renter; P. O. Manchester.

RYAN PATRICK, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Barryville.

**RICE WM. E.** Farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Masonville; born Oct. 9, 1845, in Hartsgrove, Ashtabula Co., Ohio; came to town in May, 1869; married Irene Young, of Ashtabula Co., Dec. 19, 1871; she was born Sept. 28, 1850. They have two children—Bertha, born Feb. 14, 1873, and Alma, born June 19, 1876. W. E. and A. H. Rice own 160 acres of land on Sec. 5.

SELLENS GEO. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Manchester.

Sellens Wm. far.; S. 3; P. O. Manchester.

Shofner S. M. far.; S. 27; P. O. Barryville.

**SIMMONS CALVIN,** Farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Manchester; born in Ontario Co., N. Y., June 1, 1803. Came to Ohio in 1826, and from there to Illinois in 1853, and to township of Prairie, Delaware Co., Iowa, in 1869; married Harriet Preston, of Ontario, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1823; she died Sept. 16, 1827; married Mary Janet Stimson in Medina Co., O., Aug. 11, 1851; had seven children by first marriage—Myrett, William G., John F., Walter, Caleb, Harriet, Maryett. Owns 280 acres of land; belongs to M. E. Church; in politics, Republican.

Smith T. far.; Sec. 3; P. O. Manchester.

Snyder G. W. far.; Sec. 12; P. O. Manchester.

Stewart R. F. far.; S. 10; P. O. Manchester.

Stewart W. P. laborer; Manchester.

**STILES HENRY,** Far.; S. 2; P. O. Masonville; born Jan. 2, 1836, in Peru, Bennington Co., Vt.; married Helen Rider, of same town, May 14, 1865; came to this town April, 1866, and opened up and improved the farm on which he now lives; they have two children—Francis J. and Harry E.; Mr. Stiles enlisted in the 2d Reg. Vt. Brig., Oct., 1861, serving in the Army of the Potomac his full time of enlistment; Mrs. Stiles was born Oct. 7, 1843.

Stimpson Jason, far.; S. 13; P. O. Manchester.

Stimpson Milton, far.; S. 13; P. O. Manchester.

WEAVER BENJAMIN, farmer; S. 16; P. O. Manchester.

Welch James, renter; S. 8; P. O. Masonville.

Welch Robert, far.; S. 8; P. O. Masonville.

**WILEY HENRY C.** Farmer; S. 7; P. O. Masonville; born in Windsor Co., Vt., Dec. 4, 1844, and lived at home until his arrival at age, clerking for his father the latter part of the time in his father's store; emigrated to Iowa and has resided in this town for the past eight years; married Lucretia F. Martin March 30, 1869; she was born in

Bureau Co., Ill., June 23, 1852; they have three children—Edmond P., Clarence M., and Pliney A.; owns 120 acres of land and has an orchard of 1,200 apple trees doing finely and just coming into bearing.

Woodcock W. H. lab.; P. O. Manchester.

## BREMEN TOWNSHIP.

AHMANN ADOLPH, farmer; S. 24; P. O. Petersburg.

Althoff Theodore, far.; S. 3; P. O. Petersburg.

Arens H. far.; S. 23; P. O. Dyersville.

Arens Jos. far.; S. 17; P. O. Petersburg.

BACKENSTEDT ARNOLD, farmer; S. 12; P. O. New Vienna.

Ben Wm. far.; S. 28; P. O. New Vienna.

Bisgrove E. far.; S. 33; P. O. Earlville.

Bisgrove F. far.; S. 34; P. O. Dyersville.

**BISGROVE HENRY,** Farmer; S. 34; born in Parish Wedmore, Stoughton, Eng., April 5, 1822. Moved to this country and Dubuque Co., Iowa, in 1857; settled on his present farm in 1868. He was married in 1846 to Miss Jane Clapp, from Ashton, Eng.; born July 21, 1819. They have had seven children—Elizabeth J., Edward, Frank, Hannah, Luke, George C., John R. Elizabeth J. married John Rich, of Delhi. Edward married Mary J. Gibbs, of North Fork Tp., and lives on S. 33, Brown Tp. Mr. B. has 160 acres of land, valued at $8,000. In politics, Republican; in religion, Methodist.

Bisgrove L. far.; S. 34; P. O. Dyersville.

Bockenstedt A. far.; S. 12.

Bohnenkomp F. far.; S. 3; P. O. Petersburg.

Bohnenkomp H. far.; S. 3; P. O. Petersburg.

Bruening B. far.; S. 27; P. O. Dyersville.

Burlet John, far.; S. 30; P. O. Earlville.

COOK JOHN, farmer; P. O. Earlville.

Couissins T. far.; Sec. 32; P. O. Earlville.

DAENIER PETER, merchant; Petersburg.

Deppe Wm. far.; S. 4; P. O. Petersburg.

Doolittle A. S. far.; S. 31; P. O. Earlville.

Drexler John, Sr. farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Dyersville.

Drexler J. Jr. far.; S. 28; P. O. Dyersville.

EIGENBERGER GEORGE, laborer; P. O. Petersburg.

Eigenberger J. far.; Sec. 17; P. O. Petersburg.

Eike Jos. far.; Sec. 6; P. O. Petersburg.

FANGMAN CLEMENS, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Dyersville.

Fangman J. far.; S. 33; P. O. Dyersville.

Funke B. far.; Sec. 35; P. O. Dyersville.

Funke H. far.; S. 13; P. O. New Vienna.

GIBBS EDWARD, farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Earlville.

Glynn Patrick, Sec. 28; P. O. Dyersville.

Goedken H. far.; S. 5; P. O. Petersburg.

Gœrett Carl, far.; S. 24; P. O. Dyersville.

HARMIER ANTONE, far.; S. 7; P. O. Petersburg.

Harmier Henry, far.; P. O. Petersburg.

Hehman Fred. far.; S. 6; P. O. Petersburg.

Herman Grave, far.; S. 22; Dyersville.

Hildebrand Geo. far.; S. 17; P. O. Petersburg.

Houkomp A. far.; S. 4; P. O. Petersburg.

Houkomp H. far.; S. 12; P. O. New Vienna.

Hunt Henry, far.; S. 32; P. O. Earlville.

**HUNT JAMES,** Far.; S. 32; P. O. Earlville; born in England June 7, 1830; moved to this country and Ohio in 1841; to Iowa and to his present farm 1857; he was married, 1865 to Miss Elizabeth Gibbs, from England; she was born June 20, 1844; they have had ten children, eight living—Robert, George, Ellen, Allen, William, James, Sidney, Phœbe A.; Mr. Hunt has 1,600 acres of land located in Bremen, Oneida and Delhi Tps., valued at $25,000; he purchased 160 acres of the Government in 1853; he deals quite extensively in stock; in politics, a Republican; his brother, Henry Hunt, lives with him and helps to carry on the farm

JANSE HENRY, far.; S. 16; P. O. Dyersville.

KERKHOFF HERMAN, farmer; S. 20; P. O. Dyersville.

Kerne John, far.; S. 24; P. O. Dyersville.
Kirckhoff A. far.; S. 22; P. O. Dyersville.
Kirckhoff H. far.; S. 9; P. O. Petersburg.
Kirckhoff Henry. far.; S. 12; P. O. Dyersville.
Kleespies J. Sr. far.; S. 7; P. O. Earlville.

**KLEESPIES JACOB,** Farmer; S. 7; P. O. Earlville; born in the kingdom of Bavaria, Prussia, in 1826; came to this country and New Jersey in 1851; to this State and Dubuque in 1855. He settled on his present farm in 1864; was married in 1854 to Miss Elizabeth Frey, from Prussia. They have had nine children, two dead—Caroline, Mary, Joseph, William, Valentine, Adam, Anthony. He has 200 acres of land, valued at $10,000. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace two years; Township Trustee six years; School Director nine years. His father, Adam Kleespies, lives with him. He is 77 years old. He enlisted in the 107th Regt. N. Y. Zouaves in our late rebellion; was in the battles of Fortress Monroe and Yorktown.

Koelker H. far.; S. 4; P. O. Petersburg.
Koelker H. far.; S. 4; P. O. Petersburg.
Kramer F. far.; S. 18; P. O. Petersburg.
Krapfl G. far.; S. 15; P. O. New Vienna.
Krapfl G. Jr. far.; S. 15; P. O. Dyersville.
Krogmann O. far.; S. 19; P. O. Petersburg.

LAPPE JOHN, far.; S. 28; P. O. Dyersville.

**LE GASSICK JAMES,** Farmer; S. 29; P. O. Earlville; born in London, Eng., in 1830. Moved with his parents to this country and Ohio in 1841; to Cook Co., Ill., in 1848; to Iowa and on his present farm in 1852. He was married in 1857 to Miss Sophia Hayes, from England. They have had one child—John, born May 26, 1867. Mr. L. held the office of County Supervisor nine years under the former system. He now holds the same under the present system. He held the office of Justice of the Peace sixteen years; Township Clerk four years; Township Assessor three years; Township Trustee ten years; Secretary School Board sixteen years. He has 240 acres of land, valued at $12,000. He lost his dwelling by fire May 2, 1874. Mr. Le Gassick is held in high esteem by the people of the county, and walks off with large majorities at the county and township elections.

Leib Henry, school teacher; P. O. New Vienna.
Leichtberg Bernard, far.; S. 12; P. O. New Vienna.
Loesche H. far.; S. 6; P. O. Earlville.
Luke H. A. far.; S. 1; P. O. New Vienna.

MAIROSE CLEMENS, farmer; S. 4; P. O. Petersburg.

**MAASJOST REV. S.** Clergyman Parish SS. Peter and Paul; P. O. Petersburg; born in Prussia in 1839; came to this country and Guttenburg, Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1852; to this county and parish in 1873; their church was organized in 1867, and was built the same year; it is 100x45 ft.; they have a membership of 135 families. Father Maasjost was instructed in the English language in Prussia and Belgium, and notwithstanding, he has officiated over two entire German parishes; he speaks and writes the English fluently.

Mairose Jos. far.; S. 9; P. O. Petersburg.
Meorman B. far.; S. 9; P. O. Petersburg.
Mullencamp Antone, far.; Sec. 8; P. O. Petersburg.

NABER B. D. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Petersburg.
Naber G. far.; S. 3; P. O. Petersburg.
Naber J. far.; S. 11; P. O. New Vienna.
Naber J. H. far.; S. 11; P.O. New Vienna.
Nichols D. renter; Sec. 25; P. O. Dyersville.
Nurre B. far.; Sec. 17; P. O. Petersburg.

OLBERDING H. retired; P. O. Dyersville.
Osterhous J. far.; S. 6; P. O. Petersburg.
Overmann F. far.; S. 8; P .O. Petersburg.

PETSCHE PETER, peddler; P. O. Petersburg.

RAUCH JOHN.
Riden W. far.; S. 25; P. O. Dyersville.

**RUBLY FREDERICK,** Mercht. and Postmaster; P. O. Petersburg; born in Pa., 1847; he came to Iowa, and this township in 1858; settled in Petersburg in 1872; he was married in 1869 to Miss Thresa R. Ricksher, from Fort Madison, Iowa. They have had five children—Andrew, John, William, Rose,

Bertha; he has held the office of Justice of the Peace for two years, Assessor two years, Township Clerk one year, Postmaster three years; he is in partnership with his brother John; they keep a general stock of merchandise; Mr. Rubly, during the Winter months, teaches school while his brother carries on the business.

Rubly John, merchant, Petersburg.

SANDERCOCK JOHN, far.; Sec. 30; P. O. Earlville.

Sassen B. merchant; Petersburg.

Schaffers H. far.; S. 34; P. O. Dyersville.

Scheberding J. saloon keeper; Petersburg.

Schlikman J. far.; S. 33; P. O. Dyersville.

Schmeiding C. far.; S. 16; P.O. Petersburg.

Schmeiker C. far.; S. 20; P.O. Petersburg.

Schmidt P. shoemaker; Petersburg.

Schertz H. far.; Sec. 9; P. O. Petersburg.

Seigell A. laborer; P. O. Dyersville.

Sellnar A. far.; S. 19; P. O. Petersburg.

Sims S. farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Earlville.

Sorster A. far.; Sec. 5; P. O. Petersburg.

Stangel A. far.; S. 15; P. O. Petersburg.

Staples J. far.; Sec. 25; P. O. Dyersville.

Steger G. Sr. far.; S. 23; P. O. Dyersville.

Steger G. Jr. far.; S. 23; P. O. Dyersville.

Steger M. far.; Sec. 25; P. O. Dyersville.

Sudmire G. far.; S. 2; P. O. Petersburg.

Sudmier J. far.; S. 20; P. O. New Vienna.

TUSHNAR FRED. farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Petersburg.

VOESSING WM. farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Petersburg.

WEISCHE H. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Earlville.

Wessell B. far.; S. 1; P. O. New Vienna.

Wessell J. W. far.; S. 1; P. O. New Vienna.

Westenmier F. farmer; S. 21; P.O. Dyersville.

Westlake S. far.; P. O. Earlville.

Westmier O. farmer; Sec. 21.

Witte J. far.; S. 3; P. O. Petersburg.

Witte Joseph, carpenter; Petersburg.

Wordelhoff Wm. far.; S. 17; P. O. Petersburg.

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## UNION TOWNSHIP.

BACON BERTRAND, far.; S. 2; P. O. Hopkinton.

Bacon Charles, far.; P. O. Hopkinton.

Bacon I. far.; S. 32; P. O. Grove Creek.

Bacon J. renter; S. 21; P. O. Hopkinton.

Bacon J. C. farm hand; P. O. Hopkinton.

Bacon J. M. lab.; P. O. Hopkinton.

Baker John, far.; P. O. Hopkinton.

Barnes F. S. far.; P. O. Hopkinton.

Barnes James, far.; S. 19; P.O. Uniontown.

Barrows L. S. far.; S. 23; P. O. Hopkinton.

**BERLIN PAUL B.** renter; S. 32; P. O. Grove Creek; born in Pennsylvania in 1855, and lived there until he was 16 years of age; he then came to Delaware County and has made it his home since then; was married in 1875 to Caddie Hogg, who was born in this county; Democrat.

Blanchard Aaron P. far.; S. 22; P. O. Hopkinton.

Blanchard Curtis, lab.; P. O. Hopkinton.

Blanchard Perry C. lab.; P. O. Hopkinton.

Billings Charles, P. O. Hopkinton.

Billings Charles D. far.; P. O. Hopkinton.

Britt John, far.; S. 9; P. O. Hopkinton.

Burnight J. far.; S. 31; P.O. Grove Creek.

Byam Oliver, far.; S. 30; P. O. Hopkinton.

Byrom Benj. far.; P. O. Hopkinton.

CONANT E. G. far.; S. 22; P. O. Hopkinton.

Conner O. C. far.; S. 4; P. O. Hopkinton.

**CROSS L. D.** Farmer; S. 33; P. O. Grove Creek; was born in New Hampshire in 1813, and lived there until 18 years old; removed to State of Vermont, and remained there until he was 21 years old; then moved to Hartford, Ct., then to Lowell, Mass., from there to Illinois, and then to this State; has lived in Delaware Co. thirty-five years; was married in 1840 to Phœbe Bullard, of Mass., one child living—Orlando M.; one, Caroline, dead; Republican; Baptist.

DANFORD JOSHUA, farmer; P. O. Hopkinton.

Danford Wm. far.; S. 8; P. O. Union.

**DAVIS MARION E.** Renter; S. 29; P. O. Grove Creek; was born in Illinois in 1852; came to this county when about 2 years old, and has been here since. Married Melvina Everhart,

of Pennsylvania, in 1874. Has one child—Grace. Republican.

Dayton H. farm hand; P. O. Hopkinton.

Dolley G. far.; S. 31; P. O. Uniontown.

Dolley H. far.; S. 29; P. O. Grove Creek.

Douglas S. far.; S. 23; P. O. Hopkinton.

Dufoe Oliver, far.; S. 21; P. O. Hopkinton.

ELLIOTT WM. far.; S. 20; P. O. Uniontown.

GARLICK GEORGE, voter; P. O. Uniontown.

Garlick Thos. S. far.; S. 20; P. O. Uniontown.

Garvin David, far.; S. 19; P. O. Uniontown.

Gavitt D. W. far.; S. 23; P. O. Hopkinton.

Green C. far.; S. 17; P. O. Uniontown.

Griess J. far.; S. 19; P. O. Uniontown.

Guthrie J. renter; S. 29; P. O. Grove Creek.

HAIGH JAMES; Sec. 4; P. O. Hopkinton.

**HICKMAN DEMARCUS L.** Farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Hopkinton; was born in Ohio March 2, 1844; lived there until he was 7 years of age, when he came to Jones Co., Iowa; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $3,000. Married Mary Lambert, of Ohio, in 1874; has one child, named James J. Democrat.

Hickmam K. far.; S. 30; P. O. Grove Creek.

**HOGG JAMES H.** Merchant and Postmaster; Grove Creek; was born in this county in 1850, and has made this his home all his life. The father of Mr. Hogg was engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years, the son being in partnership as soon as he was old enough; last September, the father died, and the son has since carried on the business alone; has a stock valued at $5,000; intends to start a creamery soon; has been Postmaster five years. Married Emma Berlin, of Pennsylvania, in 1871; two children—William W. and Ora E. Democrat.

Hogan M. far.; S. 35; P. O. Hopkinton.

Hogg Chas. R. clerk for his father; P. O. Grove Creek.

Hogg John M. farmer; P. O. Hopkinton,

Holmes Sidney; S. 23; P. O. Hopkinton.

Hugh Watson; S. 9; P. O. Hopkinton.

JOHNSON A. R. farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Hopkinton.

Jacobs Jos. farmer.

KAHMER LEWIS, farmer; P. O. Hopkinton.

Kahmer R.; S. 22; P. O. Hopkinton.

Kehoe Patrick; S. 35; P. O. Hopkinton.

**KEITH BENJ. Jr.** Farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Delhi; was born in Ohio in 1819, and lived there until 1854, when he came to this county; owns 200 acres of land valued at $6,000. Married Sarah Danford, of Ohio, in 1840; has had twelve children, eight of them now living; Republican; Methodist.

Keith Clifford, farmer; P. O. Hopkinton.

Keith Jno. D. farmer; P. O. Hopkinton.

Keith J. S.; Sec. 33; P. O. Hopkinton.

**KEITH PETER S.** Farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Delhi; was born in Pennsylvania in 1834, and lived there until — years of age; he then removed to Wisconsin and remained there until 1872, when he went to Iowa; came to this county in 1875. Married Athalia Keith, of Rockford, Ill., in 1862; has six children—Emma, Sherman, Walter, Minnie, Harmon, Nellie. Republican.

**KEITH PETER,** Farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Delhi; was born in Ohio in 1825, and lived there until 1851; then came to this county, and has been here engaged in farming, since that time; he owns 160 acres of land, valued at $4,800. Was married in 1872 to Cihney Webb, of Pennsylvania; has four children—Francis M., Lewis H., Martin T. and Mary A. Republican. Methodist.

Keith Robt. far. P. O. Hopkinton.

Keith Wm. B. far.; P. O. Hopkinton.

Kelly T. far.; Sec. 10; P. O. Hopkinton.

King O. far.; Sec. 17; P. O. Hopkinton.

LOVELAND WM. A. renter; P. O. Grove Creek.

Lowe J. far.; Sec. 3; P. O. Hopkinton.

Lyon J. far.; Sec. 28; P. O. Grove Creek.

MAIN E. farmer; P. O. Union.

Main E. S. farmer; P. O. Union.

Main N. W. far.; S. 18; P. O. Uniontown.

Main S. far.; Sec. 19; P. O. Uniontown.

Morgan A. far.; Sec. 5; P. O. Delhi.

Morgan Christopher, P. O. Uniontown.

Moulton C. far.; Sec. 20; P. O. Union.

Moulton Michael, far.; P. O. Hopkinton.

Moulton Reuben, far.; P. O. Hopkinton.

ORR J. C. farmer; P. O. Hopkinton

PLACE R. W. far.; P. O. Hopkinton.

**PERSON PETER,** Farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Delhi; was born in New Jersey in 1848. When about 6 years old, moved to Wisconsin, where he remained 12 years. From there he went to Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota, remaining from three to six months in each place, and finally settling in Iowa, and has been living in Delaware Co. since. Married Patience Healy, of Iowa, Feb. 14, 1876. One child—Henry C.

Porter J. far.; Sec. 20; P. O. Uniontown.

Porter, T. C. far.; Sec. 32; P. O. Grove Creek.

Porter W. B. far.; Sec. 20; P. O. Union.

Purkey Andrew, Jr., far.; Sec. 28; P. O. Grove Creek.

Purkey D. S. farmer; P. O. Hopkinton.

Purkey Levi, Sec. 34; P. O. Hopkinton.

RADCLIFF THOS. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Hopkinton.

Radcliff W. far.; S. 11; P. O. Hopkinton.

Ratliff F. far.; Sec. 23; P. O. Hopkinton.

Robinson Henry, farmer; P. O. Hopkinton.

Robinson O. rtr.; S. 20; P. O. Hopkinton.

SANNER GEORGE, farmer; S. 8; P. O. Uniontown.

Smith A. G. far.; S. 18; P. O. Uniontown.

Smith Frank, farmer; P. O. Hopkinton.

Smith John, far.; S. 18; P. O. Uniontown.

Smith J. D. far.; S. 18; P. O. Uniontown.

Smith J. N. farmer; P. O. Hopkinton.

Squires Salem, far.; S. 28; P. O. Hopkinton.

Stangher C. far.; S. 29; P. O. Grove Creek.

Stangher Joseph, far.; S. 29; P. O. Grove Creek.

THOMPSON I. C. renter; S. 31; P. O. Grove Creek.

Thompson J. C. far.; S. 27; P. O. Grove Creek.

WELCH JOHN S. far.; S. 19; P. O. Uniontown.

**WELCH W. M.** Attorney at Law; S. 19; P. O. Uniontown. He was born in Frostburgh, Alleghany Co., Md., April 14, 1852, at the age of 9 years. He came with parents to Clayton Co., Iowa, where they remained until Sept., 1867, then coming to Union Tp. and settling where they now live. He was educated at the Hopkinton Collegiate Institute, Iowa, and Western College, Linn Co., Ill. Mr. Welch was admitted to the bar Sept. 3, 1874, by Hon. David S. Wilson, Judge. Since then he has devoted his time to practicing law in the Summer and teaching in the Winter. He is now teaching in Coffin's [illegible] where he has taught for four Winter terms. Mr. W. took an active part in the county seat fight of 1875 between Manchester and Delhi, working for Manchester, having obtained over 1,000 names.

**WINCH W. HENRY,** Farmer; S. 32; P. O. Grove Creek; was born in Ohio in 1838, and lived there six years, then came to Iowa, stopping in Dubuque Co. four years; came to this county in 1850, and has been here ever since; married to Mary Bacon, of Ohio, in 1863; have four children—Clara E., Anna L., Martin H. C., and Jennie W. Owns 150 acres of land, valued at $4,500. Democrat; Universalist. Mr. W. has held the office of Township Trustee and President of School Board.

Wheelis W. B. rtr.; S. 32; P. O. Grove Creek.

Whitaker S. P. far.; S. 27; P. O. Hopkinton.

Wilson Guy, renter; S. 29; P. O. Grove Creek.

**WILSON NICHOLAS,** Farmer; S. 6; P. O. Delhi; was born in Pennsylvania in 1820, and lived there until 23 years of age. At that time moved to Ogle Co., Ill., where he remained six years, then came to this place. Owns 390 acres of land, valued at $11,700. Married Jemima Martin, who was from Pennsylvania; has five children living and two dead. Republican; Methodist.

Wragg Peter, farmer.

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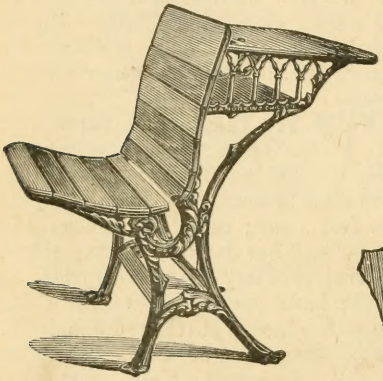
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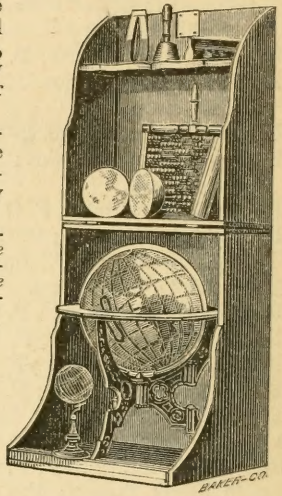
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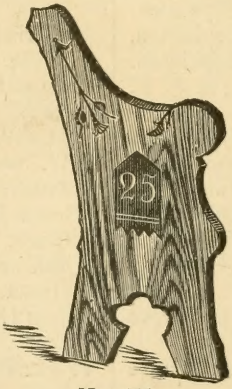


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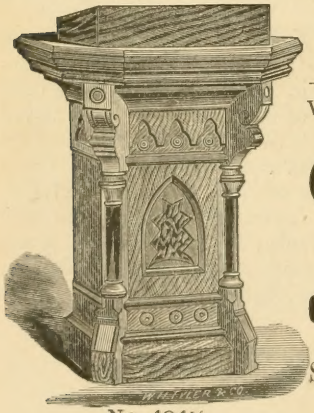
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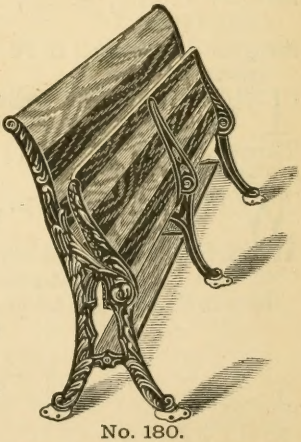
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